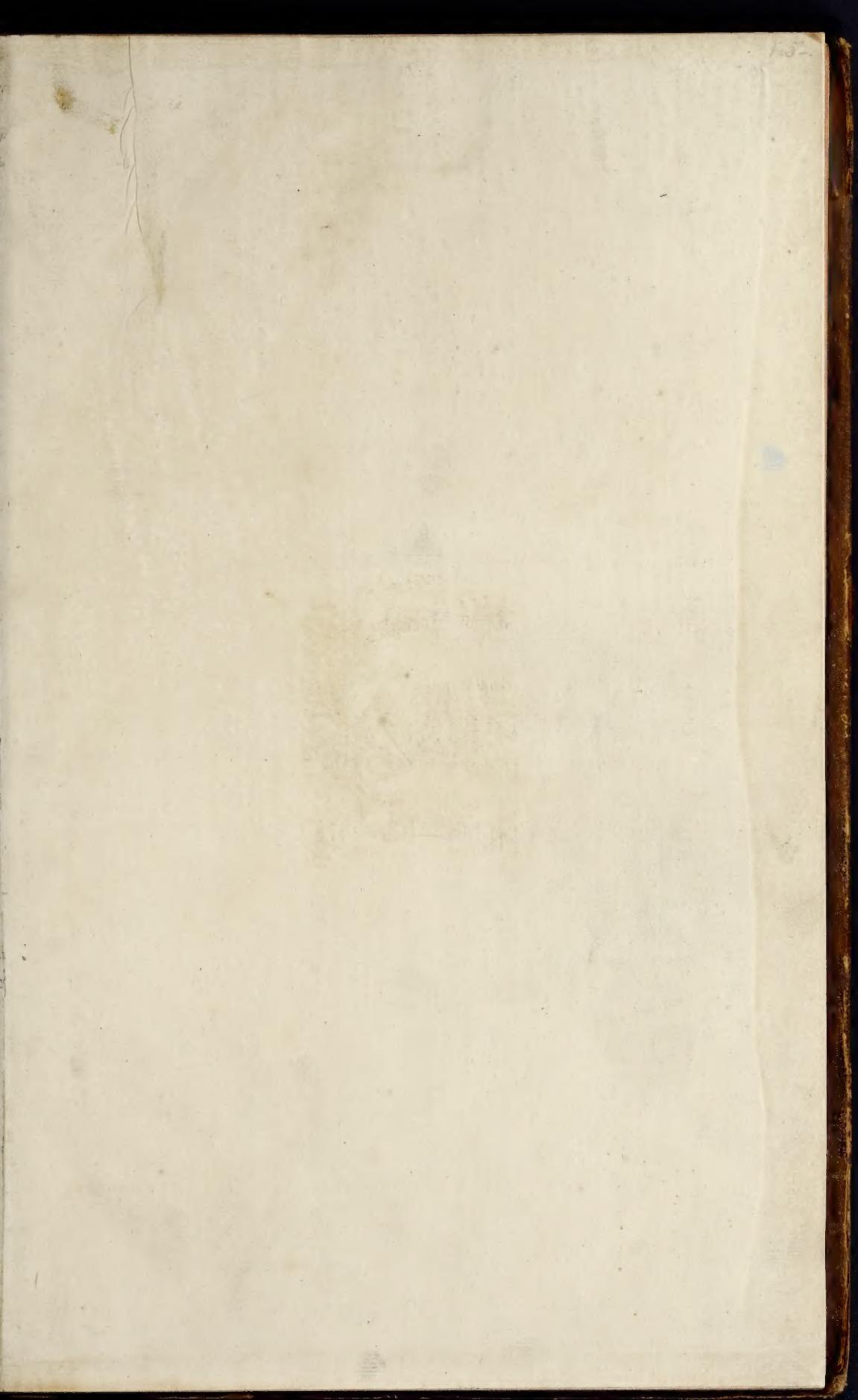




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ANGLO-NORMAN  
ANTIQUITIES  
CONSIDERED,  
IN A  
TOUR  
THROUGH PART OF  
NORMANDY,  
BY DOCTOR DUCAREL.

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ILLUSTRATED WITH TWENTY-SEVEN COPPER-PLATES.

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LONDON,

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR, BY T. SPILSBURY, MDCCXLVII.  
AND SOLD BY S. BAKER AND G. LEIGH, IN YORK-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN;  
P. VAILLANT, IN THE STRAND; T. PAYNE, AT THE MEWS-GATE;  
W. OWEN, AT TEMPLE-BAR; AND J. RIVINGTON,  
IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

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To the Right Reverend

# C H A R L E S, LORD BISHOP of CARLISLE,

PRESIDENT of the Society of ANTIQUARIES of LONDON.

MY LORD,

**T**HE inhabitants of Normandy have, to this day, a tradition, That, "when the English were obliged to forsake that province, they left behind them many valuable treasures." The fact is true, and Normandy is filled with them.

These treasures are magnificent palaces, stately castles, beautiful churches, and sumptuous monasteries, together with a variety of monuments of almost every kind; all which plainly evince the splendour and piety of their respective founders.

The difference between the mode of architecture used by the Normans in their buildings, and that practised by the cotemporary Saxons in England,

was first remarked by your Lordship about the year 1742. at which time you kindly communicated your discovery to the antiquaries of your acquaintance, and favoured them with some rules whereby to distinguish the Norman structures from those of the Saxons. This occasioned some further observations to be made by several persons, and, amongst others, by myself: but, as my thoughts on that subject did not at that time intirely coincide with the rules then laid down, in the year 1752. I went into Normandy on purpose to view and examine such buildings of duke William, as were remaining in Caen, and other places in that neighbourhood. The remarks with which I returned, are contained in the following work: but, as they were made in consequence of your Lordship's original discovery, and confirm those rules which you were pleased to draw up for our guidance, I am persuaded that they ought, and I hope that they will, by the reader, be considered as belonging intirely to your Lordship, and not to me, though they bear my name. The satisfaction I met with in that research, which was the principal object of my journey to Caen and its environs, induced me to visit some of the principal towns in Normandy, in order to view and examine such ancient remains as might tend either to illustrate the history and antiquities of that province, or to point out and characterise the piety, valour, and magnificence, of our ancient kings and nobility. The materials which occurred, far surpassed my expectations; and in the pursuit of my inquiries I received great assistance from several learned friends resident in Normandy, who have very obligingly communicated to me various charters and extracts from the register-books of divers religious houses, and thereby informed me of many curious particulars not commonly known. The design, therefore, of the following sheets, is to lay before the reader such observations as I made when on the spot, and to preserve the memory, at least, of several remarkable monuments of Anglo-Norman antiquity, which, either from their great age, or the disregard and inattention of their present possessors, are in danger of being intirely destroyed.

The ancient Normans, though a fierce and warlike people, seem to have been more inclined to protect and secure to themselves and their families the possession of those Gallic lands, in which they were first seated, than to extend their conquests into the dominions of the neighbouring princes. Impatient of the slightest affront, and ready to arm on every necessary occasion, they at the same time well knew how to enjoy and improve the sweets of peace and public tranquillity. A fondness for the cultivation of polite arts, in some degree prevailed amongst them; of which we have several instances now remaining, particularly in regard to architecture and design.

The use of broad or great seals, and the affixing impressions of them in wax, by pendant labels, to charters and other public instruments, for their

better confirmation, and the ascertaining of their authenticity, was known to be practised by the Normans very early; and it is probable that from them it passed into England. I shall not enter into the disputes as to which particular nation or people the honour of the invention is to be attributed, or which of our Anglo-Saxon monarchs was the first that made use of broad seals in England. That Edward the Confessor used a broad seal, and fixed impressions thereof in wax on labels appendant to several of his charters, is allowed on all hands. Some of these impressions are still extant; but they are extremely rare; and few, if any of them, are whole and undefaced. The most perfect impression that I have hitherto met with, is in the possession of Thomas Astle, Esq; F. R. S. and F. S. A. As it differs in many respects from the copy of the Confessor's seal given us by John Speed the historian, and from an original seal of the same king pendant to a charter now preserved in the abbey of St. Denys, at Paris\*, I have caused it to be here engraved. Such parts PLATE I. of the inscription round it, as have been broken off, are supplied from Speed's copy. The charter to which this seal is affixed, is written in Saxon characters, and is without date; but, as Stigand is therein mentioned as being then archbishop of Canterbury, it must have been made between the years 1052. and 1066. This remarkable charter is endorsed, in a coeval hand, "CARTA " EDWARDI REGIS DE SACA ET SOCNE ET LIBERTATIBUS ECCLEIE CHRISTI," and runs thus.

+ Eadweard cýrige gþer ealle mine Beſ. þ mine ƿejfian þ ealle mine þegnaf on þam reiñan þær Stigande ƿicebeſ. þ re hused æt ƿyter cýrcean on Lantƿajabijug habbað land inne ƿeondice. þ ic cýðe eor, þ ic habbe him ȝeuannan þ hu beon heora ƿaca ȝ rocne ƿurh, on ƿtandhe ȝ on ƿtneame. on ƿudan ȝ on feldan, tolney ȝ teamer, ȝƿurþuceſ ȝ hamrocne, ƿoneſtealler, ƿangæneſ heouer ȝ flemene ƿeimðe, oƿer hepe agene meni. binnan ƿingan ȝ butan, ƿpa full ƿorh, ƿpa mine agene picneƿar hit recan ƿeoldan. ȝ oƿer ƿpa ƿela ƿegna, ƿpa ic heom to ȝebæten hæbbe. ȝ ic nelle þ ari man, ari ƿing ƿær on teo butan hu. ȝ heora picneƿar he hu hit betecan ƿyllað. ƿop þan ƿingan he ic habbe þar ȝenunte ƿorðien minne ƿiale to ecce alyfedneſſe, ƿpa Knut cýng dyde ȝ nelle ȝeƿauian þ ari man þis to bƿece be mina ƿeondice.

## VERSO,

\* The front of the seal engraven in Speed, represents the king wearing on his head a cap surrounded with a diadem; on the fore part whereof are placed three rays or points, which reach no higher than the middle of the head; and in his right hand he holds a staff surmounted with a cross. The front of the seal in the abbey of St. Denys represents him in the same manner: whereas, in Mr. Astle's seal, only one point rises from the front of the diadem, and reaches to the top of the cap; and the staff which the king holds in his right hand, is terminated by three round balls conjoined.

In the reverse of Speed's seal, the front of the cap, which the king wears on his head, is charged with an ornament resembling a double St. Andrew's cross. His mantle is also buttoned upon the right shoulder, and from thence falls down in a strait line to his lap. In Mr. Astle's seal, a single ray or point only springs from the rim of the diadem, and rises to the top of the cap: the king's mantle is buttoned on the middle of his breast, and then falls off in a slope over each of his arms.

<sup>10</sup> The reverse of the seal in the abbey of St. Denys is the same as that engraven in Speed.

## VERSO.

Per EDWARDUM LYE, A. M. Rectorem Ecclesiæ de Yardley-Hastings, in Agro Northamptoniensi.

Ego Eadwardus rex saluto omnes meos episcopos, et meos comites, et meos præpositos, et omnes meos thanos, in comitatibus, ubi Stigandus archiepiscopus et conventus apud Christi ecclesiam in Cantianorum urbe habent terras, amicè. Notifico autem vobis, me iis concessisse, ut sint digni, qui habeant sua SACAM et SOCN in littore et in flumine, in sylva et in campo, TOLN et TEAM, GRITH-BRICE et HAMSOCN, FORESTEALL, et INFANGENTHEOU et FLEMENA-FERMTH super suos proprios homines, intra burgum et extra, tam plenè et liberè quam mei proprii procuratores illud exquirere debuerunt: et super quotcunque thanos ego iis dedi, et nolo ut quispiam quodvis inibi disponat, nisi conventus et eorum procuratores quibus illud concredere volent. Quamobrem ego has consuetudines vel rectitudines dedi, meæ animæ in æternam redemptionem, sicut Canutus priùs fecerat. Ac nolo permettere ut quispiam hanc donationem infringat, salvâ meâ amicitiâ.

It does not appear that Harold, who held the crown only forty weeks and one day, ever used a broad seal. To supply that defect, the only representation of that prince, now known to be extant, is here engraven in PLATE I. We are beholden, for its first publication, to the industry of father Montfaucon, who copied it from a beautiful illuminated drawing in a manuscript prayer-book, written in England in the eleventh century, and preserved in the library of the late monsieur Colbert. Harold is therein represented as sitting on his throne upon a cushion: he rests his feet on a foot-stool, and holds a banner in his right hand; and in his left, a sceptre furmounted by a dove: on each side the throne is a stand, or tripod, on which lies a book open; and near to each tripod, is the figure of a faint, with his right hand elevated, as pronouncing the benediction.

In the same Plate is engraven the seal of William the Conqueror, copied from Speed, who took it from the original, appendant to a charter granted by that monarch to the abbot and convent of Westminster. A like seal of the same king, affixed to the charter of Battle-Abbey in Sussex, which he founded, is engraven in doctor Wilkins's edition of Mr. Selden's works, vol. iii. p. 1632.

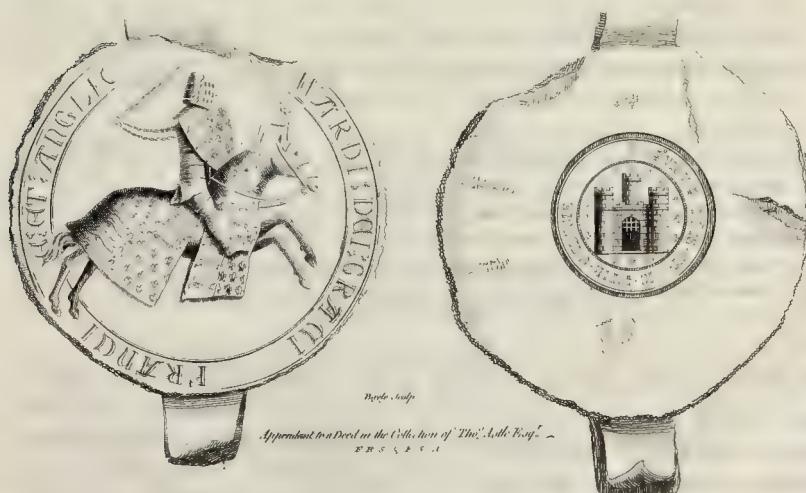
Archbishops and bishops had also their broad seals: that of Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, is not extant, that I know of; but the broad seal of his successor, Anselm, (formerly a monk of the abbey of Bec) who enjoyed the see of Canterbury from 1093. to 1114. now remains annexed to a deed in the collection of Thomas Astle, Esq; and is engraven in PLATE VIII. of this work. The words of the deed to which it is affixed, are as follow.

" Ego

“ Ego ANSELMUS sce. Dorobernensis ecclie archieps. reddo monachis ejusdem  
 “ ecclie medietatem altaris Xpisti, quam in manu mea habebam post mortem  
 “ predecessoris mei LANFRANCI archiepi, qui eis aliam medietatem cognita veri-  
 “ tate, quod ad illos pertineret, in vita sua reddiderat. Similiter manerium  
 “ quod STISTEDE vocatur eisdem monachis reddo; quoniam hoc ad res eorum  
 “ pertinere et pertinuisse scitur. TESTES Will. ecclie Xpisti archidiac. Haimo  
 “ vicecomes; Haimo, filius Vitalis; Robertus, filius Watsonis; Wimundus homo  
 “ vicecomitis; Raulfus nepos epi Gundulfi; et alii plures.”

To these seals of the Confessor, archbishop Anselm, and Odo, all of them hitherto unpublished, I have, in PLATE VIII. added that of the empress Matilda, or Maud, lady of the English, although it hath been already engraven by Sandford and Vincent; because it may be justly considered as a very early instance, if not the first, of a broad seal used by a lady.

The broad seal and counter-seal used by king Edward III. as duke of Normandy, not having, to my knowledge, been hitherto taken notice of, are here also engraven. I had the satisfaction to meet with them in the collection of Thomas Astle, Esq; appendant to a charter bearing date the 26th day of March, in the 24th year of that king, (i. e. 1351.) and purporting to be a grant, to William Braindell, of a house within the town of Calais. The counter-seal represents some part of the ancient fortifications of Calais.



In the course of the following work, speaking of the interment and monument of William the Conqueror, I have, at page 55. given, from a manuscript in the Lambeth library, two epitaphs composed for that monarch, and which I there mention as not having been hitherto published. That assertion will, I hope, be pardoned, when it is considered, that the pretended copies of them, printed by Mr. Hearne in his third volume of his edition of *GUIL. NEUBRIGENSIS*, are very imperfect and erroneous.

The seal of Odo, bishop of Bayeux and earl of Kent, is not only extremely rare, but very singular in respect to the figures represented thereon. Odo appears, on the one side, as an earl, mounted on his war-horse, clad in armour, and holding a sword in his right hand; but on the reverse, he appears in his character of a bishop, dressed in his pontifical habit, and as pronouncing the benediction. As I apprehend a draught of this remarkable piece of antiquity may prove agreeable to the reader, I have, in PLATE VII. engraved it from an original impression, which is appendant to a grant now in the valuable library of sir Edward Deering, baronet, and shall here subjoin a copy of the grant itself, which is written both in Latin and Saxon.

“ Odo, Baicensis eps. Lanfranco archiepo, et Hammoni vicecomiti, et omnibus Canturiensib. regis fidelib. salutem. Notum sit vobis, Quod ego, Baio-  
“ censis eps. et comes Cantie, nostre matrique in honore sce. Trinitatis constructæ  
“ Canturiensi ecclie, trado has quatuor dennas terre, videlicet, Loffenhamum  
“ et Adalardendenam, et Blacecotam, et Acdenam, a domino Lanfranco archi-  
“ epo, et omnibus successoribus ejus, perpetuo usu possidendas, pro redemp-  
“ tione domini mei Guilelmi, regis Anglorum, et meæ, et eorum de quorum  
“ salute specialiter injunctum est michi procurare, et per excambia XX. et V.  
“ acrarum terræ, quæ infra parcum meum de Wikeham continentur.”

Odo Beij. of bauj. gret Landfranc Ajicebeij. ⁊ haemonem r̄cypgefan ⁊ ealle þær kinger þegenar on Lænt frēondlice. Si eop eallum cuð þ ic Odo Beij. of bauj. ⁊ eopl on Lænt. ge ann upe moðer þ ic xper cūcean on Lantrapebýug. þær r̄ufeji dæne lander þ ic lorenham. ⁊ aðalardæn-dæne. ⁊ blacecotan ⁊ acdena. Spa þ ic re laþojd Landfranc Ajicebeij. ⁊ ealle hū æfter-gangan. hi heom ge agman on ece ýrfe. þis ic do for munier laþoðer alýredneſſe Willemer kinger ⁊ for munje ⁊ for þær manna alýredneſſe. he þær halu me ic fynðeþlice gymane. ⁊ for ge hýrfe fir ⁊ tƿentigra æcea lander þa lieganð riðinan minum deopfalde æt Wiccam.

The historical tapestry preserved in the cathedral church of Bayeux is esteemed the oldest and most authentic monument, now extant, of the Norman conquest over this kingdom. It represents not only every fact contained in the English and French historians, but likewise several curious particulars unnoticed by any of them. I have therefore, my Lord, in the Appendix, inserted a very accurate and circumstantial description of that tapestry,

drawn

drawn up, many years since, by the late learned Smart Lethieullier, Esq; F. R. S. and F. S. A.

This gentleman, having first made the tour of France, resided at Paris during the years 1732. and 1733. and became very intimate with the late Messieurs Lancelot, Foucault, De Boze, and many other persons there, of the first form in point of literature, who all of them kindly contributed, to the utmost of their power, towards the furtherance of his studies in matters of antiquity; but, as he hath often assured me, the greatest assistance he received was from the celebrated father Montfaucon, who on all occasions gave him better and more perfect information, with regard to Anglo-Gallic antiquities, than he was able to obtain from his other learned acquaintance in France. This however will not be a matter of surprise, when we consider that the learned father, of whom we are now speaking, stood first in the number of literati of the Benedictine order, from the brethren whereof he had, for many years past, received amazing collections of antiquarian materials for compiling his elaborate work, entitled "Monumens de la Monarchie Françoise," in which he hath actually given some description of the tapestry.

Mr. Lethieullier dying in the year 1760. his curious collection of books, manuscripts, &c. were some time after sold by auction; at which time this valuable manuscript description of the tapestry at Bayeux, was purchased by my worthy friend, Thomas Tyndall, Esq; (a very valuable member of the Royal and Antiquary societies, lately deceased) who permitted me to take a copy thereof, and to print it for the satisfaction of the curious.

As the dissertation, my Lord, would be much better understood, if attended by engravings of the tapestry, it occurred to me, that the six plates which were made use of by the ACADEMIE DES INSCRIPTIONS ET BELLES LETTRES in 1733. might still be extant at Paris; and finding that I was not mistaken, I applied there for impressions of them, but was repeatedly refused. In short, the difficulties I met with, would have been unsurmountable, had it not been for the generous interposition of the duke de Nivernois, whose great learning and distinguished merit obtained, during his embassy in this kingdom, the esteem of all those who had the happiness of his acquaintance.

This noble personage, upon my first application to him, immediately ordered near four hundred sets to be taken off and sent to me; for which singular favour I here beg leave to return him my most sincere thanks and acknowledgements.

The first plate of these tapestries, which the academy published in 1729. not having been applied for, I have supplied that omission by engraving an exact

exact copy of it, as published in father Montfaucon's account of the tapestry at Bayeux.

As to my other Plates, some are copied from father Montfaucon's "Monumens de la Monarchie Françoise;" but the greater number are from original drawings taken on the spot, at my expence, by the famous M. Noel, INGENIEUR DU BUREAU DE FINANCES A CAEN, whose accuracy may be depended upon.

The "Infeudationes Militum qui debent Servitia Militaria Duci Normanniae," make the Second Number in my Appendix, and are carefully transcribed from the famous Liber Ruber Scaccarii, or Red Book of the Exchequer, which contains many valuable treatises, collected together into one volume by Alexander de Swereford, archdeacon of Shrewsbury, and an officer in the Exchequer, in the latter end of the reign of Henry II. These Infeudationes Militum are part of one of those treatises which is entitled "Escuagium tam super Præ-latis quam cæteris Baronibus Assisum," and which, as is supposed, contains the certificates, returned by all the prelates and barons of England to king Henry II. of the number of knights fees held by each of them. As they relate to Normandy, the subject of my present inquiry, and have not been hitherto published, except in a very incorrect manner by Du Chesne in his "Historia Normanorum Scriptores," and that without mentioning the manuscript from whence he transcribed them, I apprehend the reader will not be displeased with my inserting them.

The Third Number of the Appendix contains a description of the curious basso reliefos representing the interview of Henry VIII. king of England, with Francis I. of France, between Guines and Ardres in Picardy, on the 7th day of June, in the year 1520. and is principally extracted from father Montfaucon's "Monumens de la Monarchie Françoise," a valuable work, which is now become extremely scarce.

The expectation of this interview excited the attention of all Europe; and the great ardour for parade and show, which manifestly burnt in the breasts of the English and French kings, avowedly encouraged by their respective prime ministers, who were known to have the same turn for ostentation, brought on the conclusion of a convention between the two crowns; in which, amongst other things, the appointments of attendants on the respective monarchs and their queens were fully stipulated. Some matters, and persons names, were accidentally omitted in the convention; and many alterations in respect to others were afterwards found absolutely necessary. I have therefore, in the Fourth

Number

Number of the Appendix, given a copy of the appointment for king Henry and his queen, as inserted in the convention, together with the copy of the appointment for those trains which actually did attend them at the interview, faithfully transcribed from a manuscript of that time, now preserved in the Lambeth library.

This, my Lord, is a short account of the work which now presumes to hope for your Lordship's favour and perusal.

It may not perhaps be improper to inquire, why Normandy, a fine country, situated near England, and formerly so closely allied to it both in interest and government, hath for many years been almost totally neglected by our ENGLISH TRAVELLERS. The reason, my Lord, is this: the direct, and most usual road from London to Paris, was, till lately, through Calais, from whence our young gentlemen posted, with great eagerness, to that capital; and, though returning from thence through Rouen to Calais could not well make above one day's difference in their journey, yet they generally came back the same way they went, for want of being informed that there were several things in Normandy, as well worth their inspection and consideration, as any of those which they had visited in the other parts of the kingdom of France.

At present, my Lord, the fashionable route to France is by Brighthelmstone in Sussex, and from thence to Dieppe, which is but six posts (about thirty-six miles) from Rouen, the capital of Upper Normandy; from whence excellent roads convey the traveller, not only to Paris, which is fifty-five posts, (about ninety English miles) but also to Havre, Honfleur, Alençon, Caen, Bayeux, Cherburg, St. Lo, and other parts of Normandy; so that I am in hopes that Anglo-Gallic province will for the future be thought worthy of the visits of our English travellers.

Here, my Lord, I would particularly recommend to every person, that may travel with an intention of viewing the Anglo-Norman antiquities, to take not only an account, but also drawings, of the principal altar-monuments which he may meet with in the religious houses in Normandy and its neighbourhood; because of late years too many of them have been levelled with the ground, under pretence that they are found inconvenient on grand procession-days. This hath been the case in the cathedral church of Rouen, with regard to the monuments of two English kings, viz. Richard the First, and Henricus Junior, which were placed on each side of the high altar; and likewise in the church of the abbey of St. Stephen at Caen, where the only monument there, viz. that of the royal founder, William the Conqueror, which

stood in the middle of the choir, was ungratefully taken down in 1742. under the like pretence.

As I have, my Lord, seen only one part of Normandy, it may well be presumed, that many more Anglo-Norman antiquities, hitherto unnoticed, are extant in different parts of that fine country, especially in the religious houses founded by the old English nobility. I therefore hope the following observations will induce some learned and judicious antiquaries, not only to visit the whole province, but likewise to favour the public with the result of their inquiries.

I cannot conclude this letter, without returning my sincere thanks to your Lordship, and my other learned friends who have generously contributed the Plates which illustrate this work ;

And have the honour to subscribe myself,

With the most profound respect,

MY LORD,

YOUR LORDSHIP's most obliged, and

Most faithful, humble Servant,

AND. COLTEE DUCAREL.

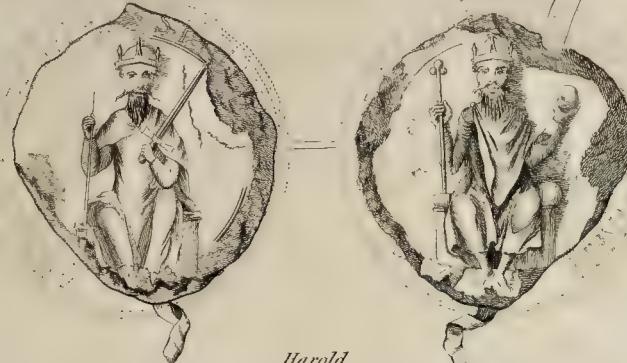
DOCTORS-COMMONS,

April 10, 1767.

ANGLO-

*From a Seal of Edward the Confessor appendant to a Saxon Deed in the Possession of the<sup>8</sup> Astle Esq<sup>r</sup>*

PL. I.



*Harold.*

*From F. Montfaucon's Monumens de la Monarchie Françoise Vol 1, pl 402.*



*Seal of William the Conqueror, from Speed.*



*Thomas Astle Esq<sup>r</sup>.* (Signature) *F.R.S. and F.S.A. contributes this Plate.*



*Dan'l.*





CAEN Capital of LOWER NORMANDY.

# ANGLO-NORMAN ANTIQUITIES CONSIDERED, &c.

THE connexion between the duchy of NORMANDY, and the kingdom of ENGLAND, was for many years extremely intimate.

During the long period that the former made a considerable part of the territories of the latter, both were governed by nearly the same laws. The customs and manners of the inhabitants of those countries in many instances became similar; and the frequent intermarriages between the Normans and English united their interests, and blended their property together, in such manner, that in those times there were but few persons of any considerable note, either in Normandy or England, who had not family connexions and landed possessions in each. From these circumstances the history of those respective countries became so closely interwoven, that an acquaintance with the one, seems absolutely necessary for the thorough understanding of the other. Hence, a strict examination into such remains of antiquity as are to be met with in Normandy, together with an account of those works of piety and magnificence which owned the Norman dukes for their founders during the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries, although destroyed or perished within a few years past, cannot fail of furnishing many observations not altogether unworthy the attention of an English antiquary.

With this view I determined in the year 1752. to visit the principal places within the ancient dukedom of Normandy; and accordingly, setting out on the 16th of July, quitted the direct road from Calais to Paris, at Abbeville, and passing through Fressenville, arrived at Eu, the first maritime town in Normandy, and the capital of an extensive district, which hath had its counts ever since the middle of the tenth century.

EU, sometimes written Au, Auu, Auue, and Ou, and by ancient writers called AUGA, AUGUM, and AUCUM, is pleasantly situated on a flat at the foot of a very steep hill near the banks of the river Bresle, which separates Normandy from Picardy, and within half a league of the sea. The town consists of three parishes, and contains several religious houses and a college of Jesuits.

About the year 956. Richard I. duke of Normandy, granted this town, and great part of the pays de Caux, together with the dignity of Count, to his natural son William, and the heirs of his body, who from that time were styled COUNTS OF EU. The male line of this William failing about the beginning of the thirteenth century, the title and estate devolved on Alice, the sole heiress of the ancient house of Eu\*, at that time married to Ralph Lezignen, or, as he was afterwards called, Ralph d'Iffoudon. Mary d'Iffoudon, becoming sole heiress of her family, married the count de Nesle, a cadet of the house of Brienne, who thereupon in her right possessed the honours and estates of Eu; but these, being in the next generation forfeited to the crown, by the attainder of the constable de Nesle, were granted, by John king of France, to John d'Artois one of the princes of the blood. Charles d'Artois, count of Eu, dying without issue in the year 1472: was succeeded in dignity and estate by his nephew, John de Burgogne, count of Nevers and Rethel, eldest son of his sister Bona d'Artois, countess of Nevers. This John de Burgogne, count of Eu, Nevers, and Rethel, died in the year 1491. having had issue only two daughters; viz. Elizabeth, who married John first duke of Cleves, and died in her father's life time; and Charlotte, the wife of John d'Albret, lord of Orval. On the partition of the estates of their father John de Burgogne, the lands and dignity of Eu fell to Charles of Cleves, son to his daughter Elizabeth; which Charles left issue only one son, Francis, who in the year 1538. was created duke of Nevers, and died in 1561. leaving issue, Francis his successor in the dukedom, and two daughters, Henrietta and Catharine. Francis second duke of Nevers died in 1562. without issue; and upon his decease the estate and title of Eu fell to his youngest sister, Catharine, who was then married to Henry de Lorrain, the great duke of Guise, whose grandson Henry sold them to Ann Mary Louisa duchess of Montpensier, by whom they were afterwards resold to

Lewis

Lewis Augustus de Bourbon, prince of Dombes and duke of Maine; whose second son enjoys the title of Count of Eu. But here I must not omit to mention, that Henry V. king of England, after his conquest of France, on the 10th day of June, 1419, granted this county of Eu, or, as he then spelt it, EWE, together with the title of Earl, to William lord Bouchier, who had married Eleanor Plantagenet, widow to Edmund earl of Stafford, and daughter of Thomas of Woodstock duke of Gloucester, youngest son of king Edward III. Henry the son of this William was, in the 13th year of king Henry VI. also summoned to parliament by the title of Earl of Ewe, but never afterwards.

The

## \* GENEALOGY of the first COUNTS OF EU.

WILLIAM first COUNT OF EU, natural son = Lefceline, daughter of Turchetil lord of Turqueville, &c.

ROBERT COUNT OF EU, = Beatrix,  
first son,

Hugh bishop  
of Liseux,  
second son,

William, third son, count  
of Soissons, in right of  
his wife Ada, sister and  
heiress of Guido, count  
of Soissons. He died  
without issue.

WILLIAM furname Bufface, first son, COUNT OF EU and Soissons.

Helesinda, sister of Hugh Lupus, earl of Chester.

Rodolph, second son. Robert, third son.

HENRY, first son, COUNT OF EU. = Margaret, daughter of William de Solejo,  
He founded, in the year 1130. third son of Stephen count of Blois, by.  
the abbey of Foulcarmont, where Alice fourth daughter of king William  
he became a monk, and dying the Conqueror : buried before the high  
in 1139. was buried there.

altar in the abbey of Foulcarmont.

William, second son, afterwards furname De Grandicote.

JOHN, first son, COUNT OF EU. Upon the death of his wife, he became a monk at Foulcarmont, and dying in the year 1171, was buried in the abbey-church, near the corpse of his father. Over their grave lies a black marble stone, on which are their effigies dressed in monkish habits, inlaid in brass; together with the following epitaph.

Alida, daughter of William de Solejo, Stephen, of William de second son.  
Albineto, or Albin, earl of Arundel.

Beatrix. Maud,

EST PATER HENRICUS PRIMUS GREGIS HUJUS AMICUS  
EJUS ERAV NATUS JOHANNES JURE VOCATUS  
FILIUS HENRICI FUIT HIC SED POSTEA FRATER  
HOS MONACHOS GENUIT DOMINO DOMUS HÆC PIA MATER  
QUI LEGIS ABSQUE MORA PRO TANTIS FRATRIBUS GRA.

HENRY, first son, COUNT OF EU. He engaged in the expedition to the Holy Land, and was slain at the siege of Ptolemais in the year 1217.

Matilda de Longaville. Robert, second son, died unmarried.

Ralph, first son, died young, in his father's life time.

Guy, second son, died young, in his father's life time.

Alice, sole daughter and heir, married RALPH D'ISSOUDON, a younger son of the house of March, who in her right became COUNT OF EU. This dignity was confirmed to him and his heirs by king Philip Augustus. He was slain near Acon in the Holy Land, and, together with his wife, buried in the abbey-church of Foulcarmont.

The ABBEY of CANONS REGULAR deserves the attention of a traveller: it was founded in the year 1002. by William the first count of Eu, for secular canons, and dedicated to the honour of the Holy Virgin; but in 1119. those canons petitioning for a reform, they, by the joint consent of Henry then count of Eu, and Goisfred arch-bishop of Rouen their diocesan, became canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, and have so continued ever since. Laurence arch-bishop of Dublin took so great a liking to this abbey, that he resided in it many years, and dying on the 17th of February, 1171. was there buried. The representation of his sanctity, and the solicitations of abbot Guido, procured from pope Honorius III. a bull for his canonization, dated the 11th of December, 1218. soon after which the abbey and church were re-dedicated to this new saint, whose name became so familiar to the inhabitants of Eu, that the church is more frequently called St. Laurence, than Notre Dame. This abbey-church of St. Laurence, which is likewise the principal parish-church of Eu, is a neat, plain, and beautiful Gothic structure, built in the form of a cross, on the transept whereof is placed a fine light steeple of remarkable height. On each side of the altar are two fair table-monuments of the counts of Eu, with their images cut in white marble and laid on the top stones, but without any inscriptions for either of them. On one is the date 1497. This was erected to the memory of Philip d'Artois, count of Eu, and constable of France, who died on the 16th of June, 1497. The other is the tomb of Charles d'Artois, count of Eu, and constable of France, who died in the year 1401. Near to these monuments is an inscription to the memory of Ann of Cleves, who married one of the dukes of Guise. In a subterraneous chapel under the high altar are likewise some marble monuments, of which you have a sight through iron gates of tralise work, contrived for that purpose. The chapels adjoining to the church are furnished with several other monuments of the counts of Eu: on one is represented a dead Christ, surrounded by five figures, two of which are the Holy Virgin and Mary Magdalene, extremely well finished, in a composition resembling plaster of Paris.

Near the high altar in the CHURCH of the JESUITS are two elegant marble monuments; one erected to the memory of the great duke of Guise, who was murdered at Blois on the 13th of December, 1588. and with his wife Catharine of Cleves-Nevers lies buried here; and the other, to that of his brother the cardinal, who was likewise murdered at the same place on the next day. Each of these monuments is richly adorned with fine basso relievos, and escutcheons of arms; but there is not any inscription on either of them.

The CASTLE stands near the church of St. Laurence. It is a very old building, originally intended to have formed a quadrangle, of which two sides only

only have been built. The apartments are spacious and lofty, and contain some very indifferent portraits of the dukes and duchesses of Guise, and of some of the old Bourbons counts of Montpensier. In other respects it makes but a ruinous appearance, being almost stripped of its furniture, and greatly out of repair; the duke de Dombes, who is the present owner of it, not having resided therein for several years. Adjoining to this castle are fine shady walks; and at the end of them, upon a rising ground, stands an old summer-house, from whence you have a delightful prospect, the eye at the same time taking in the town, the castle, the adjacent country, and an unbounded view of the sea.

At the mouth of the river Bresle stands a considerable village, called TREPORT, which is the harbour belonging to the town of Eu. It is principally frequented by fishing-boats and small coasting vessels, the tide never flowing here to a height sufficient for carrying in ships of any considerable burthen. Upon the side of this harbour is a BENEDICTINE ABBEY, founded in the year 1056. by Robert count of Eu, at the instance of duke William, and Maurillus arch-bishop of Rouen, and dedicated to St. Michael the archangel. Great part of the ancient buildings of this abbey was destroyed when the English, under the command of sir John Dudley, in the year 1545. burnt the suburbs of Treport, together with all the ships in the harbour; but that damage hath many years since been thoroughly repaired.

Eu, in respect to spiritual matters, is intirely under the jurisdiction of the arch-bishop of Rouen, who hath here an established court, which takes cognizance of all ecclesiastical matters arising as well within the county of Eu, as in the duchy of Aumale.

The distance from Eu to Dieppe is three posts.

In my road to the latter, near the village of BRAEMONT, at about a league from Dieppe, I passed through the remains of a large encampment, called by some of the country people CÆSAR'S CAMP, and by others LA CITE DE LIME. The figure of this camp is irregular, and approaches nearly to that which mathematicians call a Scalene Triangle. Its longest side points to the north, where it is bounded by the ocean, and extends near four thousand eight hundred feet in length, upon a fine down thirty toises higher than the sea. The sides next the land are fortified with an agger forty feet in height, defended by a deep trench both within and without; and the whole is parted from the suburb of Dieppe, called PAULET, by a large and deep valley fortified with several out-works. The vulgar notion is, that this camp was formed by Julius Cæsar, when he assembled his legions in order to his second expedition against Britain: but the height and nature of its fortifications plainly pronounce it a work

of much more modern time, and strongly countenance the opinion of those who assert, that this camp was laid out by the famous lord Talbot, in the year 1422. for the reception of the army which, under his command, covered the troops employed in the siege of Dieppe, and continued there on that service during the succeeding winter. The learned abbé de Fontenu hath written several curious dissertations upon this and other ancient camps \* remaining in France.

DIEPPE, though it was but a mean village in the twelfth century, grew into a considerable town soon after king Richard I. had granted it to Walter arch-bishop of Rouen, and his successors in that see, in exchange for Andeley, which he annexed to the duchy of Normandy †. It is now famous on account of its port, which is greatly frequented, especially by such as come into France from

\* They are printed in the *Memoires tirez des Registres de l'Academie Royale des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres*, tom. x. p. 403, &c. where a view of the camp near Dieppe is engraven.

† I have not been able to meet with the original letters patent of king Richard, but was favoured with a transcript of them, as entered in a chartulary now belonging to the collegiate church of Gaillon in Normandy; of which the following is a literal copy, and agrees with the *Rotulus Cartarum et Chirographorum Normanniae*, de anno 2do regis Johannis, m.7. No. 1. in Turr. Lond.

• PERMUTATIO facta inter regem et ecclesiam ac archiepiscopum Rothomagi, de manerio  
• de Andely, cum novo castello de Rupe, (de la Roche) et cum foresta, pro villa  
• de Dieppa et ville de Botelles, (Bouteilles) cum tota foresta de Alikeremont.

• RICARDUS, Dei gratia rex Angliae, dux Normaniae, Aquitanie, comes Andegavie, archi-  
• episcopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, seneschalis, vice-  
• comitibus, prepositis, ministris, et omnibus ballivis, et fidelibus suis, salutem. Cum sacro-sancto  
• ecclesia, sponsa Sancti Regis Regum, et unica dilecta Illius per quem reges regnant, et prin-  
• cipes gubernacula possident; tanto ampliore ei volumus devotionem et reverentiam exhibere,  
• quanto certius non regiam tantum, sed omnem a Domino Deo esse credimus potestatem:  
• unde, sicut venerabilis Rothomagensis ecclesia, quae inter universas terrarum nostrarum plurima  
• celebritate dignoscitur enitere, pro rerum necessitate, vel temporum, nostris dicit utilitatibus  
• opportuna diligentia consulendum; sic nos ejusdem matris nostrae commodis et augmentis digna  
• compensatione dignum ducimus respondere. Sane villâ Andeliacâ, cum quibusdam aliis adjacen-  
• tibus locis, quae erant Rothomagensis ecclesiæ, minus sufficenter firmatis, inimicis nostris in  
• terram nostram Normaniæ per eadem loca patebat ingressus, per quem incendiis et rapinis necnon  
• et aliis hostilitatis fætiis, in eandem terram nostram quam licentius grassabantur; quocirca,  
• venerabili patri Vualtero, archiepiscopo, et capitulo Rothomageni debitum habentibus ad nostra  
• et prædictæ terræ nostræ damna respectum, facta est hæc permutatio inter ecclesiam Rothoma-  
• gensem et archiepiscopum Rothomagensem ex una parte, et nos ex altera parte, de manorio  
• de Andeli, in hac forma: scilicet, Quod idem archiepiscopus, de conscientia, et voluntate domini  
• papæ Cælestini tertii, et de assensu capituli Rothomagenis ecclesiæ, et coepiscoporum suorum, et  
• cleri ejusdem archiepiscopatus, concessit, et in perpetuum quietum clamavit nobis et haredibus  
• nostris, prædictum manerium de Andelia, cum novo castello de Rupe, et cum foresta, et cum  
• omnibus aliis pertinentiis et libertatibus suis; exceptis ecclesiis et præbendis, et feodis militum;  
• et excepto manorio de Fraxinis, cum pertinentiis suis, qua omnia idem archiepiscopus ecclesiæ  
• Rothomagensis, et sibi et successoribus suis, retinuit; cum omnibus libertatibus, et liberis con-  
• fuetudinibus, et cum omni integritate sua, in perpetuum; ita quod tam milites quam clerici,  
• et omnes homines, tam de feodis militum, quam de præbendis, sequentur molendina de Andely,

<sup>litteris</sup>

from the coast of Suffex. An antiquary finds but little amusement in this place, the town having in the year 1694. suffered greatly by the bombardment which entirely ruined the great church, and laid in ashes most of the houses, they being, for the greater part, built with timber. It hath however in great measure recovered that misfortune, and is now beautifully rebuilt. In the centre of the town is a fine square, all the houses whereof are handsomely built with brick ; and each hath a mezzanine, or entresol, between the first and second stories. The fronts of all these houses are carried up according to one regular and general design, and dressed with a well-proportioned facia,

which

ficut consuerunt, et debent, et moltura erit nostra. Archiepiscopus autem, et homines sui, de fraxinis molent ubi idem archiepiscopus volet; et si voluerint molere apud Andely, dabunt molturas suas, ficut alii ibidem molentes. In escambium autem prædicti manerii de Andely, cum pertinentiis, concessimus, et in perpetuum quietum clamavimus, ecclesiæ Rothomagenfi, et prædicto archiepiscopo, et successoribus suis, omnia molendina quæ nos habuimus Rothomagenfi, quando hæc permutatio facta fuit integre cum omni sequela et moltura sua, sine aliquo retinimento eorum quæ ad molendina pertinent, vel ad molturam; et cum omnibus libertatibus, et liberis consuetudinibus, quas solent et debent habere. Nec alicui alio licebit molendinum facere ibidem ad detrimentum prædictorum molendinorum. Et debet archiepiscopus solvere eleemosinas antiquis statutas de eisdem molendinis. Concessimus etiam eis villam de Dieppa, et villam de Bouteilles, cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus, et liberis consuetudinibus suis; exceptis eleemosinis constitutis in manorio de Dieppa a nobis et antecessoribus nostris, quarum summa est trecentæ et septuaginta duæ libræ, quæ debent solvi per manum prædicti archiepiscopi et successorum suorum, his quibus assignatae sunt. Concessimus etiam eisdem manerium de Louviers, cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus, et liberis consuetudinibus suis; cum ministerio de Louviers; salvis ad opus nostrum venatione nostrâ et destructione forestæ, ita tamen quod non sit in Revardo. Concessimus etiam eis totam forestam de Alliermont, cum feris, et omnibus aliis pertinentiis, et libertatibus suis, ficut eam habuimus. Hæc autem omnia in escambium prædicti manerii de Andeli, cum prædictis pertinentiis data, habebunt ecclesia Rothomagenfi, et prædictus archiepiscopus et successores sui in perpetuum, cum omnibus libertatibus, et liberis consuetudinibus suis, ficut prædictum est. Homines autem prædicti archiepiscopi de prædicto escambio, habebunt omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines quas habuerunt homines de Andely, dum manerium illud esset in manu ipsius archiepiscopi. Hæc etiam omnia, quæ idem archiepiscopus in hoc escambio recepit, vuarantizabimus nos, et heredes nostri, ecclesiæ Rothomagenfi, et prædicto archiepiscopo, et successoribus suis in perpetuum, contra omnes homines, ita quod si aliquis escambio aliquod est receptorus p[ro]prio aliquo prædictorum quod memoratus archiepiscopus hic recepit, nos vel heredes nostri faciemus illud escambio, et ecclesia Rothomagenfi hæc prædicta in perpetuum pacifice possidebit. Nos autem quantum rei potest excommunicamus, et concedimus quod incurrat indignationem Omnipotentis Dei, quicumque contra hoc factum venerit. Testibus hiis; Huberto Cantuariensi archiepiscopo, Joanne Vingorenensi, Hugone Coventrensi, Savarico Battonensi, Henrico Bajocensi, Garnio Ebroicensi, Lisiardo Sagieni, Vuillelmo Lexoviensi, Vuillelmo Constantiensi, episcopis. Abbatia Sanctæ Trinitatis de monte Rothomagenfi, Reginaldo sancti Vuandregifili, Viatore sancti Georgii, ulterius oris portus, Osberto de Pratellis, —— de Ango, —— de Corneville, abbatibus. Joanné comite Moretonii, Othono comite Piétavieni, Balduino comite de Albemarla, Radulfo comite Augi, Vuillelmo marescallo comite de Strigois, Vuillelmo filio Radulfi senescallo Normaniæ, Roberto de Turnechan senescallo Andegavie, Vuillelmo de Huneto constabl. Normaniæ; Gilberto filio Reinfredi, Hugone Brun Gaufrido de Leziniaco, Vuillelmo de Rupibus, Radulfo camerario de Tancarvilla, Vuillelmo Martel, Radulfo Teissum, Gaufaido de Sai, Roberto de Harecourt; et multis aliis. Datum per manum Euastachii electi Elenfis, tunc agentis vices-cancellarii apud Rothomagum, anno in incarnatione Domini .M. C. +. V. II. +. V. I. die Octobris, anno regni nostri octavo.

\* N. B. Sigillatur sigillo magno in cera viridi, cui appensus est annulus aureus cum lapide pretioso.'

which is continued along the whole; so that the uniformity and exact symmetry, which hath been observed in the building of this square, produces a very fine effect, and adds greatly to its elegance.

The seignory of this town hath from time immemorial belonged to the archbishop of Rouen; but his courts for trying and determining criminal and civil causes are constantly held at ARQUES, a small town situate upon a river of the same name, and within a short mile of Dieppe, famous for the defeat of the Leaguers by Henry IV. on the 21st day of September, 1589.

The direct road from Dieppe to Rouen, passes through the villages of Osmonville, Tostes, and Cambres, all of them wretchedly inhabited; but the country round about is for the most part extremely pleasant. The distance is six posts.

About the mid-way between Dieppe and Rouen, but somewhat out of the common road, you see LONGUEVILLE, a village in the Pays de Caux, where there is a CLUNIAC PRIORY, founded during the reign of William the Conqueror, by Walter Giffard, earl of Buckingham\*, who died in the year 1102, and lies buried there under a tomb, on which is the following epitaph.

STEMMA GIFARDORUM GALTERIUS INGENUORUM.  
QUÆ MERUIT VIVENS BUSTA, SEPULTUS HABET.  
TEMPLI FUNDATOR PRÆSENTIS ET ÆDIFICATOR,  
HOC VELUT IN PROPRIO CONDITUR IN TUMULO,  
QUI SE, MAGNIFICUM PATRIÆQUE PROBAVIT AMICUM,  
DUX VIRTUTE POTENS AC PIETATE NITENS.  
RELIGIOSORUM, SED PRÆCIPUE MONACHORUM  
CULTOR, MULTIMODE PROFUIT ECCLESIAE.  
AMEN.

The antient town of ALBEMARLE, or, as it was afterwards called, AUBEMALE and AUMARLE, now softened into AUMALE, is situate upon the river Bresle, at the distance of four leagues north from the high road to Rouen, and carries on a considerable manufactory of stuffs, called Aumale Serges, which are much worn by the common people of France.

Near the site of the old castle stands the BENEDICTINE ABBEY of ST. MARTIN d'Acy, built partly upon the same spot whereon the ancient parochial church of St.

\* The founder granted to this priory several churches, lands and manors in England; and among others, the manor of Newington Longueville in Buckinghamshire, wherein a Cluniac priory was afterwards founded, as a cell to that at Longueville in Normandy.

St. Martin d'Acceio, or d'Accy, formerly stood. It owes its primary foundation to Adeliza countess of Albemarle and Holderness, daughter of Robert, second duke of Normandy, and sister, by the mother's side, to king William the Conqueror. This lady, about the close of the eleventh century, here established a priory of monks, whom she brought from the abbey of St. Lucian at Belvace, granting to them the church of St. Martin. Her son, Stephen earl of Albemarle, not only ratified his mother's establishment, but augmented the revenues of the priory with the churches and tythes of Burftal in Yorkshire \*, and many other parishes in England, but also with the churches and tythes of sundry places within the duchy of Normandy. In the year 1130. William earl of Albemarle, son of Stephen, by licence from Hugh arch-bishop of Rouen, erected the priory into an abbey † dependent on that of St. Lucian at Belvace; and in that state it now remains.

This town, which hath given title to many of our ‡ English nobility, hath been for many years the capital of a duchy dependent on the parliament  
of

\* See his charter of donation in Du Monstier's *Neustria Pia*, folio 732. The abbot of Albemarle, soon after the obtaining this charter, sent over a prior and some monks to look after their estates and revenues in England. These, after some time, fixed their cell in the chapel of St. Helen in Burftal-Garth, in the east riding of Yorkshire, where they continued until the frequent seizing of the estates of foreign abbeys, occasioned, in the 18th year of king Richard II. this alien priory, together with all the estates in England belonging to the abbey of Albemarle, to be sold, by consent of Robert bishop of Lincoln, to the abbot and convent of Kirkstal in Yorkshire. See Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, p. 647.

† See Du Monstier, ut suprà.

‡ Odo earl of Champaigne, having married Adeliza, sister to William the Conqueror, was by that king made earl of ALBEMARLE, and had a grant of the lordship of the isle of Holderness in Yorkshire, at the recommendation of John arch-bishop of Rouen, who at the same time gave him the town of Albemarle, upon condition that, in all expeditions where the arch-bishop went in person, he should be his standard-bearer with twelve knights. Odo was succeeded by his only son, Stephen, who, exclusive of other children, left issue William, surnamed Le Gros, his eldest son, and successor in the earldoms. William le Gros died, leaving issue only one daughter, his heir, viz. Hawis, or Hawise, married first to William de Magnaville earl of Essex; secondly, to William de Fortibus; and thirdly, to Baldwin de Betun. These husbands, in her right, severally took the title of Earl of Albemarle; but she had not any issue by any of them, except by her second husband, William de Fortibus, to whom she bore one son, William de Fortibus; who married Aveline daughter of Richard lord Montfichet. This William, after the death of his mother and her three husbands, became, in her right, earl of Albemarle, and at his death left issue two daughters, his coheirs, viz. Hawise, who died without issue; and Aveline, who married Edmund earl of Lancaster, second son of king Henry III. and became countess of Albemarle; but this lady dying without issue, the title became extinct.

Milles, York, and other writers on the English nobility, tell us, that the title of Earl of Albemarle was revived by king Richard II. in favour of his uncle Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, fifth son of king Edward III. but in this, I apprehend, they are mistaken: however, certain it is, that king Richard II. on the 29th of September, in the 21st year of his

of Paris. Philip Augustus, king of France, having gotten possession of Normandy, invested Ranald de Ponthieu, count de Dammartin, with the title of Count of Aumale; and it remained in his heirs male till John de Ponthieu, count of Aumale, died, leaving issue only one daughter, Blanch, who carried it with her in marriage to John count d'Harcourt, who was succeeded by John, his only son. This John dying without issue male, the dignity and estate fell to his sister and heir, Mary, wife of Anthony de Lorrain, count de Vaudemont; and by that means the duchy of Aumale formed a younger branch of the house of Guise. Charles duke d'Aumale, the last male of that branch, left issue only one daughter, Ann of Lorrain, who married Henry of Savoy, duke of Nemours, whose two sons, Charles and Amedeus, were successively dukes of Nemours and Aumale. The heir of the last of these dukes was Charles Emanuel, who left issue only two daughters; the eldest of which, Marie Jeane Baptista, afterwards married Charles Emanuel duke of Savoy, and sold the duchy of Aumale to the duke du Main.

ROUEN, the ancient ROTHOMAGUS, or, as it was called by corruption, ROTHOMUM and RODOMUM, was formerly the chief town of the Velocasses, and is now esteemed the capital of Upper Normandy\*.

This

reign, and in the parliament called the GREAT, advanced EDWARD, EARL OF RUTLAND, eldest son of Edmond of Langley, duke of York, by his first wife, Isabel, daughter and coheir of Peter, king of Castile, to the dignity of Duke of AUMARLE: this title, however, was not long enjoyed by him; for in the first year of king Henry IV. he was by act of parliament deposed from that dignity. Henry IV. on the 9th of July, 1412. created his second son, THOMAS OF LANCASTER, Duke of Clarence and Earl of ALBEMARLE: but this prince being, six years after, slain by the Scots at the battle of Bauguy, and dying without issue, the title of Albemarle once more became extinct, and so lay dormant until it was again revived in the person of RICHARD BEAUCHAMP, EARL OF WARWICK, who, in reward for his bravery at the sieges and reduction of Caen, Dampfront, Caudebec, Rouen, and other places in France, was, by king Henry V. in the year 1417. created Earl of AUMARLE.  
n

This Richard was succeeded by his son Henry, afterwards duke of Warwick, who died in the year 1445. leaving issue only one child, Ann, who died at the age of six years.

King Charles II. in consideration of the singular services rendered to him by general GEORGE MONK, of Potheridge in the county of Devon, descended from Margaret, daughter and coheir of Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick, by letters patent dated the 7th of July, in the 12th year of his reign, created him Duke of ALBEMARLE, to hold to him and the heirs male of his body, for ever. This duke, dying on the 4th of January, 1669. was succeeded by his only son, Christopher, who departing this life at Jamaica, in the year 1688. without issue, the title of Albemarle was again extinct.

Lastly, king William III. by his letters patent, bearing date the 10th of February, 1696. conferred the title of EARL OF ALBEMARLE ON ARNOLD JOOST VAN KEPPEL, whose grandson now enjoys it.

Whilst

This city, which is situated in a plain upon the banks of the river Seine, and screened on three of its sides by very high and steep mountains, being open on that side only which is next to the river, is near two leagues in compass, exclusive of the faubourgs of St. Sever, Cauchoise, Bouvereul, St. Hilaire, Martainville, and Beauvoisine. The walls and ramparts are strengthened with round towers, and on the land side encompassed by a deep ditch. The gates are defended by irregular bastions, which are daily falling to decay; and in fact all the fortifications have been greatly neglected ever since the fort of St. Catharine was dismantled. It is divided into thirty-seven parishes, four whereof are in the faubourgs; and contains seven hospitals, five houses of lepers, seventeen chapels, and forty-eight religious houses of various denominations, exclusive of the magnificent cathedral. Besides these, Rouen contains many other public buildings, which make a handsome appearance. The streets are in general extremely narrow, and the houses for the most part mean and ill built. The inhabitants are very numerous, being said to amount to upwards of sixty thousand souls; and carry on a very lucrative and flourishing trade, supplying, by means of the river Seine, Paris, and the internal parts of the kingdom, with great quantities and variety of goods which they continually import from foreign countries.

The quay is extremely large and beautiful, and so happily circumstanced with respect to depth of water, that ships of upwards of three hundred tons burthen come quite close to it, to deliver and take in their cargoes.

Within the walls are several good markets, well furnished with provisions of all kinds; and I observed a greater plenty of butchers meat in them, than I saw any where else in France. The inhabitants are plentifully supplied with fresh water, not only by the rivers Robec and Aubette, both of which rise about a league from the city, and run through several of the streets; but also by thirty-five public conduits dispersed at convenient distances in different parts of the city. In the Marché aux Veaux is a conduit built in a triangular form, over which stood a mutilated statue of the famous Joan of Arc, who on the 10th of May, 1431, was burnt for a witch on that spot;

but

\* Whilst Gaul was under the Romans, the country of the *VELOCASSES* included not only the neighbourhood of the city of Rouen, but extended as far as the river Oyse. Under the French kings, that part which lies beyond the river of Andelle, was called *PAGUS RODOMENSIS, LE PAYS DE ROUEN*, and, in common parlance, *LE ROUMOIS*; but the other part, situate between the rivers Oyse and Andelle, preserved the name of the *VELOCASSES*, being called *PAGUS VILCASSINUS*, in French *LE PAYS DE VELGUESIN*, since shortened to *VEXIN*. As soon as Charles the Simple had ceded to duke Rollo, that part of the Vexin which lies between the rivers Ette and Andelle, it was called the *NORMAN VEXIN*, to distinguish it from the other part between the Ette and Oyse, which, continuing under the dominion of Charles, obtained the name of *FRENCH VEXIN*.

but that statue hath lately been removed. It is worth observing, that the doctors of the Sorbonne, who were consulted by the duke of Bedford, then regent of France, pronounced unanimously for her execution.

The CATHEDRAL is a most noble Gothic structure: the foundation thereof was laid about the year 990. by Robert arch-bishop of Rouen, brother to Richard second duke of Normandy, partly upon the same spot whereon formerly stood the ancient metropolitical church, which had been burnt down in the year 842. but the body of the cathedral was not completely finished till 1063. when, in the presence of William the Conqueror, and many of the Norman nobility, it was with great solemnity dedicated to the Holy Virgin. The croſs part is a building of a more modern date, having been added about the year 1100. The portail at the west end of this church makes a most magnificent appearance, being richly embellished with ſtatues, basso reliefs, and other ornaments; and flanked by two towers of great height, but not uniform. The tower on the south fide of this portail was begun in the year 1485. when Robert de Croisemere was arch-bishop; and finished in 1507. during the prelacy of the arch-bishop cardinal George d'Amboise, prime minister to Lewis XII. It is called LA TOUR DE BEURE, being ſo named because pope Innocent VIII. at the request of cardinal William d'Estouteville, permitted the uſe of butter and milk in Lent to all thoſe who would contribute towards the expence of building it. In this tower hangs a large bell, called GEORGE D'AMBOISE, in honour of the cardinal of that name: it weighs, as I was told, thirty-six thouſand pounds; is at the bottom, or mouth, thirty feet in circumference; and in height, including its ears, or cannons, ten feet; requires fifteen men to toll it, and thirty-two to ring it out. This remarkable bell was caſt by Jean le Machon of Chartres, who, it is ſaid, died about nineteen hours after, in a violent fit of joy, occaſioned by the ſucess which had attended the performance. He lies buried in the lower part of the nave of the cathedral, under a ſmall tomb, on which is the figure of a bell, and the following iſcription.

CI-DESSOUS GIST JEAN LE MACHON  
DE CHARTRES HOMME DE FACHON  
LEQUEL FONDIT GEORGE D'AMBOISE  
QUI TRENTÉ SIX MILLES LIVRES POISE  
MIL CINQUE CENS UN JOUR D'AOUT DIXIEME.  
PUIS MOURUT LE VINGT ET UNIEME.

The opposite tower, called ST. ROMAIN'S TOWER, which is uſed for the belfrey, appears to have been built at different times; but the whole is of ſomewhat a more ancient date than the former.

The

The transept of the cross forms a beautiful lantern; over which stands a very lofty spire, three hundred and eighty feet in height, which is a great ornament to the church. This spire is supported by four columns, each of them composed of a group of thirty-one small pillars united together. Adjoining to the west end of the cathedral is a large square piece of ground, inclosed with a stone wall, called to this day the PARVIS, or AITRE.

Besides the grand portail at the west end, there are two others richly decorated with sculpture and Gothic ornaments; the one at the north end of the crois aisle, called LE PORTAIL DES LIBRAIRES, from its opening into a place where formerly stood several booksellers shops; and the other at the south end of the same aisle, and called LE PORTAIL DE CALENDE, from its fronting a place distinguished by that name. Each of these portails is flanked by two high towers flat on their tops, round which runs a balustrade of open work.

The dimensions of this cathedral, according to the print published of it, are these: length of the church, including the chapel of the Holy Virgin, which stands at the east end, four hundred and ten feet; breadth, eighty-three feet; length of the crois aisle, one hundred and sixty-four feet; height of the spire, three hundred and ninety-five feet; height of the towers at the west end, two hundred and thirty-six feet; width of the portail at the west end, including the two towers, one hundred and seventy feet.

The infide of the cathedral, to which there are seven entrances, consists of a nave, which is the oldest part of the fabric, and hath been enlarged at different times; a choir; two side aisles, which appear rather too narrow for their height; and a crois aisle, whose whole extent is one hundred and sixty-four feet. The nave and choir are separated from the other parts of the church by forty-four large columns, exclusive of the four in the transept which support the lantern and spire. Those which carry the roof of the choir are round, and some of them are studded from top to bottom with fleurs de lys of tin gilt with gold, and fixed on an azure ground; whereas each of the columns in the nave is formed by a group of small pillars conjoined, in the same manner as is observed in those of the transept.

Behind the high altar stands the chapel of the Holy Virgin; and on each side of the vertex which is continued round the choir of the church, there are several other chapels, amounting in number to twenty-four. The whole building receives its light by means of one hundred and thirty windows, many of them glazed with painted glafs, some of which is extremely fine, and thought to have been manufactured in this city\*.

The choir is neatly fitted up; and on the south side thereof stands the archiepiscopal throne. The east end is circular, and surrounded with fine grilles of brass curiously wrought, through which you have a view of the adjoining chapels, particularly of that of the Holy Virgin, which is highly enriched with statues, and a great variety of gilt ornaments. The ascent from the choir to the high altar, is formed by a flight of three steps, which at a distance hath an extreme good effect. Beyond this runs a balustrade of cast brass, breast high, inclosing the altar and some part of the chancel; within which stand four columns of the same metal, each having on its top the figure of an angel holding a candlestick. The whole area of this choir is of the finest marble, and was new laid about thirty years ago; at which time all the old monuments were removed, and the places of those of RICHARD I. king of England, of his elder brother, usually called HENRICUS JUNIOR, of JOHN the great duke of Bedford, regent of France, and brother to king Henry V. and that of CHARLES V. of France, were supplied by the following inscriptions let into the pavement.

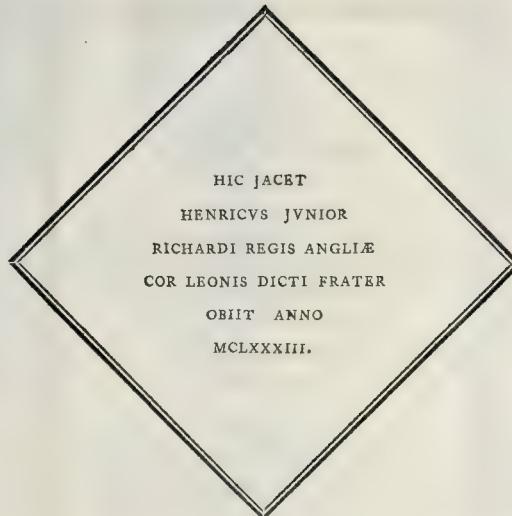
In a Lozenge, on the Right Hand of the Altar.



On

\* It is highly probable that a great manufactory of painted glass was carried on at Rouen; for by the fabric-rolls of Exeter cathedral, it appears that in the time of kings Edward II. and III. considerable quantities of painted glass were brought from Rouen to Exeter, in order to adorn that cathedral.

On the Left Hand of the Altar.



In the Choir behind the high Altar, in a Lozenge.



In the Middle of the Choir, on a Black Marble Grave-Stone.

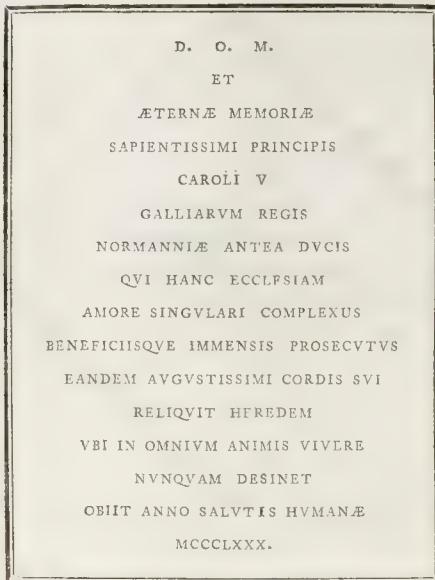


PLATE II. In the year 1199. the heart of Richard I. king of England, inclosed in a silver box, was, pursuant to his own desire, deposited on the right hand of the high altar of this cathedral, under a stately monument formerly encompassed with a balustrade of silver\*, made at the expence of the canons of this church, to whom in his life time he had been a considerable benefactor, having granted them, amongst other donations, three hundred muids of wine, to be taken yearly for ever out of his customs at Rouen. On that monument lay the figure of the king in full proportion, dressed in his royal robes; and beneath was the following inscription.

‡ AD CHALUZ CECIDIT REGNI REX CARDO RICHARDUS  
HIS FERUS HIS HUMILIS HIS AGNUS ET HIS LEOPARDUS  
CASUS ERAT LUCIS CHALUZ PER SÆCULA NOMEN  
IGNOTUM FUERAT SED CERTUM NOMINIS OMEN

TUNC

\* The dean, canons, and chapter of Rouen, in the year 1250. ungratefully forgetting the great obligations they were under to this monarch, melted down the silver balustrade, in order to contribute towards the ransom of St. Lewis, then a captive among the pagans.

‡ King Richard I. died of a wound which he received at the siege of Chalons, then called CHALUZ, in the Limosin.

William the Conqueror, at Caen.



King Henry the Younger, at Rouen. PL. II.



King Richard the 1<sup>st</sup>, at Rouen.

at Rouen

Berengaria Wife of R<sup>d</sup> Richard I, taken from her Effigie lying on her Tomb in the Abbey of Espan near Mars where she is interred



Cy gist sen de noble memoire trechant et puissant prince Iohan en son vivant Regent le Roialme de France Duc de Bedford pour lequel est fonde one Messeelte chaujour puetuellement celebrelee a este au tel place college des clementins incouuet ap's prime et spala le xiiij<sup>o</sup>. de Septembre lan Hill CCCXXXV. an quel xiii<sup>o</sup> jo se semblablement est fonde poulx i ob solepnet en este eglise Dieu face p'don a soname.

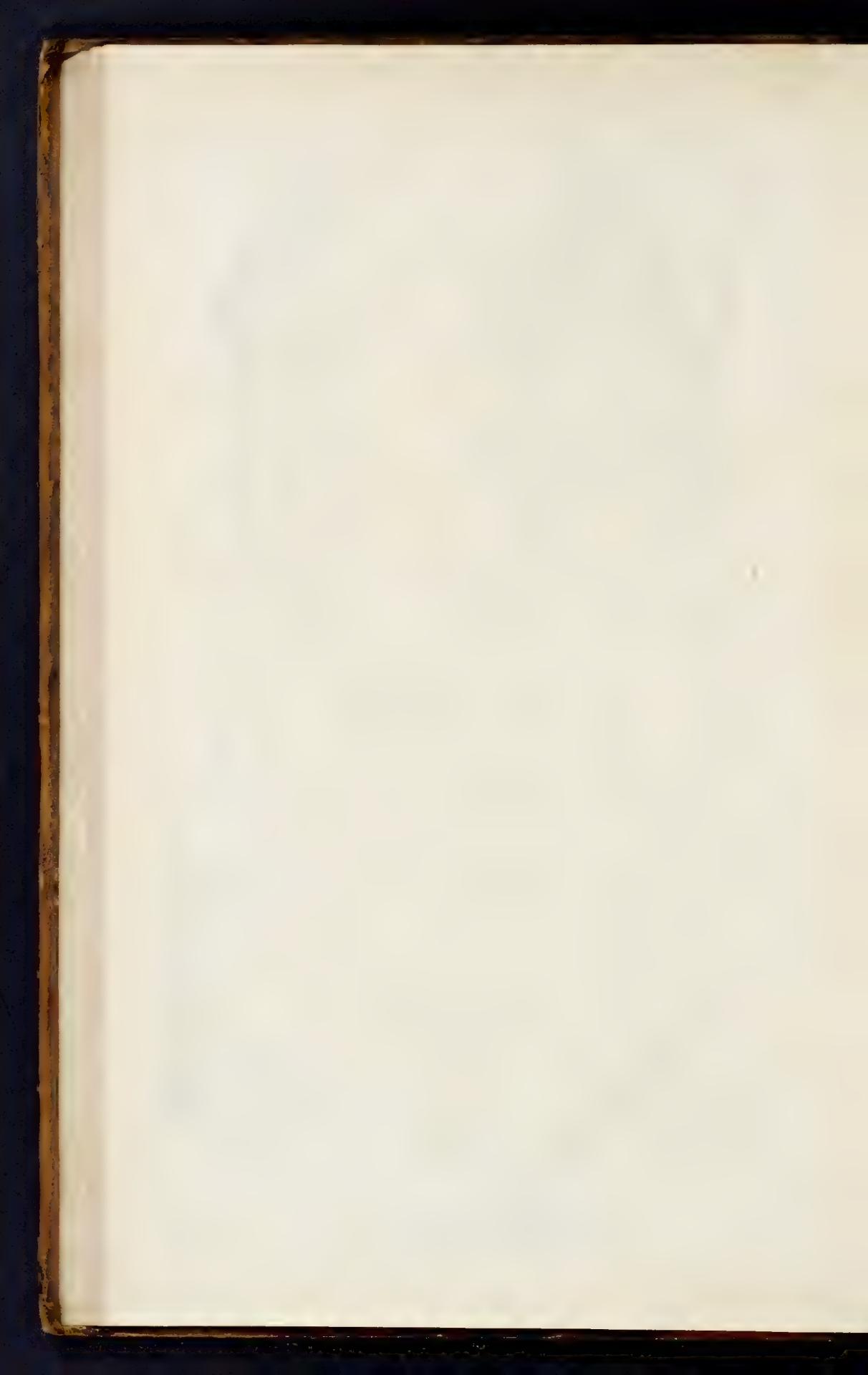


William Morehead Esq., F.S.A.

Contributed this Plate. ( )



J. Bayly sculp.



TUNC PATUIT RES CLAUSA FUIT SED LUCE CADENTE  
 PRODIIT IN LUCEM PER CASUM LUCIS ADEMPTÆ  
 ANNO MILLENO DUCENTENO MINUS UNO  
 AMBROSII FESTO DECESSIT AB ORBE MOLESTO  
 PICTAVIS EXTA DUCIS SEPELIS REA TERRA CADUCI  
 NEUSTRIA TUQUE TEGIS COR\* INÆSTIMABILE REGIS  
 CORPUS DATUR CLAUDI SUB MARMORE FONTIS EBRAUDI  
 SIC LOCA PERTRINA SE SPARSIT TANTA RUINA  
 NEC FUIT HOC FUNUS CUI SUFFICERET LOCUS UNUS  
 EJUS VITA BREVIS CUNCTIS PLANGATUR IN ÆVIS.

The magnificent **TOMB** of king **HENRY the YOUNGER**, second son of Henry II. king of England, and for some time his coadjutor in the kingdom, (he having, by his father's command, been twice crowned king; first at Westminster, and afterwards at Winchester) stood on the left hand of the high altar; and on the superficies was placed his image royally habited, and cut in white marble, but without any inscription. His corpse was first buried in the church of St. Julian at Mans, near to that of his grand-father, earl Geoffrey; but the citizens of Rouen, to whom he had bequeathed his body, upon their most pressing application to the king his father, as also to pope Lucius III. having obtained orders for its removal†, conducted it, on the shoulders of several of the Norman lords, from Mans to Rouen, where it was re-interred with great funeral pomp, in the presence of Richard archbishop of Canterbury, Routroud archbishop of Rouen, and several other English and Norman prelates.‡

Between

\* Some copies have **INEXPUGNABILE** instead of **INÆSTIMABILE**.

† Several records, preserved in the archives of the cathedral of Rouen, mention the letters sent to the pope by Bertrand de Becceras bishop of Agen, Odo duke of Burgundy, Robert duke of Narbonne, William castellan of St. Omer's, and several other persons of distinction, testifying the last will of the prince; and that, when upon his death-bed, in the castle of Martel in the viscounty of Turenne, he was sollicited to retract it on account of the badness of the roads between that place and Rouen, and rather to appoint the church of Grandmont in the Limosin for the place of his sepulture, he obstinately refused to comply with those solicitations, and positively declared that he would be buried near to the body of his uncle, William Plantagenet.

‡ His brother Geoffrey, duke of Britain, and earl of Richmond, fourth son of king Henry II. founded a chantry in the church of Rouen for one chaplain to pray daily for the soul of prince Henry, and endowed it with a yearly rent of twenty livres; which donation was confirmed by his wife Constance, duchess of Britain, and countess of Richmond. Margaret, daughter of Lewis the Younger, king of France, and widow of this prince Henry, in order to testify her esteem for her late husband, deposited three hundred marks of silver in the hands of the abbot of Clervaux, for establishing other chantries in the same church to pray for the repose of his soul. His obit is celebrated yearly on St. Barnabas's day.

Between two pillars on the north side of the choir, and parallel with the high altar, under a tomb of black marble, was interred the famous John of Lancaster, third son of Henry IV. king of England, duke of Bedford, Anjou, and Alençon, constable of England, and regent of France, who was justly accounted one of the best generals that ever blossomed out of the royal stem of Plantagenet. This tomb, which was destroyed by the Hugonots when they made themselves masters of the city of Rouen, in the year 1562. had not any statue, or inscription, placed on it; but the want of the latter was supplied by a brafs tablet fastened to the wall just over the place of his interment, and which was taken down when the choir was repaired and PLATE II. new paved.

I made the strictest inquiry that I could after the two above-mentioned statues of king Henry the Younger, and king Richard I. and frequently searched for them in several of the disused chapels, where the workmen, on the repairing of the church, had thrown many pieces of old broken monuments; but was not able to find them: neither could I procure the least information as to what was become of either of them, or of the tablet which had been erected to the memory of the duke of Bedford; although Mr. Breval, but a few years before, saw it in the library belonging to this church. Happily, father Mountfaçon has, in the second volume of *MONUMENS DE LA MONARCHIE FRANÇOISE*, given us a representation of those two statues of Henricus Junior and king Richard I. drawn from the originals, which were remaining in his time; and from thence those in PLATE II. are taken. The duke of Bedford's inscription is copied from the figure of it exhibited by Sandford in his *GENEALOGICAL HISTORY OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND*, p. 314. who engraved it from a delineation made by sir William Dugdale. In the same plate is also engraven the figure of Berengera, or Berengaria, daughter of Sanche king of Navarre and Arragon, and wife of king Richard I. copied from her effigies, still remaining on her tomb in the middle of the choir of the abbey de l'Espan, near Mans, in the Orleanois, founded by her in the year 1230.

William, third son of the empress Maud by her second husband, Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, and brother to Henry II. king of England, dying at Rouen, in the year 1164. was interred within this cathedral. The precise spot in which his corpse was deposited, hath long been forgotten; but it is most probable that the place of his sepulture was in the choir, and near to, and on the right side of, the high altar; because Henry the Younger, whose place of interment is known, by his last will directed that his body should be deposited near to that of his uncle William.

On the south side of the chapel of the Holy Virgin is the monument of CHARLES V. of France, which was removed from the middle of the choir of the cathedral, where it formerly stood over the place in which his heart was deposited. On the superficies of this monument, which is of touch, is placed an elegant figure, in white marble, as large as life, representing the king with his crown on his head, lying at full length, dressed in his royal robes, and holding his heart in his hand. The silver balustrade, which anciently inclosed this monument, was carried off by the Hugonots, who plundered the cathedral during the civil wars in the reign of Francis II.

In the same chapel, on the right side near the altar, is a sumptuous monument, of black and white marble, sixteen feet broad, and twenty-one feet in height, which may truly be called, as it is here, a MAUSOLEUM of the two cardinals GEORGE D'AMBOISE, uncle and nephew; and, for the number of its figures and other ornaments, may justly be esteemed a most excellent performance\*. On the lower part of this monument are six figures in white marble, representing Faith, Charity, Prudence, Fortitude, Justice, and Temperance, placed in distinct niches of touch, separated from each other by pilasters ornamented with funereal emblems; and on the top, which is also of touch, are the statues of the two cardinals†, cut in white marble, larger than life, kneeling, and holding their hands closed and elevated, as at their devotions. Round the verge of the monument are these verses.

PASTOR ERAM CLERI POPULI PATER AUREA SESE  
 LILIA SUBDEBANT QUERCUS ET IPSA MIHI  
 MORTUUS EN JACEO MORTE EXTINGUUNTUR HONORES  
 AT VIRTUS MORTIS NESQIA MORTE VIRET.

On the canopy are several figures, particularly those of the Twelve Apostles standing two and two together. The bodies of the above-mentioned cardinals are buried in a vault, under a tomb of touch, embellished with ornaments in white marble, which stands at the foot of the mausoleum.

On the opposite side of the chapel stands a very magnificent monument erected for monsieur Louis de Brezè, grand seneschal, lieutenant-general, and governor, of

\* This sumptuous monument was erected in the year 1522. by George d'Amboise, the nephew, when he was only archbishop of Rouen, and had no great expectations of obtaining the purple; so that his statue, which was at that time placed on the mausoleum, represented him dressed in his archiepiscopal habit: but as soon as he had procured a cardinal's hat, he ordered his statue to be taken down, and replaced by that which we now see. This mausoleum is said to have been seven years in making.

† A fine medal of cardinal George d'Amboise is engraven in Plate XII.

of Normandy, who died in 1521. The body of this tomb, which is said to represent the several stages of monsieur de Brezè's life, is charged with four Corinthian columns of touch, standing on bases of statuary marble, and crowned with capitals of the same. The intercolumniations are enriched with festoons of fruits and flowers gilt. In the centre stands a sarcophagus of black marble, whereon lies a figure finely executed, representing the dead body of monsieur de Brezè. In a kind of nich at the head of this figure, is that of his wife Diana of Poitiers, duchess of Valentinois, kneeling, with her arms crois each other, and dressed in a widow's habit: and at the foot is another female figure, holding a young child in her arms. Over the sarcophagus are placed four caryatides with baskets of fruit on their heads, and representing Prudence, Glory, Victory, and Faith; and in the middle stands the statue of monsieur de Brezè, with a coronet on his head, and dressed in the habit of a count, wearing the collar of the order. The caryatides support an entablature, the principal members whereof are richly gilt; and over the centre of the cornice is another figure in white marble, representing monsieur de Brezè on horseback, armed cap-a-pè. The whole of this work is crowned by an Attic of the composite order, which forms a nich, wherein is placed a female figure, representing Fortitude; and in the frieze over her head are these words in golden letters, IN VIRTUTE TABERNACULUM EJUS. The cornice is terminated by two lions, each holding an escutcheon of the arms of the defunct; and on a pedestal over the centre is a goat rampant, being his crest. This monument, all the figures whereof are of white marble, was erected at the sole charge of the duchess de Valentinois, widow of monsieur de Brezè. This lady, who was the favorite mistress of two kings successively, makes her husband a promise, in four Latin verses, part of monsieur de Brezè's epitaph, which her executors never performed; for, though she gives him her word to share one grave with him, yet she lies buried under a sumptuous tomb of statuary marble in the chapel of the castle of Anet near Paris, now belonging to the duke of Bourbon, but which castle was built on purpose for her, by king Henry II. of France. The verses run thus.

HOC LODOICE TIBI POSUIT BRESÆ SEPULCHRUM  
 PICTONIS AMISSO MÆSTA DIANA VIRO  
 INDIVULSA TIBI QUONDAM ET FIDISSIMA CONJUX  
 UT FUIT IN THALAMO SIC ERIT IN TUMULO.

Within the same chapel are also handsome monuments for William de Flavacour, archbishop of Rouen, who died in 1306. for archbishop Ralph Roussel, who died in 1452. for archbishop Odo Rigault, who died in 1275. and for monsieur Charles de la Rochefoucault, baron of Celfrin, who was slain at the taking of mount St. Catharine in 1562.

In

In the chapel of St. Romain lie interred the remains of the famous Rollo, first duke of Normandy, they having been removed thither from the side of the high altar, when the choir was rebuilt and enlarged. At the time of the duke's first interment, the following verses were placed on his tomb.

DUX NORMANORUM CUNCTORUM NORMA BONORUM,  
 ROLLO FERUS FORTIS QUEM GENS NORMANICA MORTIS  
 INVOCAT ARTICULO CLAUDITUR HOC TUMULO  
 IPSI PROVIDEAT TUA SIC CLEMENTIA CHRISTE  
 TE UT SEMPER VIDEAT CŒTIBUS ANGELICIS.

But after the removal of the body, this epitaph was inscribed on his monument, where it still remains.

DUX NORMANORUM TIMOR HOSTIS ET ARMA SUORUM  
 ROLLO SUB HOC TITULO CLAUDITUR IN TUMULO  
 MAJORES CUJUS PROBITAS PROVEXIT UT EJUS  
 SURVIVIT NEC AVUS NEC PATER AUT PROAVUS  
 DUCENTEM FORTES REGEM MULTASQUE COHORTES  
 DEVICIT DACIÆ CONGREDIENS ACIE  
 FRIXONAS VUALCROS HALBACENSES HAYNAUCOS  
 HOC SIMUL ADJUNCTOS ROLLO DEDIT PROFUGOS  
 EGIT AD HOC FRESIOS PER PLURIMA VULNERA VICTOS  
 UT SIBI JURARENT ATQUE TRIBUTA DARENT  
 BAJOCAS CEPIT HIS PARSIUS SUPERAVIT  
 NEMO FUIT FRANCIS ASPERIOR CUNEIS  
 ANNIS TRIGINTA GALLORUM CÆDIBUS ARVA  
 IMPLEVIT PIGRO BELLA GERENS CAROLO  
 POST MULTAS STRAGES PRÆDAS INCENDIA CÆDES  
 UTILE CUM GALLIS FœDUS INIT CUPIDIS  
 SUPPLEX FRANCONI MERUIT BAPTISMATE TINGI  
 SIC PERIIT VETERIS OMNE NEFAS HOMINIS  
 UT FUIT ANTE LUPUS SIC POST FIT MITIBUS AGNUS  
 PAX ITA MUTATUM MULCEAT ANTE DEUM.

WILLIAM, furnamed LONGA-SPATHA, son and successor, in the dukedom, to Rollo, was first interred within the choir; but his corpse was also, on the rebuilding of the cathedral, taken up and deposited on the right-hand side of the altar in the chapel of St. Ann, under a new tomb, on which the following verses are inscribed.

ROLLONIS NATUS GULIELMUS LONGA VOCATUS  
 SPATHA DEO GRATUS JACET HIC TUMULO TUMULATUS

PANEM CANONICIS IN HONORE DEI GENETRICIS  
 CONTULIT ERGO PIA JUVET IPSUM VIRGO MARIA  
 ET QUI CUNCTA VIDET SIBI VIVO PANE FRUI DET  
 ANNO CENTENO NOVIES DUO CUM QUADRAGENO  
 DEFUIT IN MEMBRIS TERDENA LUCE DECEMBRIS  
 CUM NATO CUNCTIS ESCAS TRIBUENTE QUIESCAS  
QUI PANEM CHRISTI PRO MATRIS HONORE DEDISTI  
QUI DEDIT HOC MUNUS HUNC SALVET TRINUS ET UNUS.

The epitaph on his tomb, whilst it stood in the choir, run thus.

QUOS DEFENDEBAT GULIELMUS NEMO PREMEBAT  
 AUXILIO CARUIT CÆDERE QUEM VOLUIT  
 REGIBUS AC DUCIBUS METUENDA MANUM FUIT EJUS  
 BELLIGER HENRICUS CÆSAR EUM TIMUIT  
 REXIT NORMANNOS VIGINTI QUINQUE PER ANNOS  
 MILITIS ATQUE DUCIS PROMPTUS IN OFFICIIS  
 CŒNOBIUM PULCHRE REPARAVIT GEMMETICENSE  
 EE DECRIVIT IBI FERRE JUGUM MONACHI  
 FERVIDUS INVICTI COLUIT NORMAM BENEDICTI  
 CUI PETIIT SUBDI PLENUIS AMORE DEI  
 DISTULIT HOC ABBAS MARTINUS DIVA POTESTAS  
 SÆVA PER ARMA MORI PRÆTULIT OMEN EI.  
 NAMQUE DOLIS COMITIS ARNULPHI NECTUS INERMIS  
 CORRUIT ÆTHEREUM POSSIT HABERE DEUM.

At the upper end of the nave of the cathedral, is the tomb of St. MAURILUS, archbishop of Rouen, who died in 1067. and at some distance from it, SYBIL, daughter of Geoffrey de Conversana, and wife of Robert the second duke of Normandy, lies buried under a tomb-stone, on which is the following epitaph.

NOBILITAS SPECIES LAUS GLORIA MAGNA POTESTAS  
 VIVENS PERPETUO NON FACIUNT HOMINEM  
 NAM GENEROSA POTENS DIVES COMITISSA SYBILLA  
 HOC JACET IN TUMULO CONDITA FACTA CINIS  
 CUJUS LARGA MANUS MENS PROVIDA VITA PUDICA  
 PRODESSET PATRIÆ SI DIUTURNA FORET  
 NORMANNI DOMINAM GENS APPULA DEFLET ALUMNAM  
 CUJUS IN OCCASU GLORIA MAGNA RUIT  
 VELLERIS AURATI CUM TITAN SYDUS INIBAT  
 MORTEM PASSA RUIT SIT SIBI VITA DEUS.

Here

Here are also several stately monuments, particularly one for the cardinal WILLIAM D'ESTOUTEVILLE: but these I pass over, as 'not relating either to the history of England, or that of Normandy, during the latter's connexion with the English monarchs.'

In the middle of the cross aisle of this church stands the font, which is of black marble, and looks like one of our old altar-monuments, being an oblong square, pointing east and west.

The chapter-house is a handsome room, built at the expence of William Bonne-Ame, archbishop of Rouen, who died in the year 1110. and is there buried under a tomb still remaining near the east wall.

The library belonging to the cathedral is a noble gallery, one hundred feet in length by twenty feet in breadth; but hath not a sufficient quantity of light. It is furnished with a great number of printed books, and some indifferent pictures of its benefactors. Free access is allowed to all persons desirous of studying there, from eight of the clock in the morning till twelve, and from two till five in the afternoon, of every day in the week, except Sundays and holidays.

Over the door is the following inscription.

SIQUEM SANCTA TENET MEDITANDI  
IN LEGE VOLUNTAS  
HIC POTERIT RESIDENS SACRIS  
INTENDERE LIBRIS.

The chapter, which consists of the archbishop, a dean, fifty canons, and ten dignities, or prebendaries\*, have, ever since the reign of Henry II. king of England and duke of Normandy, enjoyed the extraordinary annual privilege of pardoning, on Ascension-day, any person confined within the jurisdiction of the city, for murder, together with his or her accomplices; and, if there happen to be no such prisoner, then any other malefactor, however atrocious the crime he is charged with may be, provided it is not high-treason against his sovereign,

and

\* Several lands in England did formerly belong to these prebends and canons, viz. the manor of Clere in Surry, the manor of Oteri in Devonshire, the manor of Kilburn in Yorkshire, and the chapel of Tikehull; the latter being, as the register-books of the cathedral inform us, 'data a domino rege Johanne, quando fuit comes, ad quatuor præbendas, ad faciendum anniversaria patris sui et fratrum, quæ valet C. marc., unde LX. marcas assignata sunt ad quatuor præbendas, et XL. marcas assignatae ad obitum regum H. et R. et Johan. faciendum.' See Dugdale's MONASTICON, vol. ii. p. 1017. where you will find the names of several churches in England, which were given to these canons.

and that he is a native of the place. The manner in which the chapter exert their privilege is this: During the three Rogation-days, two of the canons, attended by the register, and two chaplains dressed in their surplices, visit all the prisons within the city and suburbs, and having taken down in writing the examinations and confessions of the several malefactors, as to the crimes wherewith they respectively stand charged, deliver the same in to the chapter. On the morning of Ascension-day, the chapter having heard these several examinations and confessions read, proceed to the election of the person who is to be pardoned, and, the choice being made, transmit his name in writing, by one of the chaplains, to the parliament, which for that purpose assemble on that day at the palace. The parliament, having received the billet from the chapter, walk in procession to the great chamber, whither the prisoner elect being brought before them in his fetters, and placed on a stool, he is informed of the choice fallen upon him, and that thereby he is intitled to the PRIVILEGE OF ST. ROMAIN \*. After this, the criminal is delivered over into the hands of the chaplain, who, accompanied by fifty musketeers, conducts him to an apartment where the chains are taken off from his legs, and bound round his arms; and then he is led to a place called the Old Tower, where, in a small chapel dedicated to St. Romain, and built on the scite of the ancient palace of the Norman dukes †, he waits the arrival of the procession of St. Mary. As soon as these matters are notified to the chapter, the procession sets out from the cathedral; two of the canons, dressed in their albes, bearing the shrine in which the reliques of St. Romain are supposed to be preserved. When the procession is arrived at the Old Tower, the shrine is placed in the chapel, opposite to the criminal, who is kneeling, bare-headed, with the chains on his arms; and then the arch-bishop, or in his absence one of the canons, having made him repeat the confession, lays his hand upon his head, and says the prayers commonly used at the time of giving absolution. After this the criminal, still kneeling, lifts up the shrine three times amidst the acclamations of the populace assembled to see the ceremony. The procession then returns to the cathedral, followed by the criminal wearing a chaplet of flowers on his head, and carrying in his arms the shrine

of

\* It is the vulgar opinion, that this extraordinary privilege was obtained for the chapter by the intercession of St. Romain; but we find it to be of a much later date than his time. This favorite saint of the inhabitants of Rouen, was descended from a branch of the family of the princes of Gueldres, and in the year 631. promoted to the archiepiscopal see of Rouen, in which he continued until his death, which happened on the 23d day of October, 644. His body was interred under a marble tomb in the parochial church of St. Godard, where it reft until the year 1036. when it was, by archbishop Robert I. taken up, and removed into the cathedral church. In 1090. archbishop Bonne-Ame, placed it in a magnificent shrine richly inlaid with gold and precious stones; in which condition it remained till it was, together with many others, burnt by the Calvinists in 1562. but some fragments of the saint's body, being preserved, were deposited in the shrine wherein they are now kept.

† This ancient palace was built in the year 944. by duke Richard I.

of St. Romain as far as the high altar, where having deposited it, he salutes the chapter, and then proceeds to the chapel of St. Romain, within the cathedral, and hears mass said by the chaplain of that fraternity. The mass finished, he is conducted by the same chaplain to some place without the jurisdiction of the city, where, after a most serious exhortation, given to him by a monk particularly appointed to that office, he is entertained with wine and other refreshments, and then, attended by the same chaplain, returns to the cathedral, in some of the apartments belonging whereto, a supper and bed are that night provided for him, and the next morning he receives his plenary dismission.\*

Eight of the canons belonging to this cathedral, viz. four, called the **CANONS OF FIFTEEN MARCS**, and four others, called the **CANONS OF FIFTEEN POUNDS**, are indebted to our English monarchs for their establishment, and, in strictness of speaking, may be rather styled the Archbishop's canons, than canons of the Cathedral. The four former were founded in the year 1189. by John earl of Mortaign, afterwards king of England, who granted to the archbishop certain revenues for their maintenance and appointment; which establishment was confirmed by king Richard I. who at the same time founded the other four to celebrate a mass daily in the cathedral, for the repose of his brother, king Henry the Younger. The canons of fifteen marcs are still in the nomination of the archbishop: but the other four are chosen by the chapter, to whom that right was ceded by archbishop George d'Amboise the nephew. In the ancient muniments of this cathedral these eight canons are spoken of, under the various appellations of **CANONS, CHAPLAINS, VICARS, PETTY PREBENDARIES, PETTY CANONS, &c.**.

I must not omit mentioning, that the cathedral of Rouen was the constant place in which the inauguration of the dukes of Normandy was solemnized.

In the middle of the city stands the ancient Royal **ABBEY** of St. Audoen, or **OUREN†**, which was originally founded by Clothaire I. king of France,

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about

\* Somewhat like this privilege, is that enjoyed by the bishops of Orleans, who, from time immemorial, have exercised a right of pardoning and releasing, on the day of their instalment, all prisoners confined within the city.

† St. Audoen, or Ouen, to whom this abbey is dedicated, was born at Sancy near Soissons, and descended from a family of good note in that place. He received his education in the abbey of St. Medard in Soissons, from whence he was removed to the court of Clothaire II. where he was preferred to several considerable employments, and, when Dagobert ascended the throne, was appointed his referendary and chancellor. In the year 646. he was consecrated archbishop of Rouen, and died at Clichy on the 24th of August, 689. His body was brought to Rouen, and deposited in a tomb which he had prepared for himself in his life-time, within the church of St. Peter, now the abbey church of St. Ouen. Three years after his interment, his remains were, by his successor Aufbert, inclosed in a shrine of silver, and placed near the high altar. In 842. they were removed to Paris, and in 918. brought back to this abbey, where they remained till they were burnt by the Calvinists in 1562.

about the year 538.\* and dedicated to St. Peter; but the present church is a work of the fourteenth century, and esteemed by connoisseurs as one of the finest

\* The abbey built by king Clothaire was in great measure destroyed by the Normans in the year 842. Duke Rollo, upon his becoming Christian, caused part of the ruined buildings to be repaired; and these were afterwards much improved by the contributions of his successors, William Longespe, Richard I. and Richard II. dukes of Normandy. In the year 1035. abbot Nicholas, being determined to efface every mark of the Norman fury, caused all the former buildings to be levelled with the ground, and laid the foundation of an intire new church, which was not completely finished till ninety years after. This church, being burnt down within the space of ten years from its dedication, was rebuilt by Richard I. king of England, and the empress Maud; but in the year 1238. was also destroyed by fire. A small part of the building, which had escaped the flames, was fitted up for public worship by the monks, who contented themselves therewith till abbot John Margargent, alias Roussel, in the year 1318. began to erect the present sumptuous church. This abbot lived to see the choir, the side chapels, the transept of the great cross, and a considerable part of the cross aisles, together with the chapel of the Holy Virgin, intirely completed. To this abbey king Edward the Confessor granted the manors of Mercy, otherwise West-Meresey, Doniland, Findingho, and Peet, in Essex; in the former of which a Benedictine convent was afterwards settled, and became a cell to this abbey of St. Ouen. Bishop Tanner, in his *NOTITIA MONASTICA*, and some other authors, assert, that upon the dissolution of the alien priories, king Henry V. granted this priory and manor to archbishop Chicheley: but we learn from the register-books of the abbey of St. Ouen, that many of the alien priories in England having been suppressed in the parliament held at Leicester in 1414. (2. Hen. V.) the abbot and convent of St. Ouen, notwithstanding they at that time, by their influence at the English court, had procured an exemption for their priory of West-Meresey, yet, fearing that it might soon be involved in the same fate with the former, and having likewise occasion to raise a sum of money for the pressing necessities of the abbey, procured licence from king Henry V. and a bull from the pope, permitting them to sell the same, together with the lands thereunto belonging; and accordingly the abbot and convent, in the year 1420. by their deed under the abbey-seal, conveyed the scite of the said priory, together with the manor of West-Meresey, unto Henry Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury, and his brother, archdeacon William Chicheley, and their heirs for ever, in consideration of three thousand five hundred francs, or livres, paid to the abbot and convent for the common and general use of the abbey, five hundred livres for the repair of the cloyster fronting the chapter-houfe, and for the setting up therein a glas window, in which should be depicted the figure of Henry Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury, dressed in his pontifical habit, and kneeling before the figure of St. Thomas à Becket clothed in like manner, and one thousand livres to the monks to be by them laid out in clothing and other necessaries for their use. One part of the deed of conveyance is still preserved among the records of this abbey, from whence the following copy is taken.

*HÆC indentura, facta inter reverendissimum in Christo patrem et dominum, dominum Henricum Chichele, Cantuariensem archiepiscopum, totius Angliae primatem, et apostolicæ sedis legatum, ex parte unâ, et venerabiles ac religiosos viros, Johannem Dei gratiâ abbatem monasterii sancti Audoëni in Rothomago, et ejusdem loci conventum, ex parte alterâ, testatur, Quod iidem abbas et conventus, eorum unanimi consensu et assensu, concederunt, dederunt, et per cartas suas inde sigillatas confirmaverunt, præfato reverendissimo patri, et magistro Willelmo Chichele, archidiacono Cantuariensi, manerium five prioratum suum de Mereseye, alias Mersege, in comitatu Essexia in Angliâ, habendum et tenendum præfatum manerium five prioratum, cum suis juratis et pertinentiis universis, præfatis reverendissimo patri et magistro Willelmo, heredibus et assignatis suis in perpetuum, prout in litteris antedictis plenius continetur. Et concesserunt dicti abbas et conventus, Quod ipsi quacumque litteras, five cartas donationis, concessionis, confirmationis, cessionis, five transportacionis aut relaxacionis, renunciationis aut quiete clamacionis, per præfatos reverendissimum patrem Henricum, et Willelum, five procuratores suos, pro securitate præfatorum domini archiepiscopi et Willelmi, heredum et assignatorum suorum, in dicto manerio five prioratu, in futurum, citra duos annos à datâ præsentium, concipientias,*

*et*

finest Gothic structures in France, notwithstanding the west end thereof hath not been finished according to the magnificent design which the architect had formed for it. ‡

The walls of this church are eased on the outside by thirty-two arc-boutants, or buttresses, placed at equal distances, and so contrived as not in the least to impede the light from piercing the windows. Over the centre  
of

et eisdem abbati & conventui in monasterio suo ostendendas quoties et quando ad hoc fuerint per ipsos requisiti, absque contradicione seu morae dispendio, eorum communi sigillo sigillabunt, et liberabunt cum effectu, dicto reverendissimo patri, et Willelmo, aut alteri ipsorum, procuratoribus eorumdem, absque solvendis fredis quibuscumque abbatii aut conventui supradictis. Concesserunt insuper praefati abbas et conventus, praefatis reverendissimo patri, et Willelmo, Quod omnes cartas, indenturas, privilegia, evidentias, et munimenta quacumque, prefatum manerium five prioratum concernentia, qua ad manus eorum jam habent, vel in futurum devenerint, integrè, et fine diminutione, retentione; aut occultatione quacumque, praefato reverendissimo patri, aut Willelmo, five procuratoribus eorumdem, fideliter liberabunt; et quod omnem diligentiam adhibebunt pro cartis, litteris, et munimentis praedictis, in archivis eorumdem, et alibi ubi viderint expedire, perscrutandis et obtainendis. Item concordatum est, Quod praefati abbas et conventus, omnes actiones suas, tam reales quam personales, aut mixtas, quas contra quascumque personas haberint, et que eis competunt, seu in futurum competere poterunt, occasione cujuscumque contractus, transgressionis, five debiti cujuscumque, eis, ratione manerii five prioratus antedicti, five super vasto, dilapidatione, demolitione, reparacione, vel asportatione bonorum dicti manerii five prioratus, aut pertinentiis eorumdem, in praefatis reverendissimum patrem et Willelmum transferent, cedent, et omni via juris quam melius fieri possit, transportabunt; et praedictos reverendissimum patrem et Willelmum, suos procuratores, et in rem suam ad hoc facient, quoties et quando ad hoc fuerint debite requisiti. Et solvet praefatus reverendissimus pater, praefatis abbatii et conventui, pro praefati manerii five prioratus concessionibus antedictis, ex conventione inter eos habitâ, quinque millia francorum, sub modo et formâ infra scriptis: videlicet, praedictis abbatii et conventui, in revelationem necessitatum, et ad convertendum in utilitatem eorumdem, tria millia quingentos francos; item, ad refectionem et reparationem claustrorum ruinofis ante ostium domus capitularis ibidem, et ad faciendam unam fenestram vitream ibidem, in qua ponentur duæ imagines honestæ, una videlicet de sancto Thoma dudum Cantuarienfi archiepiscopo, et alia de dicto Henrico archiepiscopo ante eum genuflectente, ambæ pontificalibus induitæ, quingentos francos: item solvet monachis ejusdem monasterii, ad distributionem equaliter inter eos, pro vestario et aliis necessariis suis, mille francos. Itaque solvet dominus archiepiscopus praefatus, praedictis abbatii et conventui, et ad utilitatem eorumdem, quinque millia francorum antedicta. Et concessit idem reverendissimus pater, Quod ipse copiam cuiusdam bulle apostolicae, nuper, ad instantiam illustrissimi principis, domini nostri regis Angliae, per dominum nostrum papam, super alienationibus prioratum et possessionum alienigenarum in Angliâ concessæ, unâ cum quadam statuto regis nuper in Angliâ edito sub sigillo authenticâ, eisdem abbatii et conventui transmittet et liberabit, transmittive et liberari faciet, infra, unum annum à die datæ præsentium continuè numerando. Item concessit idem reverendissimus pater, Quod in eventum quo aliqui praefatos abbatem et conventum quomodo de eâ reimplacitare aut infestare vellent, occasione dimissionis istius, five concessionis manerii five prioratus eisdem, per praedictos abbatem et conventum factæ, five conventionis alicujus super eodem, ipse dominus archiepiscopus ipsos defendet, et indepmes servabit. Adque omnia et singula, bene et fideliter perimplenda, ut præmititur, quatenus utramque partem concernit, obligant se mutuè praefatus reverendissimus pater Henricus, arch. et abbas et conventus supradicti, et omnia bona sua, ubicumque fuerint inventa.'

‡ The original drawing of the elevation of this portal, as it was at first intended to have been built, is preserved in the archives of the church, from which an engraving was some years since published.

of the cross stands the great tower, which is looked upon as a most curious piece of masonry, and from its height, which rises one hundred feet above the roof of the church, is a great ornament to the abbey and city, and affords an agreeable sight to persons coming from the country. The great portail at the west end of this church makes a handsome appearance, and was finished in the manner as it now appears, during the time that cardinal Innocent Cibo, who died in 1518, was abbot of this monastery; but it falls infinitely short of the original design. The porch at the south entrance into the church is much more worthy of the spectator's attention, being highly enriched with architectonic ornaments; particularly two beautiful cul de lamps, which, from the combination of a variety of spiral dressings, as they hang down from the vaulted roof, produce a very pleasing effect. The inside of this lofty church receives its light from three rows of pointed arched windows continued round the building, and which, together with the three beautiful roses introduced at the west end, and at the extremities of the cross aisle, throws in a more cheerful mass of light than we usually meet with in edifices of this sort. The under tier of windows is glazed with painted glass, wherein are depicted the figures of the most remarkable persons mentioned in the Old Testament; and in the upper row are painted a variety of scriptural and other histories. The pillars which support the roof are extremely delicate, and the proportions perfectly well observed. The choir is circular, and very beautiful; and the spaces between the arcades which divide it from the side-aisles are filled up with elegant open grilles de fer, of most exquisite workmanship. At the back of the choir stands a chapel of the Holy Virgin; and on each side are five other chapels. In one of these I saw a clock, with the figures of St. Michael and the devil, whom the former strikes every hour. The jube or screen, which divides the choir from the nave of the church, and was the gift of the cardinal d'Estouteville, though now deprived of several of its images, and other ornaments, with which it was formerly enriched, is still justly admired by travellers as a most masterly performance of its kind.

This abbey, having frequently been damaged by fire, and afterwards pillaged by the Calvinists under the prince of Condé, is not furnished with many remarkable monuments. Among the few that remain, is one erected within St. Mary's chapel, to the memory of the eldest son of the famous lord Talbot, general of the English forces in France in the reign of Henry VI. and earl of Shrewsbury; on which is the following inscription.

CY GIST NOBLE HOMME JEAN \* TALLEBOT FILS DU SIEUR DE TALLEBOT  
MARESCHAL DE FRANCE QUI DECEDAT ES ANNEES DE  
PUERILITIE LE 4 JANVIER 1438.

The

The body of Richard III. duke of Normandy, who died in the year 1027, was buried in the ancient abbey-church ; but the desolation which that church underwent, hath effaced all traces, not only of his monument, but even the memory of the particular spot in which he lies interred.

The whole length of the present church of St. Ouen, measuring from the chapel of the Virgin Mary, at the east end, to the west doot, is four hundred and fifteen feet eight inches, French ; the length of the nave, from the door of the choir to the west door, two hundred and thirty-four feet ; the length of the choir, one hundred and eight feet ; the length of our Lady's chapel, sixty-six feet ; the distance between the choir and our Lady's chapel, eight feet eight inches ; the breadth of the nave, including the fide-ailes, seventy-eight feet ; the breadth of each fide-aile, twenty-two feet ; and the breadth of the nave, exclusive of the fide-ailes, is thirty-four feet. The height from the pavement to the roof is one hundred feet ; the length of the crois-aile, from the great north door to the south, one hundred and thirty feet ; and the breadth, thirty-four feet.

A perspective view of this magnificent church and convent is engraven on seven fine copper-plates, at the expence of the monks of this abbey.

The REFECTIONY, CHAPTER-HOUSE, and CLOYSTERS, are very grand edifices. In the latter, which appears to be a much more ancient building than the church, I observed some old stone desks stuck to the pillars, and designed to place books upon † : but I did not meet with the image of any saint, or crucifix.

Adjoining to that part of the north side of the church, which is just below the transept of the crois, I observed a very old tower, which, as the monks assert, was part of the church built by king Richard I. and Maud the empress.

Many of our English kings were considerable benefactors to this abbey. William the Conqueror granted to the abbot and convent an exclusive right of

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\* JEAN is certainly a mistake of the engraver. The Christian name of the eldest son of this great earl of Shrewsbury, who died young in France, was THOMAS. The earl had a second son, named JOHN, who was created Baron Lisle, and was, together with his father, slain in the battle of Chastillion, on the 20th of July, 1653.

† In the Benedictine convents it was anciently a custom, for all the monks to assemble together, in the cloysters, at stated times in the day, and there cultivate their studies in common ; some being employed in reading, whilst others were engaged in transcribing books : and for this purpose it was, that these desks were placed in the abbey-cloysters.

holding a flesh-market, and of taking certain duties on all merchandise sold within the precincts of the abbey: king Henry I. exempted them, and all ships and persons belonging to them, from the payment of all tolls and customs whatsoever, as well in England as in Normandy: and king Richard I. granted to them the village of Poses, with its appurtenances, as also the tythes of the mills belonging thereto, in exchange for a mere trifling piece of land at Limay, near Ponte de l'Arche.\*

At

\* The original deed of exchange, on the part of king Richard, is still remaining in the abbey of St. Ouen, and runs thus,

' RICHARDUS, Dei gratiâ rex Angliæ, dux Normanniæ, Aquitaniæ, et comes Andegaviæ,  
 ' archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vice-comitibus, senescallos,  
 ' praefatis, baillivis, et omnibus ministris et fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis, Nos dedisse et con-  
 ' ceſſe, et prefenti chartâ nostrâ confirmâſe, abbati et monachis sancti Audoëni Rothomagenis,  
 ' villam quæ dicitur POSES, cum omnibus pertinentiis, in perpetuam eleemosynam, pro excambio  
 ' terræ suæ quam habebant apud Limayam juxta Pontem-Archa, et pro excambio pratorum et  
 ' tenementorum suorum, et reddituum suorum, qui pro stagnis juxta Rothomagum occupant.  
 ' Concedimus etiam abbatii et monachis sancti Audoëni decimas omnium molendinorum quæ nostra  
 ' erant apud Rothomagum, quæ deditus in excambium archiepiscopo Rothomag. sicut eas  
 ' habuerant antequam, molendina illa daremus archiepiscopo. Quare volumus, et firmiter preci-  
 ' pimus, Quod prædicta abbatia, et prædicti monachi sancti Audoëni, prædictam villam de Poses,  
 ' cum pertinentiis, habeant et teneant, bene et in pace, liberè et quietè, integrè, plenariè et hono-  
 ' rificè, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis, et cum integritate suâ, et similitè  
 ' præfatas decimas molendinorum apud Rothomagum, ne quis eos super hoc in aliquo disturbet aut  
 ' impediatur. Testibus Willelmo filio Radulfi, tunc senescallo Norman. Willelmo Dehommet,  
 ' constabulario Normanniæ; Petro de Pratellis; Walterio de Ely; Willelmo filio Richardi;  
 ' magistro Nicolao de Berleya, et pluribus aliis. Data per manum Eliensis episcopi, cancellarii  
 ' nostri, 17 die, apud Rupem Andely, anno nono regni nostri.'

To this deed of exchange is appendant the broad seal used by king Richard, as duke of Normandy; and which is here engraven, impressions of that seal being extremely rare.



At the west end of the quay, and at the corner of the city-walls, is an old citadel, which, ever since the building of the palace in which the parliament now usually assembles, hath obtained the appellation of LE VIEUX PALAIS. This citadel is moated round, and flanked with circular towers on the land-side, as it formerly was on that side next to the river Seine; but the latter have of late years been thrown down, and their place is now supplied by a bastion, whose salient angle extends to the water's edge, and, with a parapet and some other out-works, serves for the defence of the city on that side. Soon after the surrender of the city to the English, in the year 1418. king Henry V. began to build the citadel, in order to awe the citizens, and in consequence of one of the articles of capitulation, whereby it was agreed, that a sufficient quantity of land near the walls, either within or without the city, at the king's option, should be assigned to him, in order to his building thereon a palace for his royal residence. In the prosecution of this work, which was not completed till the 21st year of king Henry VI. it being found necessary to pull down a house of Beguines, which stood in the way of the ramparts, the same was removed; and in lieu thereof king Henry, by his charter dated at Rouen, the 4th of February, 1443. granted to that fitterhood a much more convenient place of residence within the parish of St. Vigor. The communication with this citadel is by means of a draw-bridge, and over the gate thereof are carved the arms of France.

Proceeding from hence, north-west, along the city-walls, I saw, opposite to the faubourg Bouvereul, the remains of an old castle, called CHATEAU DE FONTAIN GAALOR, built by Philip Augustus; the only parts whereof now standing are the gate-way, and three towers, called LA TOUR DU GASCON, LA TOUR DE DONJON, and LA TOUR DE LA PUCELLE.

Southward of this castle, and almost at the extremity of the city, next the Seine, stood the PALACE of duke ROLLO; of which I could not meet with any remains. The church of St. Peter du Chatel, and a monastery of Cordeliers, are now built on the scite thereof.

Near the foot of the bridge is a small castle, built by king Henry V. in the year 1419. upon the scite of the Old Barbican, and in which formerly a captain's guard was constantly kept. It now belongs to the governor of the city, but he never resides in it.

Not far from this castle, and adjoining to the public halls, is the OLD TOWER, formerly part of the superb palace which was erected by Richard I. duke of Normandy, about the year 950. but destroyed by Philip Augustus in the year 1204. Within this tower stood a chapel built by duke Richard I. and dedicated to

St.

St. Romain. The criminal who received the privilege of St. Romain, was usually conducted to that chapel; but Philip Augustus having removed it to the Chateau de Fontain Gaalor, at the same time that he destroyed the palace, the chapter of the cathedral caused a small oratory, or chapel, to be erected on the same spot whereon it stood, in order that the memory of so great a piece of antiquity might not be totally lost, and that their privilege might be preserved. In this oratory it is that the criminal takes up the shrine of St. Romain.

The building called LE PALAIS, where the parliament assembles, and the chambers of justice are held, is a square Gothic structure, erected towards the end of the fifteenth century, at the expence of the citizens. The ground story consists of a great quadrangle surrounded with booksellers shops. On one side of it, a stone stair-cafe leads to a large and lofty room, which in its internal, as well as external appearance, resembles, though in miniature, Westminister-hall. Here I saw several gentlemen of the long robe, in their gowns and bands, walking up and down with briefs in their hands, and making a great show of business. Adjoining to this room is a smaller one, called the CHAMBER OF REQUESTS. Over the gate are the arms of France, supported by two winged hinds, as borne by Charles VI. In other parts they are seen with the porcupines, the supporters of Lewis XII.

On a fountain in the old market, situate near the palace and the cathedral, the following inscription, alluding to the markets, courts of justice, and the church, hath lately been put up.

ELIGE DIVES INOPS REUS ADVENA CIVIS  
JUS VENIAM VICTUM DANT THEMIS ARA FORUM.

In a large handsome court, belonging to the house of Mr. Foffeville,<sup>ff</sup> procureur general of Rouen, I saw some fine basso relievos, which represent the magnificent interview of Henry VIII. king of England, with Francis I. of France, between Guines and Ardres in Picardy, on the 7th of June, 1520. They are of marble, divided into five compartments, and placed under the same number of windows on the left hand of the court. These curious marbles have in some places suffered, being a little broken here and there, but are not much spoiled. Over each of the windows are five other basso relievos of the same size; three of which are almost totally defaced; but the remains of the other two appeared to me to represent some different part of the same history, though I was not able to discover the subject. The reader will find exact engravings of the basso relievos in PLATES XI. and XII. and a copious account of the interview in the APPENDIX.

I was

\* Marché aux Veaux.

I was agreeably surprised to find the heads of Henry VIII. and Francis I. well preserved, and placed in two niches, one on each side of a very pretty Gothic gate-way, by which you enter this court.

The MINT at Rouen is esteemed one of the most considerable within the kingdom of France. It was, together with those of Paris, Rheims, Sens, Chalons sur Saone, Mesle in Poitou, and Narbonne, established by Charles the Bald, about the year 835. till which time there was no authorised coinage in France, except that which was usually carried on in the royal palace, and followed the king's court whenever he removed. In PLATE III. are represented two scarce and curious silver pennies of William the Baftard, duke of Normandy, which were struck at Rouen before his invasion of England. They were first published by the late learned monsieur de Boze\*, from the originals preserved in the French king's cabinet. The legend on the obverse of both is VVILELMUS; and on the reverse, one hath ROTOMACIS, instead of ROTOMAGUS, with three half-moons and a fleur de lys in the four quarters of the cross; and the other, ROTOMAEIL, with four half-moons in the quarters.

Near the old castle, called Chateau de Fontain Gaolor, stands the CHURCH of St. GODARD. This church is remarkable on account of the beauty of its windows, which are esteemed the finest painted glass in France, insomuch that it is common, throughout that kingdom, for a person, when he is highly extolling the colour of any particular wine, to say of it, that "it is as brilliant as St. Godard's windows." The two great windows over the altars, in the chapels of the Holy Virgin and St. Nicholas, are principally admired by connoisseurs; the one represents the kings from whom the Holy Virgin was descended; and the other, the history of St. Romain, the favourite saint and protector of Rouen. That saint died in the year 644. and lies buried in this church of St. Godard, under an altar-tomb of fine jasper, raised about two feet in height. This tomb is greatly resorted to by zealots, who persuade themselves, that by touching it with due reverence, and putting up a prayer or two to the saint, they shall speedily recover from the disorder, whatever it be, wherewith they are afflicted.

In the rue Beauvoisine is a house of CARMELITE FRIERS, who acknowledge John of Lancaster, duke of Bedford, and regent of France, for their founder†,

K

he

\* In a curious and very scarce tract, intitled MONNOIES DES PRELATS ET BARONS DE FRANCE, 4to, 1752.

† These friers came first to Rouen in the year 1260. and settled themselves at the chapel of St. Yves, beyond the Seine bridge. In the year 1336. they were removed to their present situation

he having endowed that house with the tythes of Cierville and its dependences, which he for that purpose purchased from the sieur Hostentot for twelve hundred gold saluts \*. This friery is no otherwise remarkable than for the great number of sepulchral monuments with which its chapel is crowded. Among those in the choir is one for a countryman of ours, usually called THOMAS WALDENSIUS. This man had been confessor to the noble founder, and was by pope Martin declared a saint, on account of the several treatises which he compiled and dedicated to that pontiff. The following epitaph is engraven on his tomb.

HIC JACET REVERENDUS ADMODUM PATER AC MAGISTER  
 THOMAS VALDENSIUS DOCTOR THEOLOGUS  
 NATIONE ANGLUS CARMELI LONDINENSIS ALUMNUS  
 CATHOLICÆ FIDEI DEFENSOR ACERRIMUS  
 UNDE HÆRETICORUM SUI TEMPORIS MALLEUS EST APPELLATUS  
 QUI FÆLICITER OBIIT IN DOMINO ROTHOMAGI  
 AN. C. 1430. NONAS NOVEMBERIS. †

In the parish of St. Vivian is a CONVENT of CELESTINS, called the Monastery of NOTRE DAME DU VAL, originally founded in the year 1430. by the same duke of Bedford, and built upon the spot whereon his castle, called JOYEUX REPOS ‡, thentofore stood. After the decease of the duke, his widow Jacqueline,

situation by Peter Rogers, archbishop of Rouen, who, having appointed them to celebrate divine service in the chapel of St. Apollinus, John de St. Leger, their prior, purchased, for their residence, a small house near that chapel, and in the rue Grand Pont. The necessary repairs of this house, and the additions which they made thereto, involved them in so great a debt, that they became quite insolvent, and had not any settled revenue till the duke of Bedford endowed them as above mentioned; so that he may with the greatest propriety be styled their Founder.

\* The regent, at the time he endowed this house, enjoined the friars, not only to the performance of a daily mass for ever, in commemoration of him and his wife, the princess Ann of Burgundy, as their founders; but directed that, during their lives, the friars should in that mass put up a prayer, in which express mention should be made of the duke and duchess by their names, and that in the following words, viz.—‘ O Deus, da Johanni, famulo tuo, et Annae uxori ejus, constitutis fundatoribus nostris, pro quibus deprecamur clementiam, salutem mentis et corporis,’ &c.—and that, after their decease, such form should be changed into a daily prayer for the repose of the souls of them, the regent and his lady, by their express names. He also directed that his anniversary should be for ever observed on the particular day on which he should happen to die, and referred to himself and his wife a power to place, on one side of the friery-church, if they so thought fit, the portraits of their persons kneeling, with an escutcheon of their arms above, and over all, their statues standing upright.

† His real name was THOMAS NETTER; and he took the other name, of WALDENSIUS, from his native place, Walden in Essex: but it doth not appear that he was any ways related to the Waldens of Essex and Hertfordshire. Notwithstanding the great opinion which pope Martin, and the Carmelite friars, entertained of his abilities in supporting the cause of popery, whoever looks into his works, which are still extant, will find that he was but a very indifferent advocate for the part he espoused; and, in truth, his writings are not worth a rush.

‡ This palace was called CHANTERINE, before it obtained the name of JOYEUX REPOS.

queline, or Jaquette, of Luxembourg, and Humphrey duke of Gloucester, who was his heir, disclaimed all pretensions and right, which either of them might have, to the scite thereof, and to the effects there placed by the duke of Bedford; and moreover became considerable benefactors to the convent. In the year 1445. king Henry VI. released to these friars all claim which he might have to the scite of their house, in right of his uncle, and further endowed it with a yearly rent of two hundred livres issuing out of lands in England. Lastly, Edmund, duke of Somerset, regent of France, and governor of Normandy, gave to this friery two hundred gold crowns for the perpetual celebration of his obit.

The communication with the country lying south of Rouen, is carried on by means of a timber bridge, two hundred paces in length, thrown over the river Seine from the middle of the quay to the faubourg St. Sever, and of which the inhabitants talk with infinite raptures. This structure, begun in the year 1626. is framed upon nineteen barges, which rise and fall with the flux and reflux of the tide. It is so contrived, that when there is occasion for vessels to pass through, one part of it, by the help of pulleys, turns upon iron rollers over the other part, without the least injury to either. It hath also, as I was informed, this farther convenience, that it can be taken to pieces in a few hours, when any danger is apprehended from the winter-floods bringing down large flakes of ice. The expence of keeping this floating bridge in repair is very considerable, as the barges on which it is constructed, as well as the other parts of it, are subject to frequent decay, insomuch that it is said to amount, communibus annis, to ten thousand livres French, or upwards of four hundred pounds Sterling. Just below it are the ruins of the once magnificent stone bridge, which consisted of thirteen arches, and was built by the empress Maud, daughter of Henry I. king of England. This old bridge seems to have been much better situated than the present, having been placed so as to range exactly in a line with the principal street, which is to this day called RUE GRAND PONT; but after having stood firm between three and four hundred years, it began to feel a very sensible decay\*, and on the 22d of August, 1502. three arches fell down, which in 1533. were followed by two others. These defects were supplied by a superstructure of timber; but a few years after, some of the other arches beginning to open, the carriage and foot ways became so dangerous, that they were totally abandoned,

\* It is said, that the piers of this bridge did not range in a strait line with each other, but were set in such a manner, that the bridge might form somewhat of a curve bending outwards on that side next to the current, with an intention of thereby giving it a stronger resistance to the pressure and rapidity of the stream at ebb-tides. This method of construction hath been thought, by some architects, to have contributed to the duration of this bridge, and hath since been practised in several places, particularly in building the bridge at Lyons.

abandoned, and the passage over the river was from that time effected by the means of ferry-boats. Several attempts were after this made to repair the old bridge; but the ignorance of the French architects was so great, that they unanimously declared it impossible to rebuild a stone bridge in that place, on account of the depth of the water, and the rapidity of the river\*: whereupon the present floating bridge was constructed in the manner I have mentioned.

Having passed the Seine, over this bridge you enter the suburb of St. Sever, where, on the banks of the river, stands the stately magazine of salt; the building of which is said to have cost two millions of livres. This magnificent edifice was begun in the year 1713, and consists of seven distinct lofts, separated from each other by a strong party-wall, exclusive of the granary for white salt, and the apartments allotted for the officers belonging to the magazine.

In the fields behind this magazine, is the Benedictine priory of NOTRE DAME DU PRE, or, as it is more generally called, DE BONNES NOUVELLES, founded in the year 1060, upon a spot of ground belonging to the abbey of Bec, by Maud wife of king William the Conqueror, at the solicitation of Anselme, who afterwards became archbishop of Canterbury. This priory was originally dedicated to the mystery of the Annunciation of the Holy Virgin; but, as the tradition of the place assures us, the queen being at her devotions, in the priory-chapel, when she received the news of the complete victory gained by her husband over king Harold at Hastings, she, in order to perpetuate the memory of that important action, ordered that thenceforth the priory should be called NOTRE DAME DE BONNES NOUVELLES. After the Conqueror's death, his eldest son, Robert †, endowed this priory with the tythe

of

\* Ignorance in the proper methods of building stone bridges in tide-rivers, was not confined to the French architects of those times. In the year 1735, when a design was in agitation for erecting a bridge at Westminster, some persons were sent over to Paris, to consult upon that head with monsieur Gautier, the French king's architect, who, exclusive of several undoubted proofs which he had given of his great skill in architecture, had published a very elaborate treatise on the method of constructing bridges, and had actually designed and superintended the building of two very fine ones. This gentleman, when he was told that the intended bridge was to be built in a tide-river, and in a part of it where the water ebbed and flowed near fourteen feet every tide, declared, as his opinion, that the legs or piers could not be built of stone, as the only method he knew, of laying the foundation of such piers under water, was by means of a batterdeau, which would keep out the water of a current, or any column of water coming down the river whilst the excavation was digging, but could not defend the works against a flux of tide coming up from sea. In this opinion he was joined by several other able architects, both at home and abroad. However, notwithstanding this discouragement, the laying the foundation of the piers of that bridge within the bed of the river Thames, was readily undertaken, and successfully executed, by Messrs. Andrews Jelfe, and Samuel Tuffnel, of Westminster, masons, by means of a caisson, invented and constructed by the ingenious Mr. James King, of St. Martin's lane, carpenter.

† By his charter, dated the 15th of February, 1092.

of his park near Rouen, and annexed it to the abbey of Bec ; reserving to himself a power of erecting it into an abbey, and rendering it again independent, in case he should thereafter think fit. Henry I. king of England, confirmed the donations of his mother and brother\*, adding thereto several franchises and lands, and among others, the manor of Estinton, or Effington, in Gloucestershire. His daughter, the empress Maud, entertained so great an affection for this priory, that she likewise became a considerable benefactor to it. † In the year 1135. the heart, eyes, tongue, brains, and bowels, of Henry I. king of England, were deposited under a handsome monument before the high altar in the ancient church of this priory ; but that edifice was destroyed during the siege of Rouen, in 1592. and the present church was erected in the year 1604.

Within the precinct of the ancient park of the dukes of Normandy, stands a priory, founded by Henry II.‡ king of England, who placed therein certain monks of the order of Grandmont, or Bons Hommes ||. To this house the founder granted all the meadows and lands lying within his park of Rouen, and adjoining to his palace there ; on which account it assumed the name of the priory of NOTRE DAME DU PARC, or DE GRANDMONT. King Richard I. confirmed his father's grant to those monks ; and at the same time several of the English nobility gave considerable benefactions to them. The church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary ; and over the priory-gate is her figure, representing her standing in the middle of a park, in order to denote the name and antiquity of the house. This priory was in great measure ruined during the troubles of the League, but hath since been handsomely rebuilt. In the church thereof lies buried Geoffrey, archbishop of York, who was a natural son

\* By his charter, dated at Winchester, in the year 1122.

† Hoveden, Du Moulin, and some other writers, pretend that the empress Maud was buried in the church of this priory ; but they are mistaken, the place of her interment being in the abbey of Bec.

‡ The king's foundation-charter bears date on the 3d day of July, in the 2d year of his reign.

|| The order of Grandmont was instituted by STEPHÉN, a gentleman of Auvergne, surnamed DE MURET, on account of his residence at a place of that name in the diocese of Limoges. After his death, his disciples removed themselves, and the body of their instructor, to a small town in the Upper Limousin, called GRANDMONT, from whence this order took its name. The monks follow the rule of St. Benedict, with some little variations introduced by their founder. They are also called BONS HOMMES, by reason that their founder Stephen had, during his lifetime, the appellation of BON HOMME, or THE GOOD MAN. This order was brought into England, in the reign of king Henry I. by Warin, sheriff of Shropshire, and placed at Alberbury, or Abberbury, in that county : besides which priory, there were but two other houses of this order in England, viz. one at Cressewell in Herefordshire, and the other at Eskdale in Yorkshire. In king Henry's foundation-charter of this priory it is called " The Monastery of BONS HOMMES of the Order of GRANDMONT."

son of king Henry II. by the beautiful Rosamond Clifford, and died in the year 1213. On his tomb is the following inscription.

REGIS ERAT NATUS MERITIS ET HONORE PROBATUS  
VERMIBUS ESCA DATUM HIC QUI JACET INCINERATUS  
HIC QUID OPES SEQUERIS QUID HOMO FUGIENTIA QUÆRIS  
HOC SPECULO QUID ERIS FINEMQUE TUUM MEDITERIS  
CUR FUNDUM FUNDO CUMULAS QUADRASQUE ROTUNDUM  
STERCUS IN IMMUNDUM TANDEM RESTAT TIBI FUNDUM  
SED VIVAS MUNDO UT SIS SALVUS A MORTE SECUNDO.

North-west of Rouen, upon St. James's hill, in the parish of St. Giles, and at a small distance from the faubourg Cauchoise, is an Augustine priory, called PRIEURE DU MONT AUX MALADES. It was originally built in the year 1131. as an hospital for sick and lepers, and endowed by Henry I. king of England, with a monthly rent of forty sols for the subsistence of the patients. King Henry II. in the year 1162. granted thereto an eight-days fair, to begin annually on the first day of September, and to be held, on that and the seven following days, on the hill adjoining to the hospital, a moiety of the customs payable on all goods brought into Rouen during the time of the fair, an annual rent of sixty-six livres payable at Michaelmas out of the viscounty, three thousand herrings every Christmas, three muids of wheat charged upon his mills at Rouen, and twenty-seven acres of land within the forest of Lyons. The same king also, in the year 1175. built the priory-church, and dedicated it to St. Thomas Becket, in memory of the raising the siege of Rouen, which he attributed to the intercession of that saint.

South-west of the city, and on the back of the faubourg Martinville, is a very considerable eminence, called ST. CATHARINE'S MOUNT; on the top whereof, the ruins of an ancient fort are still visible. This fortification was originally built by one of the Norman dukes, for the cover and defence of the city, and in succeeding times considerably augmented with several strong out-works, so as to render it almost impregnable: but the Calvinists, in the year 1562. getting possession of it by surprise, they from thence harassed the city to such a degree, as soon convinced the inhabitants, that what they had hitherto considered as their safe-guard and protection, was become their greatest detriment: and of this they were more fatally convinced by the use which king Henry IV. of France made of it, when he besieged the city. These calamities induced the inhabitants, as soon as that monarch had made his public entry into Rouen, to solicit his permission for the demolition of the fort; to which, it is said, the king readily consented\*. On

\* The French writers say that Henry readily consented to the demolition of this fort, at the same time telling the inhabitants, that he desired no other fortresses than the hearts of his subjects.

On this eminence, and between the fort of St. Catharine and the city, are the remains of the once famous Benedictine Abbey, called MONASTERE DE LA SAINTE TRINITE DU MONT DU ROUEN\*; which king Henry IV. at the same time he dismantled the fort, caused to be suppressed †, and its buildings thrown down, lest it might thereafter be made a retreat and place of arms for future malcontents. The revenues of the abbot were, at the intercession of the cardinal de Bourbon, transferred to the Chartreuse near Gaillon; but the monks, being twenty in number, had permission to retire, with their effects, to a house dependent on their abbey, situated near the church of St. Maclou, and there to enjoy such parts of the abbatial estates ‡ as had thentofore been allotted towards their maintenance. In this retirement the monks continued until the year 1600. when they exchanged some of their lands for the priory of St. Julian's aux Bruyeres, where they are now settled.

This priory of St. Julian's was founded for leprous women in the year 1183. by Henry II. king of England, and soon after distinguished by the various appellations of SALLE DU ROY, SALLE DES PUCELLES, NOTRE DAME DE QUEVILLI, SAINT JULIEN DU PARC, SAINT JULIEN AUX BRUYERES, &c. The founder endowed this house with two hundred livres a year issuing out of the viscounty of Rouen, the manor and meadow of Quevilli, common of pasture in the forest of Rouvrai near Rouen, and an exemption from the payment of all imposts, subsidies, and other duties, for whatever necessaries should be wanted towards the support of the sisterhood §. Each of the sisters was enjoined to take the veil, and none could be admitted but such as were of noble families. In 1384. this priory was united to the Hôtel Dieu, and so continued until it was purchased by the monks of St. Catharine, as before mentioned.

Rouen, in matters spiritual, is intirely under the jurisdiction of the archbishop, who, ever since the see became metropolitan, hath constantly preserved his independency in opposition to the many attempts of the bishop of Lyons.

This

\* This abbey was founded in the year 1030. by Goscelin, viscount of Rouen, and sieur d'Arques and Dieppe. In the epitaph, which we are told was inscribed on his tomb within the abbey-church, he is said to have been " premier auteur des mesures et poids selon raison en pays " Normand."

† King Henry the IVth's charter for the suppression of this abbey is dated at St. Germain en Laye, the 4th of January, 1598.

‡ The manors of Tyngewick in Buckinghamshire, and Hermondsorth in Middlesex, belonged to this abbey, which had an alien priory in the latter. The priory of Bligh in Nottinghamshire was also subordinate thereunto.

|| The charter of endowment is dated at Cherburg, in the year 1183.

This archbishop hath in Rouen two courts; one as diocesan, and the other as metropolitan; and all appeals from either of them are to be made immediately to the court of Rome, and not to the primate of France. Under him are six suffragan bishops, viz. those of Bayeux, Auranche, Eureux, Seez, Lizeux, and Constance.

The diocese of Rouen is one of the largest, and most considerable in France, being thirty-five leagues in length, and twenty in width. It is bounded by the sea on the north side, and within land, is contiguous to the dioceses of Amiens, Beauvais, Paris, and Chartres. Within that extent are comprehended the pays de Caux, de Roumois de Vexin, and de Bray; the towns of Rouen, Dieppe, Gisors, Caudebec, Havre de Grace, Montivilliers, Fescamp, Andely, Meulan, Pontoise, Magny, Chaumont, Gournay, Lyons, Eu, Aumale, Neufchatel, Arques, Elbeuf, Quillebeuf, and Horfleur; above sixty burghs, or boroughs, one thousand three hundred and eighty-eight parishes, six archdeaconries, thirty rural deaneries, ten chapters of canons, twenty-eight abbeys, and above one hundred religious houses of both sexes. The archbishop of Rouen is also primate of Normandy, earl of Dieppe and Louviers, and lord of Gaillon, Fresne, and Deville; in all which places he hath HAUTE JUSTICE, or power of hearing and determining all civil and criminal causes, except high treason, happening within their precincts. He collates to nine dignities in the cathedral of Rouen, and to near threescore canonries, as well in that chapter, as in those of Andely and St. George; and hath the right of presentation to one hundred and twenty churches and chapels, exclusive of several other benefices.

Peter Mauffet, a native of Rouen, having in the year 1469. learnt the art of printing at Paris, carried it to the university of Padua, where he practised it for some time, and then returning to his native country, in the year 1473. set up a printing-office at Rouen.

Before I take leave of Rouen, I cannot avoid acquainting you, that our countryman, Mr. William Lee, of Woodborough in Nottinghamshire, who was inventor of the very valuable and useful machine for making frame-worked stockings, having been greatly disconuenanced by queen Elizabeth, to whom he offered to discover his invention, about the year 1595. on the invitation of king Henry IV. of France, came to Rouen with nine of his workmen, and as many frames, where they met with great encouragement, and established their manufactory, to the great benefit of the stocking trade of France, and in prejudice to that of England.

From Rouen I continued my route to GISORS, the principal town of the comté of that name, and situated on the river Ette, or Epte. This place  
cannot

cannot boast of very high antiquity, having taken its rise from a castle there built in the year 1097. by William Rufus, king of England, and by him called GISORS. The present town consists of only one parish, which contains three monasteries and four nunneries; and doth not furnish any thing worth a traveller's attention, except the parochial church, which is very large, and decorated with a great number of beautiful sculptures, executed by the famous John Goujon.

At a small distance from Gisors is ANDELY, esteemed to be one of the most ancient towns within the province, and was a place of considerable note so early as the reigns of the first Marovingian kings. It now makes a part of the temporalities of the archbishop of Rouen, having been exchanged, as I mentioned in the former part of this work, by king Richard I. for Dieppe. The collegiate church was built by queen Clotildis, wife of king Clovis; and, as Bede informs us, was greatly resorted to in the seventh century, on account of the great sanctity and miracles attributed to the foundress.

Quitting Andely, I crossed the Seine at PONT DE L'ARCHE, a small fortified place, and a regality, within the bailliage of Rouen. The entrance into it is over a good stone bridge of sixteen arches, which is thought to be near seven hundred years old, and to have given name to the town, which is said to have been built by the emperor Charles the Bald. It consists of one parish only, and contains a convent of Penitents, and another of Bernardines. In a small island, on that side which is opposite to the bridge, is a square building, strengthened by a tower at each angle; and within it, another very high tower, now used as a dungeon. This was the first place in Normandy that submitted to Henry IV. of France after his advancement to the throne, in the year 1589.

In my way from thence, turning out of the Paris road, I passed by the church of ST. STEPHEN DE VAUVREY, the steeple whereof is in ruins, and much more ancient than the church, being, as I was informed, the oldest steeple in the neighbourhood. In this church I observed round arched windows\*; all that I had seen before, having pointed arches: and, upon my examining this steeple again on my return, I found the west door to have a circular arch. also.

From Vauvrey recrossing the Seine by a ferry at Harqueville, I came to MUIDS, where I was entertained with the utmost civility by monsieur De Villette. His chateau, which is a most convenient edifice, elegantly furnished, stands upon a rising ground on the north side of the river Seine, and commands a

\* The reason for mentioning these round and pointed arches so frequently, will appear hereafter.

fine prospect, having two long avenues of trees running down to the river. Adjoining to the house, are good offices, pleasant gardens, and a small paddock planted with timber-trees in form of a star. The country about it is extremely agreeable, affording many delightful views, to which the Seine greatly contributes. Its chief product is corn and hay, there being but few vines to be seen in the neighbourhood; but, in lieu of them, it is interspersed with several fair orchards.

From Muids I paid a visit to the famous CARTHUSIAN CONVENT at GAILLON. Over the gate is written, CHARTREUSE BOURBON LES GALLON. Being introduced to the prior, who was a learned and genteel man, he with the utmost politeness received me in his cell, which consisted of one large room and two small ones. The furniture was plain, and near the door stood a crucifix, to which he kneeled down for a few minutes soon after my entrance. There were likewise some pictures of the founder, the Virgin Mary, and several saints.

Near it, and adjoining to the garden, is a noble gallery, which serves for the library of the convent, and is well furnished with printed books, and some few well-preserved manuscripts, particularly a CORPUS JURIS CANONICI, the letters whereof are finally illuminated. The oldest printed books I saw there, were two editions of AUGUSTINUS DE CIVITATE DEI, of which one in quarto was printed at Venice in 1475. the other in folio, printed there likewise in 1478.

The prior also shewed me a gold coin of cardinal de Bourbon, founder of this chartreuse, who was proclaimed king of France by the name of CHARLES X.

On the one side of this coin are the arms of France, crowned with this inscription :

CAROLUS X. D. G. FRANCOR. REX. 1592.

PLATE XII. with the letter A, being the mark of the mint of Paris.

On the reverse, a cross with four fleurs de lys, and this legend :

CHRISTUS. REGNAT. VINCIT. ET. IMPERAT.

He also shewed me a copper coin of the same king, but the date 1593\*. and made me take notice of a paper, kept in the box with the coins, on which it was written, that the gold coin was given by the cardinal himself

to

\* Among the modern French coins, none are so scarce as those of Charles X. for which reason I have caused them all to be engraven in Plate XII. viz. a gold one, the same as that above mentioned, weighing three penny-weights sixteen grains, and now in my own collection; as also two others, one in silver, and the other in copper, together with an uncommon silver medal of this king, all of them in the cabinet of the earl of Pembroke.

to this convent, together with his gold crofs, and some other pieces of plate, which I afterwards saw.

From his cell the prior conducted me to a large cloyster; round which are thirty-two other cells. On one side of the wall was painted a map of Europe, representing all the towns where any chartreuses exist. At a corner of it is a small part of England, with five towns which had chartreuses in them, being all, he said, that formerly were in our island.\*

From thence I went into the church, where I saw, in the first chapel, the treasury, containing a pastoral staff, and a very curious shrine of silver gilt in the shape of a church; many crosses, candlesticks, &c. The body of the church, which was built by the cardinal de Bourbon, is a brick building, large and handsome. The roof is likewise an arch of brick; and the portail is esteemed as a most curious piece of architecture. In an adjoining chapel, on the south side of the high altar, stands a large monument of one of the Counts of BOURBONS SOISSONS. It is of black marble, representing two persons lying at full length, a man and a woman in white marble; as are all the figures round it, which represent several of their sons and daughters who died before them; and near it, in a frame, was a long list of names of eighteen of the BOURBONS, who have been buried here, the last of whom was the late prince EUGENE's father. At each corner of the monument are four figures representing the four cardinal virtues, two of which are admirably well executed. This monument is seen to a great disadvantage, as it now stands so high above the pavement. It was formerly placed in the middle of the choir, where it could from the stalls be seen to advantage; but the two figures I mentioned to be so well done, disturbing the devotion of the monks, the monument was removed from over the family-vault into the adjacent chapel upon that sole account, as I was informed. In another chapel is a fine dead Christ in stone, with the Virgin Mary, and five other figures well performed. The rest of the chapels are adorned with good painted glas and indifferent pictures. There is a fine silver lamp continually burning in the church, and some very tall silver gilt candlesticks adorned the altar.†

Having taken my leave of this prior, I went to GAILLON, which is distant about a mile from the convent. It is a small town within the diocese  
of

\* There were only nine monasteries of Carthusians in England, viz. one at London, one at Witham in Somersetshire, one at Henton in Wilts, one at Beauvale in Nottinghamshire, one at St. Ann's near Coventry, one at Kington upon Hull in Yorkshire, one at Mount Grace in Yorkshire, one at Eppeworth in Lincolnshire, and one at Shene in Surry. MONAST. vol. i. p. 959.

† In the year 1764. by the carelessness of some plumbers, this fine church was intirely destroyed by fire, together with the above-mentioned monument of the Bourbons Soissons, and the rich ornaments and dresses for the priests; but most of the gold and silver plate was saved.

of Eureux, and belongs to the archbishop of Rouen, who hath the sole right of trying criminal and civil causes arising within its liberties. Here I saw the fine palace belonging to the archbishop of Rouen, situated upon a very high hill, and commanding a most delightful prospect of many miles extent. Here you have not only a view of the country, but a very fine one of the river Seine upon your left hand, from a beautiful terras of considerable length. At the entrance of this palace is an old gate, and near it a prison. Over the gate was a long inscription, which I did not think worth copying. The castle consists of two courts: the first, which is the oldeſt, is adorned with marble bustos of the twelve CÆSARS, of LEWIS XII. king of France, and also of the two cardinals D'AMBOISE, uncle and nephew; the former of whom expended a very large ſum of money in repairing and improving this palace. A fine colonade of marble pillars, fluted and ornamented with fleurs de lys, takes up one whole ſide: and over it is a long basso relievo in marble, done in Italy. It represents a triumph, and alludes to ſome part of the life of cardinal George d'Amboise, with which I am unacquainted.

In the middle of this court was a large hexagonal marble fountain\*, made in Italy, with a fine figure of St. George upon it, where I copied the following inscription, which is supported by two angels.

QVISQVIS PERPETVI FONTIS MIRATVR HONORES  
 ROTHOMAGI MVNVS PRÆSVLIS ESSE SCIAT  
 LEGATI NOSTRO DVM JVRE GEORGIVS ORBI  
 PRÆSIDET AMBASIAE PVRPVRA PRIMA DOMVS  
 HESPERIÆ ET GALLIS POST OCIA PARTA PERENNES  
 EXTERNO CINGI MARMORÉ JVSSIT AQVAS.

From this court an handsome marble ſtair-caſe leads to the chapel, dedicated to St. George; wherein, over the high altar, is another fine marble figure of the ſaint, who is well repreſented; but I thought his dragon but indifferently performed. The altar is of one piece of Italian marble finely veined, eight feet by five; and the windows are decorated with good painted glaſs. There are a few ſtalls made of oak neatly fitted up, and a ſmall organ. The tribune or cloſet of the archbiſhop is on the north ſide, and has a fireplace in it. This chapel is a Gothic ſtone building, and has on the outside a greater quantity of ornaments than I ever yet ſaw, but ſo judiciously diſpoſed, that they do not ſeem crowded.†

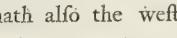
The

\* This fountain was removed by the preſent archbiſhop of Rouen, in the year 1764.

† A dean and eight prebendaries were formerly founded in this chapel; but they were all ſuppreſsed by the late cardinal de Tavane, archbiſhop of Rouen.

The second court is a modern building, containing on one side a gallery erected upon piazzas, and on the other a large collection of orange-trees in tubs ranged in the form of an amphitheatre. In this palace there is a long string of apartments unfurnished and very dirty. The great gallery contains the pictures of the archbishops of Rouen for many years. Adjoining to it is a park, consisting of several acres, laid out in pleasant walks; but no deer, the word PARK, in France, not necessarily implying an inclosure for those animals, as it does in England. The people of Normandy have formed to themselves so high an opinion of the beauty and magnificence of this palace, that when they endeavour to give you an idea of the utmost elegance of any villa, of which they are speaking, they conclude their commendations by saying, “ In short, sir, it is a little Gaillon.” \*

Upon surveying the west end of the parish-church, which is very old, I observed that the three west windows and the west door had round arches, and the rest of the windows pointed ones; but I could not get into the church.

From Gaillon I returned to Rouen, and from thence passed through Molineaux to BOURGACHARD, a country village, the church whereof gave me very great pleasure. The entrance into it is by a descent of three steps: all the windows at the west end are small and narrow, having round arches, as hath also the west door, which is moreover adorned with mouldings of this † form  ; a strong proof of its antiquity: a north door now stopped up has also a round arch. The church is built in the form of a cross; but the transept, and the east part, have very visibly been added to the west end, being much newer buildings, and the windows thereof higher and wider than the windows of the western part, with pointed arches. There are also some narrow round arched windows in the steeple, which stands in the middle of the church, and has been raised, as I suppose, in proportion to the east

N

end,

\* As I have caused a medal of cardinal George d'Amboise, who expended considerable sums in repairing and beautifying this palace, to be engraved in Plate XII. it is necessary to inform the reader, that the engraving is copied from father Monfaucon's MONUMENS DE LA MONARCHIE FRANCOISE, vol. iv. p. 141. who doth not say whether it is a gold, silver, or copper medal, or in whose cabinet it is preferred. What he says of it is this: ‘ Je joints une medaille, dont la deffein m'a ete fourni par M. l'abbé Faivil. Il y est representé avec l'inscription, GEORGIVS • DE AMBOSIA SANCTÆ ROMANÆ ECCLESIAE CARDINALIS. Le revers est curieux : sur un autel marqué d'une croix on virent les deux clefs de S. Pierre, mises en sautoir, sur lequel est une tiare papale: l'inscription est, TULIT ALTER HONORES. Ce que se report au conclave de l'an 1503, où le parti du cardinal D'Amboise etoit si puissant, qu'il auroit eté fait pape, sans la supercherie du cardinal de la Rouen, qui le trompa, et fut eleu pape lui-même, sous le nom de JULES II.’

† This sort of moulding in particular hath been supposed to be an indisputable criterion of Saxon buildings; but it cannot be imagined that the Saxons taught the French the art of building.

end, the upper part appearing newer than that next to the roof of the church.

From Bourgachard I passed through Rougemontier, to a small walled town called PONT-AUDEMÉR, situate on the river Risle, which here separates the diocese of Rouen from that of Lisieux. This town, originally built by one Audemer, from whom it took its name, is a regality and member of the bailliwick of Rouen. In 1353. king John gave it to Charles d'Eureux, king of Navarre; but in 1404. it was, by Charles III. ceded to Charles VI. of France. Henry V. king of England, after he had over-run great part of France, reunited it to the duchy of Normandy; and this reunion was confirmed by Charles VII. of France, after the English were driven out of the province.

In the middle of this town is a pretty market-place tiled over, resembling very much our English market-houses in country towns.

I observed here, at the west end of the principal church, three windows over the portail; the middle window wider than either of the two side ones, with a pointed arch, and the two side ones with round arches; which mixture I had not yet seen. I also took notice of some fine statues of saints, which adorned the above-mentioned portail at the west end; but could not see the inside of the church.

The waters being out at Pont-l'Evêque, I was obliged to leave the direct road to Caen, and went through CORMEILLE, where, in its small church, I observed some round arched windows, and a round arched west door.

From thence I came to LISIEUX, a small city of Upper Normandy, and in the generality of Rouen, pleasantly situated on the river Tonque.

This city, which was esteemed the capital of the pays de Lievin, whilst that country was under the government of the French kings, is now the property and see of the bishop, who is also earl of Lisieux. His diocese is one of the most considerable in the province, being near twenty leagues in length, and containing the pays d'Auge, and de Lievin, the towns of Lisieux, Pont-Audemer, Harfleur, Pont-l'Evêque, Bernay, Orbec, Montreuil, le Sap, Vimontier, Cormeille, and Tonque, and several boroughs, eight abbeys, and five hundred and eighty parishes.

The cathedral makes but an indifferent appearance, but contains some tolerably good sepulchral monuments. In the choir is a brafs monument for one Hannuier, an Englishman; and another, of white marble, erected for William d'Estouteville, founder of the college de Lisieux at Paris. In the chape-

pel of the Holy Virgin stands the tomb of the founder, Peter Couchon, bishop of Beauvais, who, in reward for the judgment which he, as supreme judge, gave in the case of the MAID of ORLEANS, obtained the bishoprick of Lifieux. The bishop however, afterwards repenting of what he had done in that matter, built this chapel, and therein founded a high mas to the Holy Virgin, which is sung daily by the choristers, in order, as it is expressed in his foundation-charter, to expiate the false judgment which he gave in the above-mentioned case.

The canons of this church, by virtue of a compact between them and the bishop, enjoy the extraordinary privilege of being earls of Lifieux, with the full exercise of all civil and criminal jurisdiction within the earldom, during the vigil and feast-day of St. Ursinus in every year. In order to perpetuate this right, two of the canons, elected by the chapter for that purpose, having on the vigil of the saint dressed themselves in their surplices, covered with bandaleers of flowers, and holding nosegays in their hands, mount on horseback at the great door of the cathedral, and ride to each of the four gates of the city, preceded by two mace-bearers, two chaplains, and twenty-five halberdiers armed with helmets and cuirasses, and followed by all the officers of justice, on horseback, clothed in their proper habits, covered with bandaleers of flowers, and carrying nosegays in their hands. As soon as these canons arrive at the city-gates, the keys are delivered up to them; and they there post a proper guard of their own, in lieu of that of the archbishop, which, on the delivery of the keys to the canons, immediately marches out. All customs payable within the city, and the profits of the fair therein held on St. Ursinus's day, belong to these two canonical earls; in consideration of which, they deliver to each of the other canons a loaf of bread and two flagons of wine: and, in case any post or place of profit within the earldom becomes vacant during these two days, they have the sole right of nomination and presentation thereunto.\*

Here I saw a Benedictine nunnery, founded in the year 1050. by Lesceline countess of Eu, with the assistance of her sons, earl Robert, and Hugh bishop of Lifieux. The latter lies buried at the entrance of the choir; and on the wall adjoining is an inscription, in which he is called Founder of that nunnery.

Passing from Lifieux through ST. LAURENCE DU MONT and MOUX, I arrived at Caen, the capital of Lower Normandy.

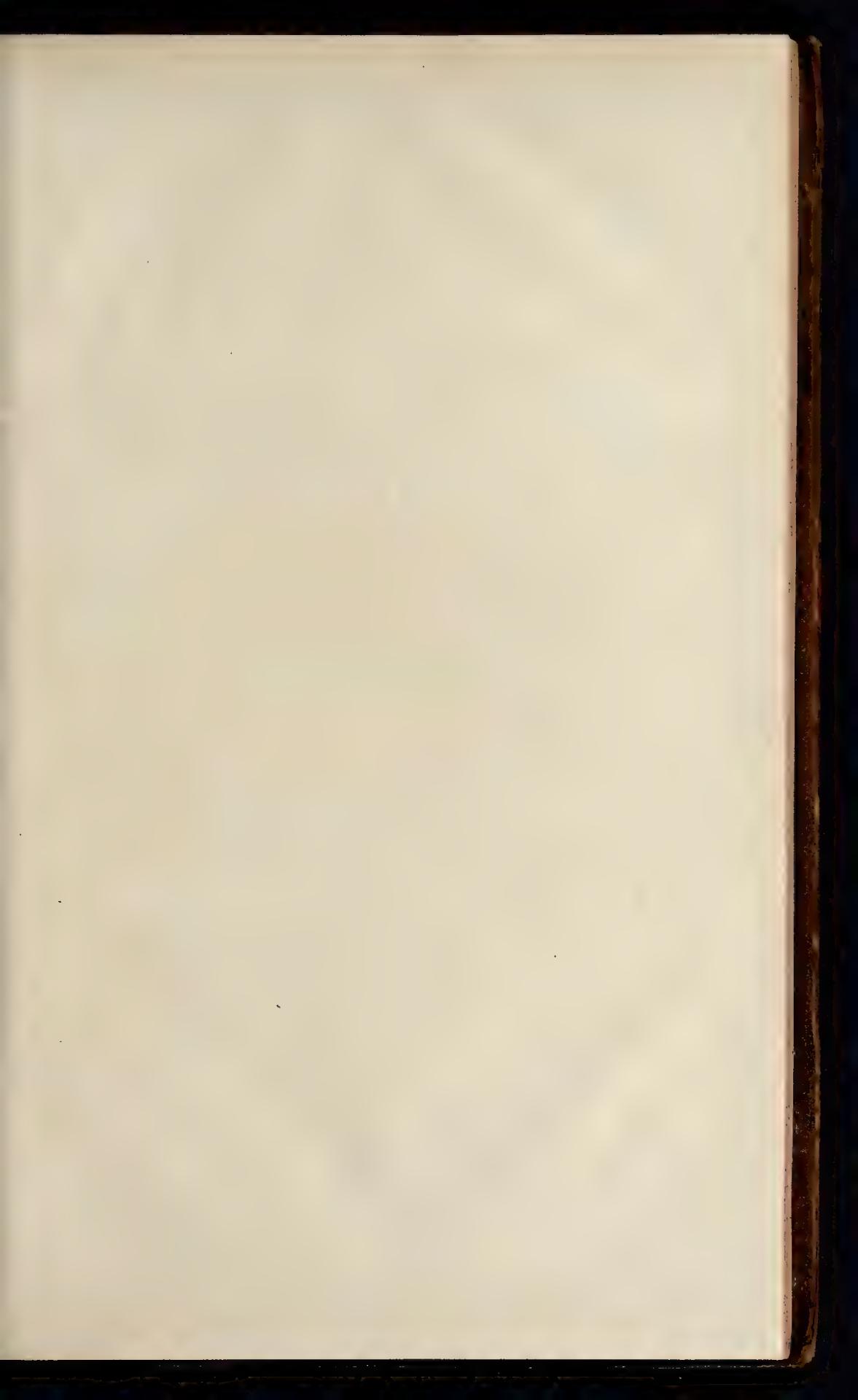
CAEN is a large handsome town, situate upon the navigable river Orne, where it hath a small port, principally frequented by corn-vessels, which come thither

\* The vigil and feast of St. Ursinus are celebrated on the 10th and 11th of June.

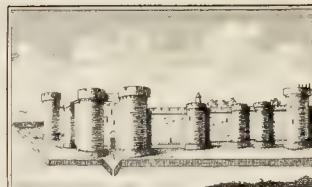
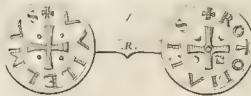
thither in great numbers from England. It stands upon as much ground as Rouen, but is not so closely built; and contains, within the circuit of its walls, twenty-two religious houses, and thirteen parish-churches, whereof that of St. Peter, which stands in the centre of the town, is reckoned the principal.

History hath not preserved so much as a hint, whereby to fix with precision the origin of Caen, which however doth not favour of any very remote antiquity. The Roman historians are altogether silent in this matter; and there is not, in any one of the ancient geographers, the least trace of a city standing on this spot, before the time of the Merovingian race of kings, although the seat of the Viducasses was at Vieux, about two leagues from hence, where evident remains of a Roman town are still visible. Towards the sixth century, the Saxons took possession of the whole northern coast of Gaul, and, for some time fixing their abode in those parts, have left sufficient testimony of their invasion: but, as the historians, who give an account of the transactions of those intruders during their stay in Gaul, do not mention Caen, notwithstanding they frequently speak of several other Gaulish towns inhabited by those Saxons, it is highly probable, either that this town was not at that time founded, or, if it did then exist, that the Saxons had not extended their possessions so far to the southward. It was not, however, a great many years after, that it was esteemed one of the chief towns in the province, as we find in the account of the interview at Rouen, in the year 942, between Lewis Ultramarinus, king of France, and Rollo, duke of Normandy, as given us in a very ancient chronicle of that dukedom. Monsieur de Bras assures us, that in a manuscript of the customs of Normandy, written in the time of duke Rollo, and which had fallen into his hands, Caen is spoken of as a town which then made no contemptible appearance; and in the charter of dotation given by Richard II. duke of Normandy, to his daughter Adela, upon her marriage with Raynauld count of Burgundy, the town of Caen, together with its churches, markets, custom-house, quay, and other dependencies, are amply specified. I am therefore inclined to concur in opinion with those writers who assert, that this town was begun by some of the fugitive Britons, who, flying from our island to avoid the cruelties of the invading northern nations, peopled the whole tract of Armorica; and of this the very name CAEN is by many thought to be an incontestable proof.

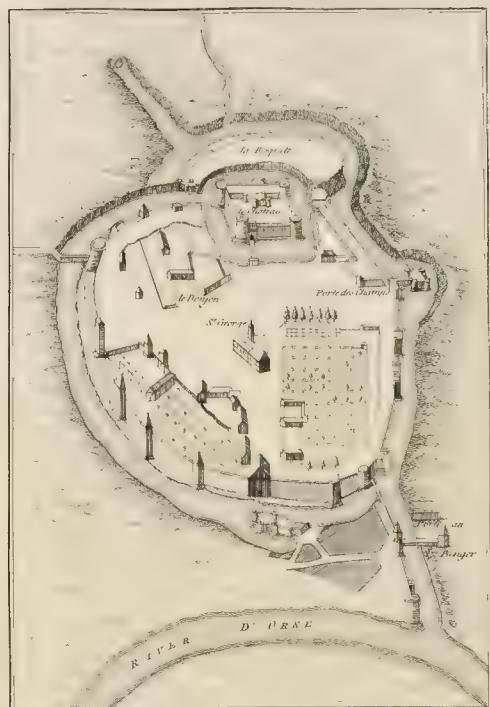
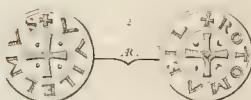
Certain it is, that soon after the arrival of the Normans in France, Caen grew up into a town of great importance, and was highly affected by the sovereigns of duke Rollo's line, even in preference to Rouen; insomuch that the poet William le Brito, who lived about the middle of the thirteenth century, tells us, in his PHILIPPIDOS, that it was so well peopled, and so magnificently



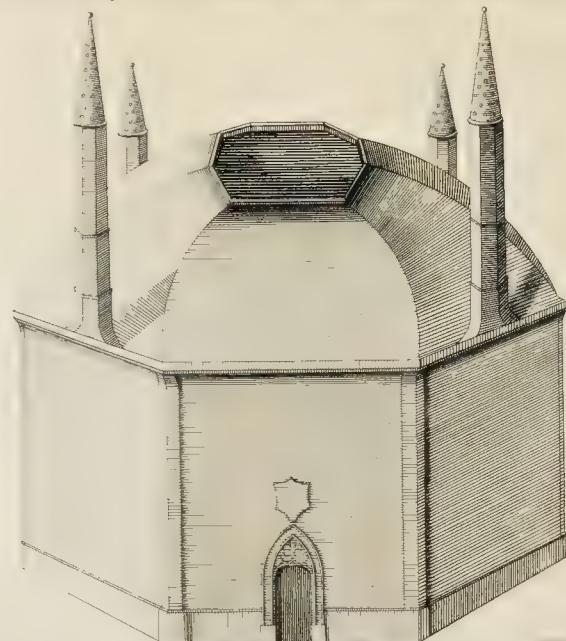
Silver Pennies of William Duke of Normandy  
called at Rouen before the conquest



Vieux Palais at Rouen built by Henry the V<sup>th</sup>



An Ancient Building in the Abbey of St. Stephen at Caen called William the Conqueror's kitchen



Notable

80 ft. wide

Mark Copeas, F.R.S.A. Eng.



F.R.S.A. Contributed this Plate.

ficiently built, that there was no town in all France comparable to it, except Paris. His words are these:

VILLA POTENS OPULENTIA SITU SPATIOSA DECORA  
 FLUMINIBUS PRATIS ET AGRORUM FERTILITATE  
 MERCIFERASQUE RATES PORTU CAPIENTE MARINO  
 SEQUE TOT ECCLESIIS DOMIBUS ET CIVIBUS ORNANS  
 UT SE PARISIO VIX ANNUAT ESSE MINOREM.

The making of an artificial cut from the river Orne to the Odon, whereby great part of Caen was insulated, and now called the ISLAND OF ST. JOHN, renders it one of the most pleasant summer-situations in this part of the kingdom. This undertaking is said to have been executed in the year 1104. by Robert duke of Normandy, eldest son of king William the Conqueror. The ramparts of the town are covered with trees, which form most delightful walks, and, together with the vast length of the cours, the great plenty of water, and the abundance of beautiful outlets, yield the eye a pleasure which it does not often enjoy in flat countries, or where the prospect is much limited.

The old castle was built by William the Conqueror, as a safe-guard against the mutineers of Beffin, who had given him several glaring proofs of their inclinations to a revolt; as also for preserving a free passage along the river Orne, with which it hath a communication by means of a channel cut between it and the moat. It is at present much out of repair, having of late years been greatly neglected; however, some tokens of government are still preserved, by its having a governor (the duke de Coigny) an etat-major, and a small garrison of invalids. The governor's apartment is not very splendid, but commands a most delightful prospect of the adjacent country. It is at present inhabited by the lieutenant general of the bailliage, who is also the consulting clerk of the parliament of Rouen. Henry I. king of England, raised the walls of this castle to a greater height than his father had done, and added the high tower now called the DUNGEON, which was afterwards encompassed with a strong wall flanked with four lesser towers. This dungeon hath lately been put in thorough repair, and is chiefly used as a place of confinement for state-prisoners, and such others as by lettres de cachet, obtained at the joint request of their family, are deprived of their liberty, in order to prevent the odium of seeing a man dishonour himself by committing little meanness after he hath ruined his estate. In the middle is an arsenal, called LE BESLE; and just within the castle-walls is a parish-church, called ST. GEORGE DU CHATEAU. The new fortifications of the town towards the cours are the work of the famous Conchini, mareschal d'Ancre, the favourite of queen

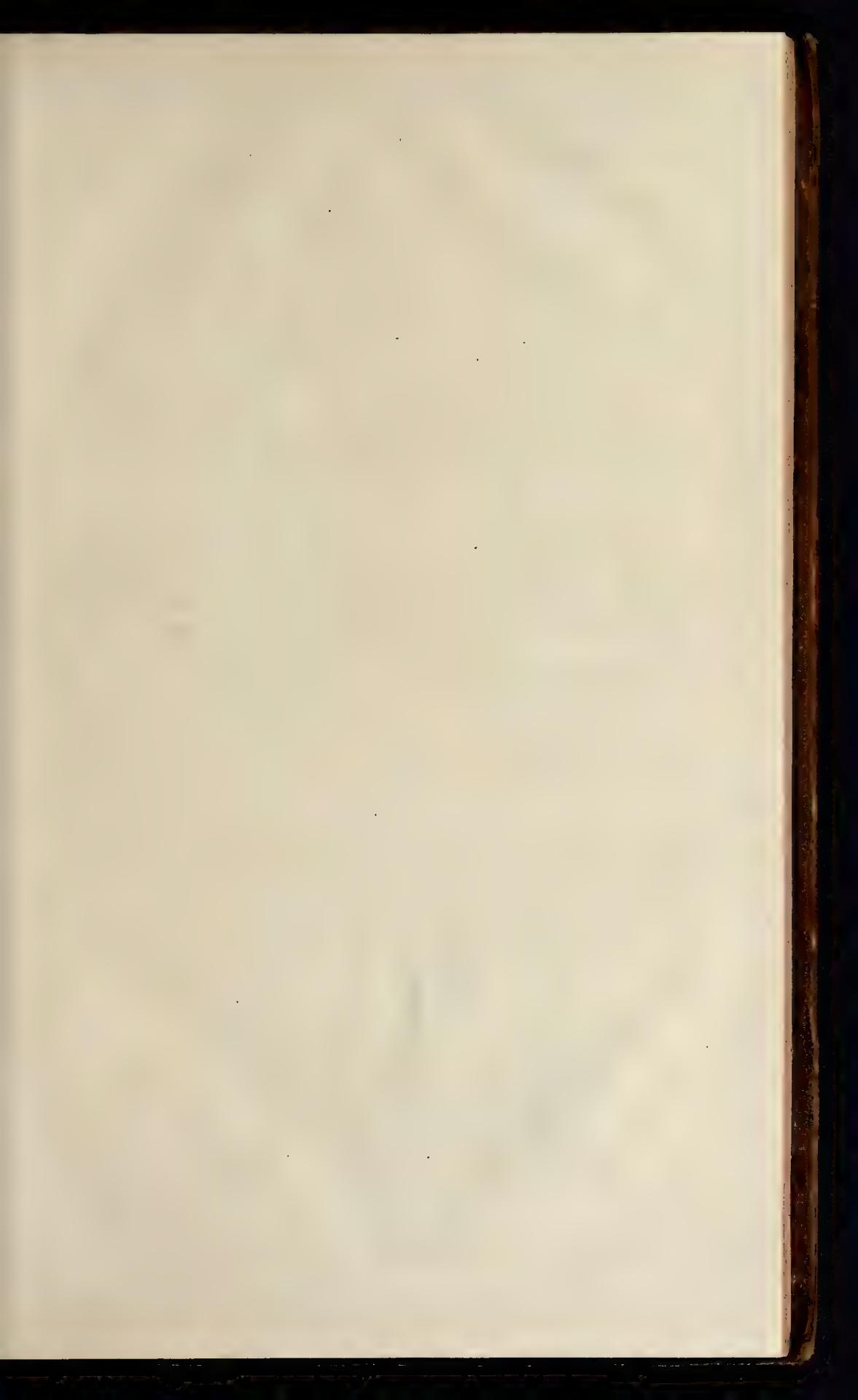
Mary of Medicis, and who was murthered in the Louvre, at the command of Lewis XIII. but the ancient walls are supposed to have been built by William the Conqueror.

The houses in Caen are in general mean, though all of them are built of stone, and well inhabited. However, as soon as you enter the gates, the eye is prejudiced in favour of the town by the sight of an elegant pile of barracks, completely adapted, in all respects, for the accommodation of the garrison. There are likewise several other handsome buildings dispersed about in different parts of the town. The edifices in Caen, which principally attract the attention of a traveller, are the two great Benedictine abbeys of ST. STEPHEN and the HOLY TRINITY; the former for men, and the latter for women; situate at the two extremities of the town, and distant a league from each other. Historians agree, that the abbey of St. Stephen was built by William the Conqueror, and that of the Holy Trinity, by his queen, Maud, or Matilda, daughter of Baldwin earl of Flanders, in pursuance of a mandate from pope Nicholas II. who perhaps politically chose to enjoin them this penance, as an atonement for their having married within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity, rather than, by dissolving their marriage, to stir up a war between the states of Normandy and Flanders. Thus far however is certain, that it was on this condition only, that Lanfranc, then prior of Bec, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, could prevail with the pope to grant a dispensation for the king and queen's continuing together in wedlock.

The foundation\* of the large and magnificent abbey of St. Stephen, so called from its being built upon a spot of ground whereon anciently stood a small chapel dedicated to that saint and protomartyr, was laid in the year 1064. soon after which, duke William appointed his favourite Lanfranc to be abbot thereof, strictly enjoining him to carry on the building with the utmost expedition. Lanfranc, in obedience to the duke's orders, applied himself to the task with the greatest assiduity; but he, being in the year 1070. promoted to the archbishoprick of Canterbury, the finishing of the work was left to William Bonne-Ame, his successor in the abbacy, in whose time the whole was completed.

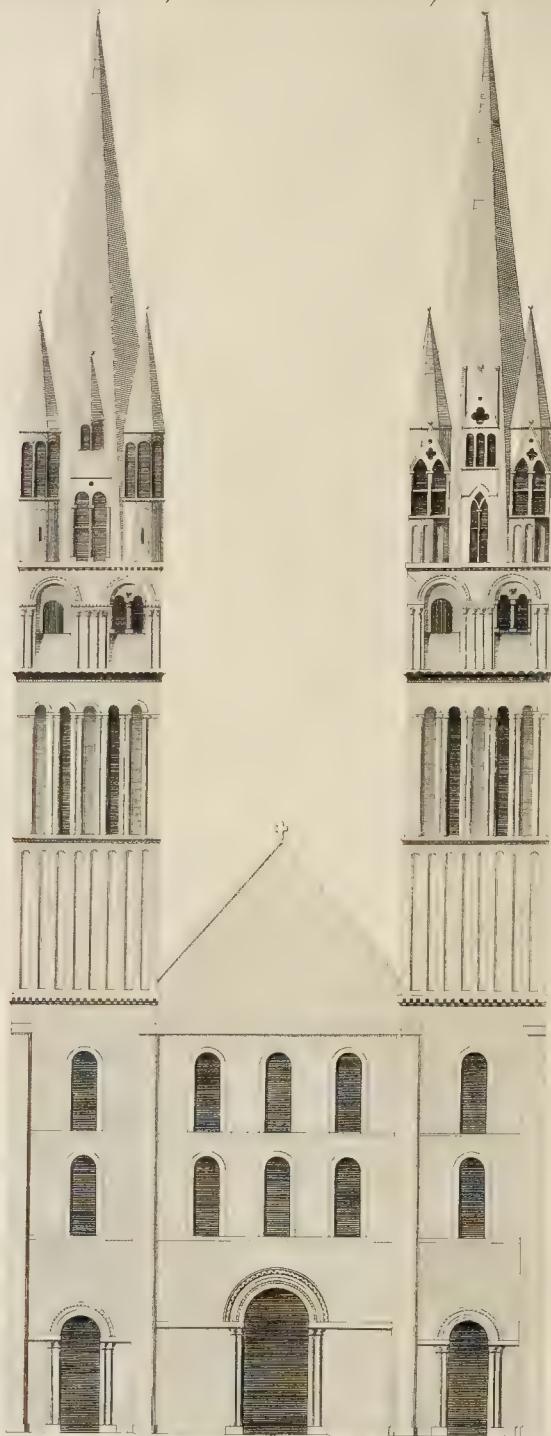
On the 13th day of September, 1077. at which time there were one hundred and twenty monks in the convent, this church was with great solemnity dedicated to St. Stephen, by John archbishop of Rouen, in the presence of duke William, his consort Matilda, his sons Robert and William, Lanfranc archbishop of

\* This charter is printed in NEUSTRIA PIA, p. 626. and in LANFRANCI CANTUARIENSIS ARCHIEPISCOPI OPERA, Paris, 1648. folio, p. 20. The copy printed in MONAST. ANGL. tom. ii. p. 956. is very imperfect.



*Model of the ABBY CHURCH of S. STEPHEN, at Caen, built by WILLIAM the Conqueror, A.D. 1067*

PL. III.



The Right Rev<sup>d</sup> Charles

PRESIDENT of the

Constituted

Lord Bishop of CARLISLE

Society of ANTIQUARIES,

this Plate



Engraved by

of Canterbury, Thomas archbishop of York, and a great concourse of the Norman nobility. At the same time the king liberally endowed it with divers lands, manors, and privileges, as well in England as in Normandy, insomuch that it was taxed at one thousand golden florins, for annates to the apostolic chamber.\*

The body of the church is a plain stone edifice, intirely free from ornaments of any sort, either within or without. It is built in the form of a crois, with a steeple over the lantern in the centre. The west end is also a very plain, but neat building, flanked with two towers of the same workmanship, each surmounted with a spire of remarkable height. The inside consists of a nave and two side-aisles, separated by two rows of pillars surmounted with semi-circular arches. The tops of all the windows and doors of the church are likewise of the same form. The middle part of the inside of the transept very much resembles the work of the crois part of the abbey-church of St. Alban's in Hertfordshire†, having the same kind of little arched work towards the top. The choir is circular, very neat, and kept remarkably clean. That part of it which surrounds the high altar is encompassed with grilles de fer; but they are not so well finished as those of the church of St. Ouen at Rouen. The arches which spring from the pillars surrounding the choir are pointed; but these are modern, having been built in the year 1564, when the church was repaired, after the damage it had two years before received from the Calvinists, who, by undermining the columns which supported the great steeple in the middle of the church, threw it down, in hopes of thereby destroying the whole fabric; but happily its fall ruined a part only of the choir.

In the middle of the choir, and just before the high altar, was deposited the body of the founder, William the Conqueror, king of England, and duke of Normandy, under a most stately monument, erected at the expence of his son William Rufus, and richly adorned with gold, silver, and precious stones, by one Odo, a goldsmith of Caen. The top-stone of the monument was of touch, supported on each side by three pilasters of white marble; and thereon lay the figure of the king, as large as life, dressed in his robes of state; and

\* Besides the immense benefactions which William in his life-time conferred on this abbey, he on his death presented thereto the crown which he used to wear at all high festivals, together with his sceptre and rod, a cup set with precious stones, his candlesticks of gold, and all other his regalia; as also the ivory bugle-horn which usually hung at his back. These were afterwards redeemed by his son William, who, in exchange for the same, granted to the monks the manor of Coker in Somersetshire; and at the same time confirmed the possessions, privileges, and exemptions, which had been granted to them by his father.

† The church of St. Alban's abbey was built by abbot Paul, a Norman, nephew to archbishop Lanfranc, who was elected abbot 4 cal. Jul. 1077.

and at the foot was the following epitaph, composed by Thomas archbishop of York.

QUI REXIT RIGIDOS NORTHMANOS ATQUE BRITANOS  
 AUDACTER VICIT FORTITER OBTINUIT  
 ET CÆNOMANENSIS VIRTUTE COERCUIT ENSIS  
 IMPERIIQUE SUI LEGIBUS APPLICUIT  
 REX MAGNUS PARVA JACET HAC GULIELMUS IN URNA  
 SUFFICIT ET MAGNO PARVA DOMUS DOMINO  
 TER SEPTEM GRADIBUS SE VOLVERAT ATQUE DUOBUS  
 VIRGINIS IN GREMIO PHÆBUS ET HIC OBIIT.

1087.

In the year 1522. one of the cardinals, attended by an archbishop and several dignified ecclesiastics, visiting the town of Caen, was prompted by a strong curiosity to see the body of the Conqueror; and having, for that purpose, obtained permission from Peter de Martigny, bishop of Caen, who was at that time abbot of St. Stephen's, they caused the tomb to be opened. Upon removing the cover-stone, the body, which was corpulent, and in stature greatly exceeded the tallest man then known, appeared as intire as when it was first buried. Within the tomb lay a copper plate gilt, on which was engraven the like epitaph with that on the outside of the monument; and beneath it was the following inscription in old French.

JE GUILLAUME TRES MAGNANIME  
 DUC DE NEUSTRIE PAREIL A CHARLEMAIGNE  
 PASSAY LE MER PAR UN DOUX VENT DE SUST  
 POUR CONQUESTER TOUTE LA GRAND BRETAIGNE  
 PUIS DESPLOYER FIS MAINTE NOBLE ENSEIGNE  
 ET DRESSER TENTES ET PAVILLONS DE GUERRE  
 ET ONDRIER FIS COMME FIL D'AIRAGNE  
 NEUF CENT GRAND'S NEFZ SI TOST QUI EUZPIED A TERRE  
 ET PUIS EN ARMES DE LA PARTIS GRANDERRE  
 POUR COUPS RECENZ AU DOUBTE ROY HERAULT  
 DONT COME PREUX IEUZ TOUTE LA DEFERRE  
 NON PAS SANS DUR ET MARVEILLEUX ASSAULT  
 POUR BIEN JOUSTER LE DESLOYAL RIBAULT  
 JE MIS A MORT ET SOIXANTE ET SEPT MILLE  
 NEUF CENTS DIXHUIET ET PAR AINSI D'UN SAULT  
 FUZ ROY D'ANGLOIS TENANT TOUTE LEUR ISLE  
 OR NEST IL NUE TANT SOIT FORT ET HABILE  
 QUI QUANT C'EST FAIT APRES NE SE REPOSE  
 MORT M'A DEFFAIT QUE SUIS IL CENDRE VILE  
 DE TOUTE CHOSES ON JOUIT UNE POSE.

The

The cardinal, who, as well as the rest of the spectators, was greatly surprised at finding the body in so perfect a state after having been buried near four hundred and fifty years, in order to perpetuate the memory of so remarkable an incident procured a picture of the royal remains, in the condition they then appeared, to be painted on board by the most eminent painter of the place, and caused it to be hung up, together with the before-mentioned original inscriptions, on the wall of the abbey-church, opposite to the monument. The tomb, being again carefully closed, remained undisturbed until the year 1562. when the Calvinists, in a religious fury, forced it open, in expectation of meeting with immense treasures; but finding nothing more than the bones of the Conqueror, wrapped up in red taffeta, they threw them about the church in great derision, after having broken in pieces the monument, together with the royal effigies which lay theron\*. Most of the bones were afterwards collected together by monsieur de Bras, and delivered into the custody of father Michael de Canalle, one of the monks and baily of the abbey, who carefully lodged them in his cell, with an intent to restore them to their ancient place of sepulture, as soon as the troubles should be ended: but the town being some time after taken by admiral Chastellion, the religious were driven from the abbey, and the royal remains once more dispersed: however, the viscount de Falaise having at the time of these disturbances obtained from the rioters one of the thigh-bones†, it was by him afterwards deposited in the royal grave. About the same time the picture of the Conqueror's remains, as they appeared lying in the tomb in the year 1522. fell in the hands of Peter Hodè, gaoler of Caen, and one of the rioters, who converted one part thereof into a table, and used the other as a cupboard-door; but these, being four years after discovered and reclaimed by monsieur

P

de

\* Monsieur de Bras, an officer of the town, who was present in the church when this act of violence was committed, in his curious treatise, intituled *LES RECHERCHES ET ANTIQUITES DE LA PROVINCE DE NEUSTRIE*, informs us, that a few days after the Calvinists had destroyed the monument, and burnt most part of the inside of the church, some of the soldiers, on striking the stone chest, in which the remains of the Conqueror were deposited, observed that it gave a hollow sound, and concluding from thence that it might contain some valuable treasure, broke it open, notwithstanding his intreaties, and the remonstrances which he, being then walking in the church, made against such violation of the royal sepulchre. The expectation which these soldiers entertained, of finding treasure within the Conqueror's grave, is not in the least to be wondered at. It was well known, that in ancient times it had been customary to deposit coin, jewels, and other valuable treasure, in the tombs of princes, and other great men, at the time of their interment. The Normans demolished the tomb of king Clovis, in the church of St. Genevieve, in hopes of finding treasure, and were not disappointed; the like ravages were committed by them, on the same account, in other tombs; and we are told that one of the monks of the royal abbey of St. Germain des Prez, found, in the tomb of king Childeric within that church, a treasure of considerable value, which the monk appropriated to his own use; but afterwards, in the year 1656. when on his death-bed, being struck with remorse for that act of sacrilege, he confessed the fact, and, by way of atonement, bequeathed to the abbey-church the present organ, which cost thirteen thousand livres.

† Monsieur de Bras says, that this thigh-bone was longer, by the breadth of his four fingers, than that of the tallest man he had ever seen.

de Bras, remained in his possession till his death, since which time it is unknown what is become of them.

In the year 1642. the monks caused a plain altar-monument to be erected over the place where the royal body had been originally deposited. The sides and ends of this monument were of speckled marble red and white, and the top stone of touch, raised on a free-stone pedestal. At the head was fixed an escutcheon, charged with the three lions of England; and at the foot was another, charged with the two lions of Normandy. The following inscription was engraved on the south side of the monument.

HOC SEPULCHRUM INVICTISSIMI JUXTA ET CLEMENTISSIMI CONQUESTORIS GULIELMI  
DUM VIVERAT ANGLORUM REGIS NORMANNORUM CÆNOMANORUMQUE PRINCIPIS  
HUUJS INSIGNIS ABBATIÆ PISSIMI FUNDATORIS  
CUM ANNO MDLXII HERETICORUM FURORE DIREPTUM FUSET PIO  
TANDEM NOBILUM EJUSDEM ABBATIÆ RELIGIOSORUM  
GRATITUDINIS SENSU IN TAM BENEFICUM LARGITOREM  
INSTAURATUM FUIT ANNO DOMINI MDCXLII  
DOMINO JOHANNE DE BAILHACHE ASÆTORII PROTO PRIORE.\*  
D. D.

This second monument stood unmolested until the year 1742. when it was intirely removed; and in lieu of it, there is at present only the following epitaph, cut on a flat black marble let into the pavement, and which is the only remaining monument, or rather cenotaph, of the renowned William the Conqueror.

QVI REXIT RIGIDOS NORMANNOS ATQUE BRITANNOS  
AVDACTER VICT VORTITER OBTINVIT  
ET CENOMANENSES VIRTUTE COERCVIT ENSES  
IMPERIOQUE SVI LEGIBVS APPLICVIT  
REX MAGNVS PARVA JACET HIC VILLELMVS IN VRNA  
SVFFICIT HÆC MAGNO PARVA DOMVS DOMINO  
TER SEPTEM GRADIBVS SE VOLVERAT ATQVE DVOBVS  
VIRGINIS IN GREMIO PHOEBVS ET HIC OBIIT  
ANNO MLXXXVII  
REQVIESCEBAT IN SPE CORPVS BENEFICIENTISSIMI  
FVNDAOTORIS QVM A CALVINIANIS ANNO MDLXII  
DISSIPATA SVNT EIVS OSSA VNVM EX EIS A VIRO NOBILI  
QVI TVM ADERAT RESERVATVM ET A POSTERIS ILLIVS  
ANNO MDCXLII RESTITVTVM IN MEDIO CHORO DEPOSITVM  
FVERAT MOLE SEPVLCHRALI DESUPER EXTRVCTA HANC  
CEREMONIARVM SOLEMNITATE MINVS ACCOMMODAM  
AMOVERVNT MONACHI ANNO MDCCXLII REGIO  
FVLTI DIPLOMAT ET OS QVOD VNVM SVPERERAT  
REPOSVERVNT IN CRYPTA PROPE ALTARE  
IN QVO IVGITER DE BENEDICTIONIBVS METET  
QVI SEMINAVIT IN BENEDICTIONIBVS  
FIAT . . FIAT.

Thefe

\* A draught of this monument is engraved in Sandford's GENEAL. HIST. OF ENGLAND, p. 7.

These are the only epitaphs that have ever actually graced the sepulchre of William; but in an ancient vellum manuscript, intitled BRUTUS, SIVE DE GESTIS ANGLORUM, &c. remaining in the Lambeth library, are two others, which were composed by the wits of the eleventh century, and, as they have not been hitherto published, may prove acceptable to the reader; for which purpose they are here literally inserted.

## E P I T A P H . I.

CLAUDENS HIC MODICO PIE REX WILLÈLME SEPULCRO  
 QUI SUBJECISTI TOT FERA REGNA TIBI  
 ANGLIA BRITANNI POPULUS SCOTUS ET CENOMANNI  
 LETUS QUISQUE SIBI SUCCUBUERÈ TIBI  
 GENES ET NORMANNOR. SUB TE FECUNDA BONORUM  
 ILLA TIBI MATER EJUS ET IPSE PATER  
 UT DILEXISTI REX MAGNUS IN ORBE FUISTI  
 DIVES ERAS PATRIË PAX DECUS ECCLESIE  
 PRUDENS FACUNDUS NULLI VIRTUTE SECUNDUS  
 CUSTOS JUSTICIE MURUS AMOR PATRIE  
 NUNC MUNDANARUM MORITURIS DIVICiarum  
 GLORIAM QUID VALEAS MORTUUS ECCE PROBAS  
 VIR BENE FAMOSUS ANGLOR. REX GUILERMUS  
 VITA SUBLIMIS HIC JACÈT EXANIMIS  
 HINC DOLOR ET LACRIME SUBJECTE PLEBIS OPIME  
 NAM MISERANDA PIUM PERDIDIT IMPERIUM  
 ET QUE FLOREBAT ET VIVERE PACE SOLEBAT  
 NUNC CONFUSA SUO PERFODITUR JACULO.

## E P I T A P H . II.

O MORS CUI PARCES CUM REGUM DESTRUIS ARCES  
 ARCEM FREGISTI GUILLEMUM CUM TETIGISTI  
 ANGLIA CUI PARVA FUIT EXFROBITATE CORONA  
 MILICIA QUÈ SUA CENOMANICA SERUIT ORA  
 IN DEXTRA TENUIT QUICQUID NORMANNIA QUIVET  
 PAR JUBAR EXTINCTUM MIRATUR SIDERA LUGENT  
 MIRANTURQUE NOVI SOLIS ABESSE JUBAR  
 MUNDUS IN OCCASU FLET SOLIS MARSQUE LEONIS  
 MUNDUS SOLE CARET MARSQUE LEONE SUO  
 STANTE LEONE STETIT MARS ET MAVORTINUS EGIT  
 ET SOL HOC SOLE CLARIUS EMICUIT  
 HIC SOL ILLE LEO VIGUIT VIVENTE GUILLELMO  
 DUX FUIT YMMO REX CESARE CESARIORUM  
 DUX NORMANNORUM BRITANNOS SUB JUGA DUXIT

ATQUE

ATQUE PRIORE PRIOR CESARE CESAR ERAT  
 ILLE SEMEL VICTOS SUBDUXIT POSTERITATI  
 HIC VICTOR VICTUS FERTUR ABISSE SEMEL  
 HIC GUILLELME JACES CINIS OSSA QUID ERGO  
 DET TIBI SANCTA DEUS DENT TIBI SANCTA DEUM

Before I dismiss the account of the several events which befel the sepulchre of this great duke of Normandy, it may not be improper to mention, that the excesses of the Calvinists, however it may have been exaggerated by those who were more blindly zealous on the opposite side of the question, induced, as Mr. Breval in his Travels assures us, a countryman of ours, at the request of one of the monks of this abbey, to favour the public with the following lines.

HIC NORMANNIGENÆ JACUERUNT OSSA WILHELMI  
 NOBILIS ET MERITO SPLENDUIT ÆRE THOLUS  
 CERNERE ERAT MAGNI CŒLATOS PRINCIPIS ARTUS  
 ET FACIEM ET IPSO LUMINA DIGNA JOVE  
 HINC MIHI FULGENTES VIDEOR SPECTARE CATervas  
 ET TUMIDA AUSPICIIS ÆOLE VELA TUIS  
 HINC OPPOSITAS ACIES FERROQUE PEREMTUM  
 SAXONIDEM\* ET CÆSO RAPTA TROPHÆA DUCI  
 UNDE LABOR TANTUS PERIIT NEC NOSCERE NUNC EST  
 SEMIDEI INSIGNIS QUO STETIT URNA LOCO  
 SCILICET A TITULO TURBÆ VENIT IRA FURENTI  
 REX ERAT HOC CRIMEN PUTRE CADAVER HABET  
 QUOD NOLLET PATRASSE NEFAS THRAX INDUS ARABSVE  
 GALLUS AB INSANO MISSUS †HUGONE POTEST.

In the sweep, or vertex, which goes round the outside of the choir of this church, are sixteen chapels neatly built, but neither of them embellished with any remarkable ornaments. Eight of these are called CHAPELLES DE CASTRES, and are said to have been founded and endowed by Charles de Martigny, bishop of Castres, during the time that he was abbot here. All of them continue appertinent to the abbey, and the right of presentation to each is in the prior. Within the chapel of Notre Dame de Halbout, mass is once in every week celebrated by four chaplains, who are collated to that benefice by the abbot of St. Stephen's for the time being; and there is a like establishment in the chapel de St. Martin de Cheux for four chaplains, who are likewise presented by the abbot: but the names of the founders, as well as the times of the foundation of both these chapels, are unknown.

The

\* King Harold.      † The Hugonots were so called from a zealous preacher, called HUGON.

The chapel of St. MARY, or, as it is frequently called, the DUKE's CHAPEL, stands behind the high altar, and was built by duke William at the same time that the foundations of the abbey-church were laid. It was always considered as the chapel of the palace, during the time that William and his successors resided here; but, having never been endowed, is now in great measure neglected. Within this chapel lies buried the architect of this noble church and abbey, but without any tomb: his memory is however preserved by an inscription, still legible, on the exterior part of the building, and of which the following is an exact copy.

† GUIL' R: ACC: PETRAR: SUMMVS: IN: ARCA:  
ESTE: HOW: PFECIT: OP: OQ: PMI: XPC: MZ: +

Several of the literati, who have seen the original inscription, are of opinion that it should be read as follows:

GUILLEMUS JACET PETRARIUS SUMMUS IN ARCA  
ISTE NOVUM PERFECIT OPUS DAT PREMIA CHRISTUS AMEN.

The several chapels placed on each side of the choir do not afford any sepulchral monuments; neither did I meet with any epitaphs, either in the choir or nave of this church, except that of the Conqueror. The west window is almost totally obscured by a most gigantic organ built close to it, and allowed to be the finest in all France. This organ is so big, as to require eleven large bellows, and is too loud to be heard with pleasure elsewhere than in the choir, and at the distance to which it is proportioned.

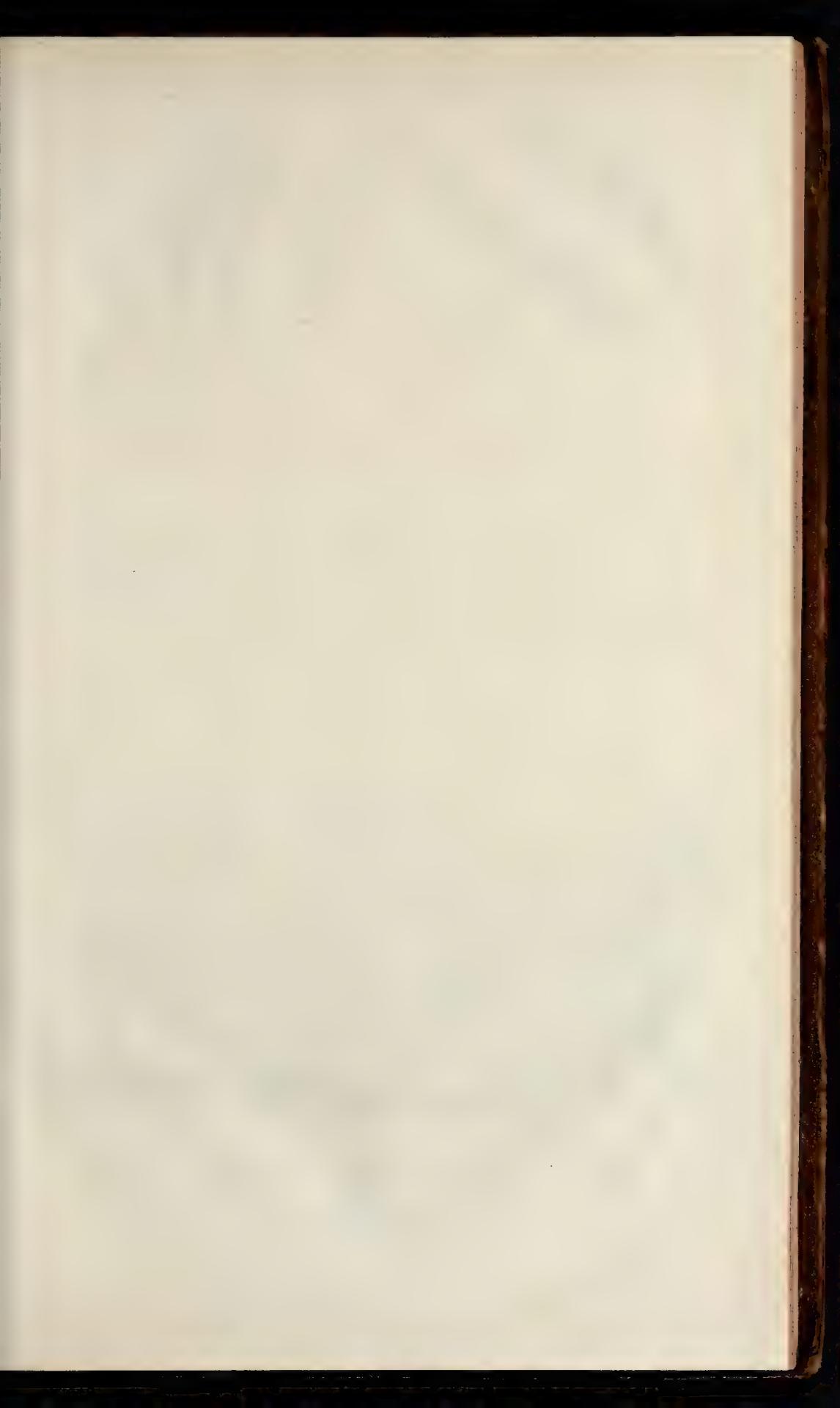
Amongst the plate preserved in the treasury of this church, is a curious silver salver, about ten inches in diameter, gilt and inlaid with antique medals. Tradition assures us, that it was on this salver, that king William the Conqueror placed the foundation-charter of the abbey when he presented it, at the high altar, on the dedication of the church. The edges of this salver, which stands upon a foot-stalk of the same metal, are a little turned up, and carved. In the centre is inlaid a Greek medal, on the obverse

whereof is this legend, Λυτταρίδης Λυκόνος : but it being fixed in its socket, the reverse is not visible. The other medals, forty in number, are set round the rim, in holes punched quite through ; so that the edges of the holes serve as frames for the medals. These medals are Roman, and in the highest preservation. They were probably collected by duke Robert, father of the Conqueror, during his pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and after his death fell into the hands of his son.

The convent is a fine stone building, consisting of two quadrangles ; one whereof hath of late been partly rebuilt, three of its sides being already finished. The galleries and cells for the monks are upon the principal and second stories. Under them, on the ground-floor, is a large refectory, fronting the garden ; and near it, a handsome room, well fitted up, called LA SALLE DE COMPAGNIE, where, over the chimney, I was shewn a diminished picture of William the Conqueror, copied from the original still preserved in the porter's lodge, and of which I shall speak hereafter. In the same room are likewise the pictures of the present king and queen of France ; that of cardinal Fleury, formerly abbot of this convent ; and some others. The south side of this quadrangle, which was formerly the abbatial house, is now in a ruinous condition, but is intended to be soon rebuilt. The second, or inner quadrangle, is very large, but not closely built. Some of the windows of the apartments have pointed arches ; but others are circular, as are likewise those of the house, at present appropriated for the abbot's residence, and which was part of the ancient palace.

The whole of these buildings is encompassed with large and extensive gardens.

This abbey enjoys very great immunities, and extensive privileges. Pope Alexander II. soon after the dedication, exempted it from the episcopal jurisdiction of the bishop of Bayeux, within whose diocese it is situate ; and this exemption was confirmed by pope Honorius III. in the year 1221. Clement VI. in the fifth year of his pontificate, granted to the abbot and his successors, the free use of all pontifical insignia, and the giving the benediction in all churches, chapels, and other places whatsoever, within their jurisdiction, where a legate à latere was not personally present. Its revenues are very considerable, amounting to two hundred thousand livres French per annum ; and the abbacy is commonly disposed of to persons of the first rank ; so that St. Stephen's at Caen seems ever to have been the appennage of the greatest men in the church. Without looking back to such as possessed it in ancient times, I find that Charles d'O, the thirty-sixth abbot, was in 1624. succeeded by Anthony de Bourbon, natural son of king Henry IV. of France, styled





The seal of King Edward the Confessor.



The seal of Cardinal Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, appendant to a Deed in the possession of —  
Thomas Little Esq. F.R.S. & F.S.A.

Part of the Ancient Palace of William the Conqueror at Caen.



Philip Champion Company  
Eng. Contributors this Photo.

styled COUNT de MORET, who being killed in battle, in September, 1630. was succeeded by Alphonse Louis du Plessis de Richlieu. He had been bishop of Lucon, but resigned that see in favour of his brother, and turned Carthusian; after which he became a cardinal, and obtained, first the archbishoprick of Aix, and secondly that of Lyons. He was likewise grand almoner of France, held the rich abbeys of St. Victor les Marfeilles, and de la Chaise Dieu, and was prior of la Charité sur Loire. All which preferments he kept, together with this abbey of St. Stephen. This great man dying in March, 1653. was succeeded, as abbot of St. Stephen, by cardinal de Fleury, who was succeeded by cardinal de Gefore, the present abbot.

Within the precinct of this abbey, and adjoining to the church, king William the Conqueror built a stately palace for his own residence: several parts of it still remain; particularly one apartment, which is very large, and makes a noble appearance. The rooms in this apartment are at present used as granaries, but were formerly called the GUARD-CHAMBERS and BARONS HALL. These are perhaps as well worth the notice of an English antiquary, as any thing within the province of Normandy.

One of these rooms, and indeed the principal now remaining, was distinguished by the name of the GREAT GUARD-CHAMBER. This room, the cieling whereof is vaulted, and forms a most magnificent arch, is lofty, and well proportioned, being one hundred and fifty feet in length, and ninety in breadth. The windows on the east and west sides are decorated with fluted pillars; and at each end is a beautiful rose window of stone work, glazed with painted glass of exquisite workmanship. On the north sides are two magnificent chimneys in good preservation; and round the whole of the room runs a stone bench, intended for the convenience of the several persons doing duty therein. The floor is paved with tiles, each near five inches square, baked almost to vitrification. Eight rows of these tiles, running from east to west, are charged with different coats of arms, generally said to be those of the families who attended duke William in his invasion of England. The intervals between each of these rows are filled up with a kind of tessellated pavement; the middle whereof represents a maze, or labyrinth, about ten feet in diameter, and so artfully contrived, that were we to suppose a man following all the intricate meanders of its volutes, he could not travel less than a mile before he got from the one end to the other. The remainder of this floor is inlaid with small squares of different colours, placed alternately, and formed into draught or chess-boards, for the amusement of the soldiery whilst on guard. Turning out of this room, on the left hand you enter a smaller room, called the BARONS HALL, twenty-four feet in breadth, and twenty-seven feet in length, paved with the same sort of tiles as the former;

but

but with this difference, that instead of coats of arms they are stained with the figures of stags and dogs in full chase. The walls of this room seem to have been ornamented with escutcheons of arms painted on heater shields, some of which are still remaining.

It was in this guard-chamber, and the barons hall adjoining, that king William the Conqueror, as tradition tells us, in the most sumptuous manner entertained his mother Arlette with her wedding-dinner, on the day of her marriage to Harluin count de Conteville, by whom she had Odo, bishop of Bayeux, and earl of Kent; Robert, earl of Mortagne and Cornwall; and Emma, who by her husband, the count d'Aumale, was mother of Hugo de Abrancis, earl of Chester.

Critics in antiquary knowledge are much divided in their opinion whether the pavements of these rooms are coeval with William the Conqueror, or not; some alledging, that the tiles were stained, in his time, with the arms of those who attended him in his expedition against England; whilst others insist, that the bearing of arms, as a family-distinction, was unknown during his reign; and that, although the coats of arms of the great Norman nobility are depicted on these tiles, yet several of those coats belong to families who are known not to have been concerned in duke William's expedition into England; and that therefore it is more probable this pavement was laid down in the latter part of the reign of king John, whilst he was loitering away his life at Caen with the beauteous Isabel of Angouleme, his queen, during which period the custom of wearing of coats of arms was introduced. It is further remarkable, that, notwithstanding these rooms have been used as granaries for upwards of four hundred years, neither the damps of the wheat, the turning and shifting of the grain, nor the wooden shovels and spades of the peasants constantly employed in bringing in and cleansing the wheat, have in the least damaged the floor, or worn off the painting from the tiles. The only injury this floor hath received, is the taking up some few of the tiles\*, in order to open funnels through the floor for the more ready conveyance of the corn into the rooms beneath. The great door of the guard-room is very curious, and shews the skill of the workmen of those times. It is loaded with fine carvings, and though injured by time, and the putting on and pulling off its locks, is well worth observation. Under these rooms is another apartment, supported by fine columns. They were formerly used as waiting-rooms for persons of inferior rank, but are now likewise converted into granaries.

Opposite

\* A few years ago, four of these tiles were brought to England: one of them was soon after presented to my worthy friend, Horace Walpole, esquire; and the other three are now in my own possession.

Opposite to the great hall, which was taken down about twenty years since, and till that time had for many years served as a dormitory for the monks, stood an ancient chapel, built before the abbey was founded. Upon the out-side of the wall of this chapel, were painted, in fresco, four portraits, as big as life, representing William the Conqueror, his wife Matilda, and their two sons, Robert and William. The Conqueror was drawn as a very tall man, clothed in a royal robe, and standing on the back of an hound couchant: on his head was a diadem, ornamented with trefoils: his left hand pointed to his breast; and in his right he held a sceptre, surmounted with a fleur de lys. Queen Matilda was dressed in a kirtle and mantle, and had on her head a diadem similar to that of her husband; from the under part whereof hung a veil, which was represented as falling carelessly behind her shoulders: in her right hand was a sceptre, surmounted with a fleur de lys; and in her left, a book: her feet were supported by the figure of a lion. Duke Robert was represented as standing on a hound, and clad in a tunique, over which was thrown a short robe, or mantle: his head was covered with a bonnet; upon his right hand, clothed with a glove, stood a hawk; and in his left hand was a lure. The picture of duke William represented him as a youth, bare-headed, dressed in the same habit as his brother, and standing upon a fabulous monster, probably intended for a double-bodied harpy; it having only one head, with the face of a virgin, and two bodies, each resembling, in shape, that of a bird: each of the bodies of this monster terminated in the tail of a cat, and had the hind legs of a swine. The left hand of this prince was clothed with a glove, and supported a falcon, which he was feeding with his right\*. These paintings are supposed to have been coeval with the foundation of the abbey of St. Stephen, and to have been drawn from the life: they were destroyed in the year 1700. when the chapel was pulled down; but fortunately father Montfaucon had previously procured drawings of them to be made; and from those drawings I have caused them to be PLATE V. engraved.

In

\* It was anciently the custom, for persons of quality to travel with a warlike equipage, when they had any military expedition on foot; and with that of the chace, when the times were peaceable. Their strong attachment to the latter, and more particularly to hawking, may be gathered from the severe laws they made, relating to that sport. Hence it is, that the hawk, or falcon, was, in those earlier ages, considered as the mark, or symbol, of the highest degree of nobility: and it was with this view that the painter placed the falcons on the fists of the two young princes Robert and William. We have several instances of this custom having been prevalent among the painters, sculptors, and engravers, of former times. Among others, the portrait of St. Lewis, still preserved in the Holy chapel at Paris, and supposed to have been drawn from the life, for him, about the time of his coronation, represents him supporting a hawk on his left fist. In the portraits of the ancient foresters and earls of Flanders, taken from their original pictures and statues, and published at Antwerp in 1612. by C. Martin, Lyderic the first, Anthony his son and successor, Lyderic the second, and Odoacre, are each depicted carrying a falcon on his right fist armed with a glove. Robert de Betune, eldest son of Guy earl of Flanders, was represented, on his broad seal, with a hawk

In a very ancient building, richly ornamented with antique carvings, and said to have been the dressing-room of William the Conqueror, but now used as the porter's lodge, I was shewn a whole-length picture, painted in fresco against the wall, over what was formerly a chimney, but now stopped up. This the monks assert to be an original portrait of the Conqueror; and it was from this picture, that the diminished copy, in the Salle de Compagnie, was taken. The ignorance, and, I might with justice say, the ingratitude of the monks to their noble and royal founder and benefactor, had, some time since, ordered the whole of this room, together with the picture, to be white-washed; but the present porter's wife, requesting that the latter might be left undecayed, her suit was complied with; and by that means one of the oldest portraits (if what the monks say of it be true) perhaps now remaining, was preserved from destruction, for the inspection of the curious, and to the no small emolument of the porter, arising from the liberality of travellers, who visit it.

PLATE II. I have caused a print, taken from a drawing of this picture, to be engraven.

Here also lately stood a very handsome octangular building, in which were four large chimneys. It received all its light from a great circular opening in the roof. The monks, who used it as a repository for their fire-wood, affirmed that it was originally the Conqueror's kitchen; and the form and appearance of it, which greatly resembled that of the abbey of Glastonbury in Somersetshire, and some others of the like kind in England, seemed to verify the assertion; but, from the mode of its architecture, I am inclined to think it was a building of a much later date. It is now pulled down; but I have given a print of it, engraved from an original drawing taken by monsieur Noel, an ingenious architect of Caen, a short time before its demolition.

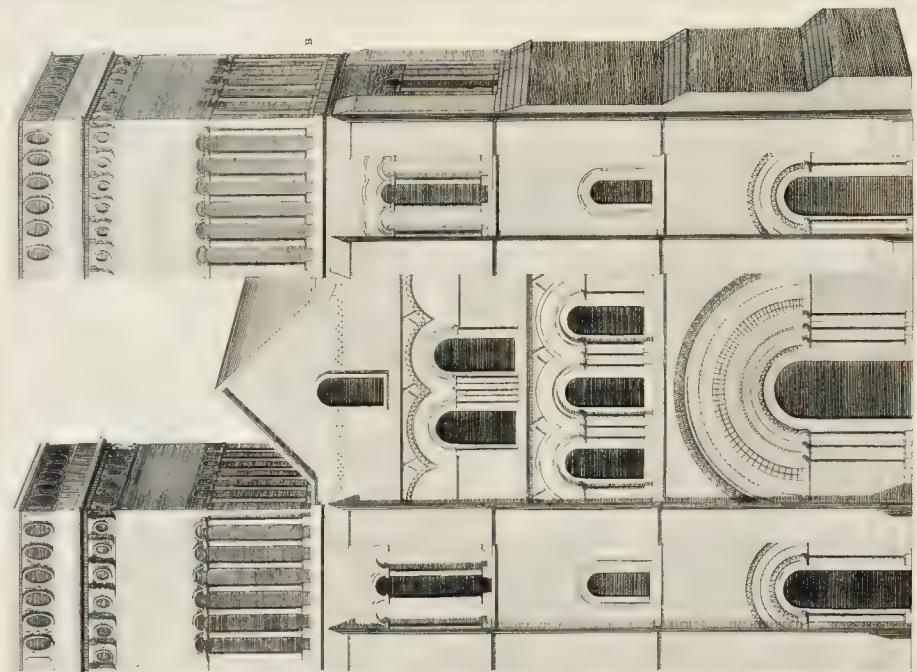
PLATE III. The abbey of the Holy Trinity, called L'ABBEY AUX DAMES, was founded for Benedictine nuns, by the duchess Matilda, about the same time that duke William began to erect that of St. Stephen. In the year 1082. she endowed

it

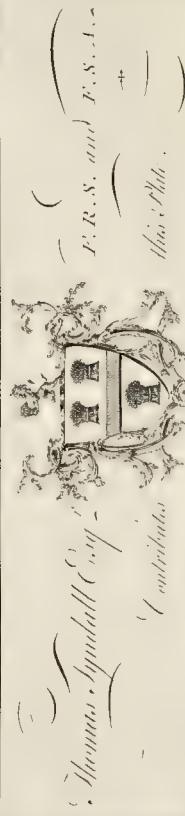
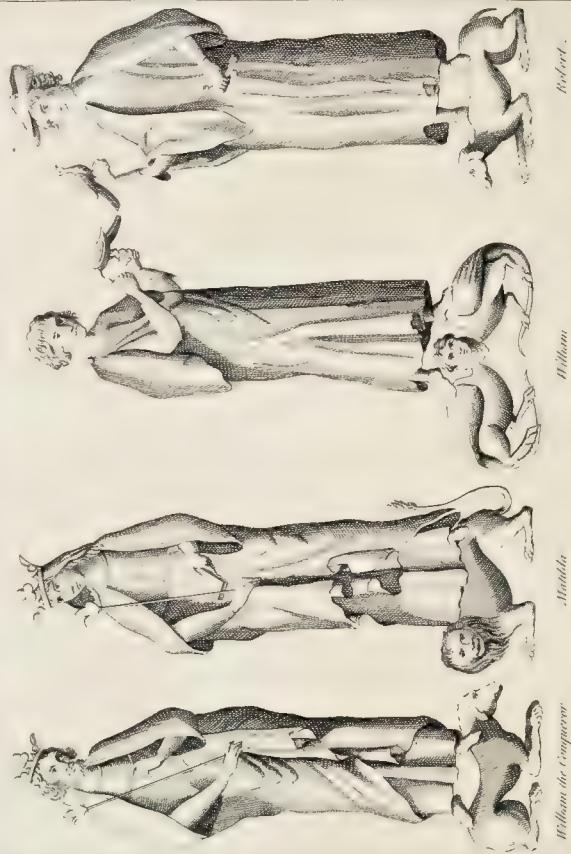
hawk on his right hand: and in like manner others were represented on their seals, as we find in Wredius's SIGILLA COMITUM FLANDRIÆ. In the ancient historical tapestry preserved at Bayeux, Harold, going on an embassy from Edward the Confessor to William duke of Normandy, appears with a hawk on his fist; and so again in another part of the same tapestry, where he is depicted as on his journey to Eu, in company with Guy earl of Ponthieu, who is also there represented with a hawk on his fist. Neither was this mark or symbol of nobility confined to the men; for we find it frequently on the seals of sovereign princesses, and ladies of the highest nobility; as, on those of Margaret countess of Flanders, wife of Baldwin earl of Hainault; Joan, daughter of the same earl, and wife of Ferdinand son of Sanchez king of Portugal; her sister Margaret, countess of Flanders; Margaret daughter of Charles the Bald, in her own right countess of Flanders, and wife of Maximilian son of the emperor Frederic III. Margaret wife of William de Roden, castellan of Maldingham; Elizabeth de Chatillon; Mary countess of Blois and St. Paul; Emma, lady of La Val, and countess of Alençon; wife of Matthew de Montmorency, constable of France; Ida countess of Bologne; and many others. See LA GENEALOGIE DES COMTES DE FLANDRE, par Olivier de Wree; and SIGILLA COMITUM FLANDRIÆ.



The upper part of these two sets of Books, designed to represent the Facade of a Gothic Cathedral, were executed by Mr. J. B. W. and Mr. J. B. W. and Mr. J. B. W.



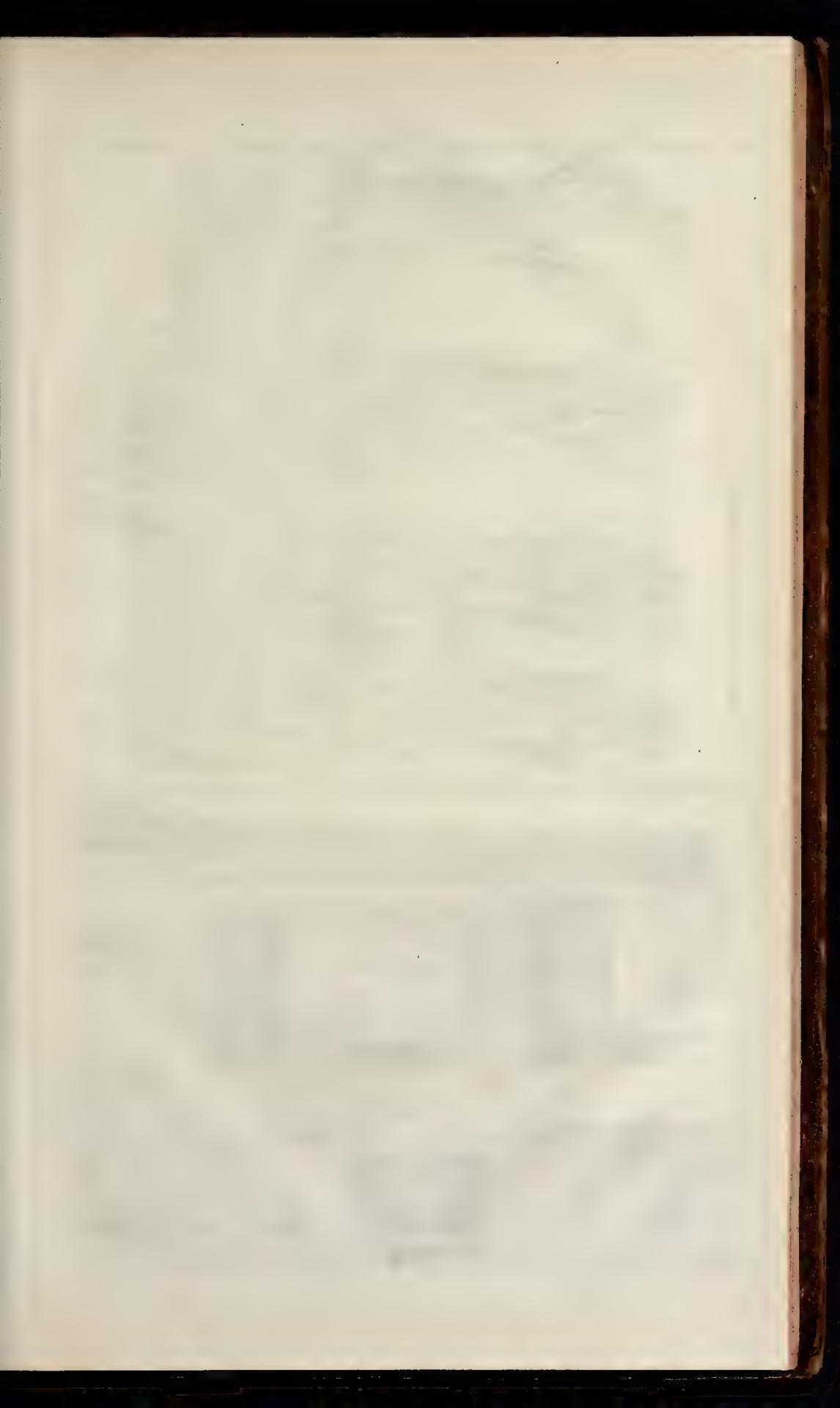
View from the exterior, looking down the middle aisle of the choir, showing the Gothic architecture of the choir screen and the choir stalls.



Right side of the choir screen, looking down the middle aisle of the choir, showing the Gothic choir stalls.

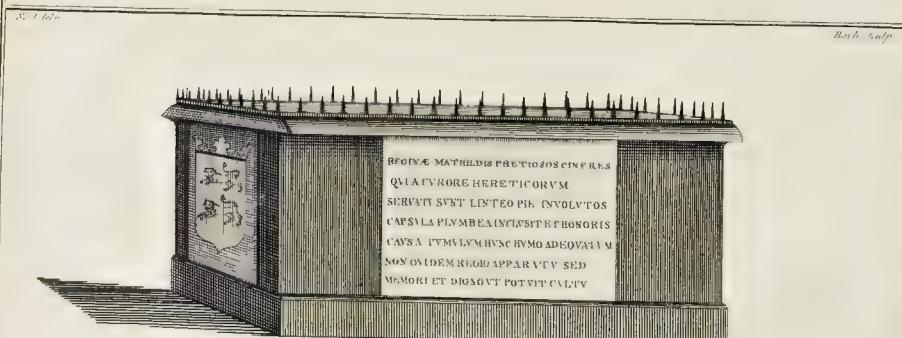
J. B. W.

B. 1869



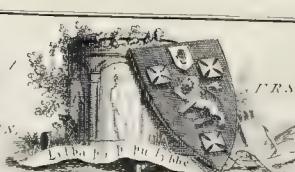


Ayld View of the East part of the Abby Church of the Holy Trinity at Euen, strip of all its Modern ornaments.



A Tomb of the Country's Queen Matilda Wife of William the Conqueror.

L' Joseph 'Hyloffe' Bar<sup>r</sup> F.R.S. and one of the Vice Presidents  
of the Society of Antiquaries,  
of London, contributes this plate.



it with so much munificence, that William de Poitiers, archdeacon of Lisieux, makes no scruple of saying, that she enriched the church much more than any king or emperor had ever done in the preceding times.

The church of this abbey is a plain neat building, both within and without, and intirely free from Gothic ornaments. The two square towers at the west end were anciently extremely lofty, and built in a taste which did honour to the judgment of the architect; but their upper parts were demolished by Charles, king of Navarre, in 1360. The entrance into this church is by a descent of three steps. I saw nothing remarkable in the anti-chapel, except the grate for the nuns to look through; but, upon entering the body of the church, which consists of one very large aisle, I was greatly surprised with its beauty and magnificence. The floor is paved with black and white marble, laid in the neatest manner I ever saw. The high altar, to which there is an ascent of five steps, is composed of a variety of the most beautiful marbles, and adorned with six fine Corinthian pillars of red marble veined with white. These pillars support a large and magnificent canopy, surmounted by a cross richly gilt. Within this canopy, which is finely painted in perspective, and forms a magnificent dome, covering the whole altar, are suspended the figures of several angels, represented as flying in the air, in different attitudes, and one of them holding a label with the words **GLORIA IN EXCELSIS**. The altar-table is loaded with gilt plate, and the front is furnished by three pictures finely painted. Near the middle of the choir, and at a convenient distance from the lowermost step of the high altar, lies buried the body of the foundress, queen Matilda\*, under a restored monument of black and white marble, three feet high, and six feet long, formed in the shape of a coffin, having a row of iron spikes, about three inches in length, fixed upon the top. In an escutcheon at the head, are the arms of the Conqueror, viz. two lions, or; and in another escutcheon, at the opposite end, is a crown, or. On this monument is the following epitaph, in very long old Norman characters, written in gold.

EGREGIE PULCHRI TEGIT HEC STRUCTURA SEPULCHRI  
MORIBUS INSIGNEM GERΜEN REGALE MATILDEM  
DUX FLANDRITA PATER HINC EXTITIT ADALA MATER  
FRANCORUM GENTIS ROBERTI FILIA REGIS  
ET SOROR HENRICI REGALI SEDE POTITI  
REGI MAGNIFICO VILELMO JUNCTA MARITO

PRE-

\* Queen Matilda, or Maud, was daughter of Baldwin, surnamed the GENTLE, earl of Flanders, by Adala, or Alice, eldest daughter of Robert king of France, son of Hugh Capet. Duke William married her at Augi in Normandy, whilst he was very young. Upon his victory over Harold, being offered the crown of England, he would have deferred his coronation till Matilda came over to partake of the ceremony; but being pressed not to delay it, he was crowned by himself; and she afterwards, on Whit-Sunday, in the year 1068. She died on the 2d day of November, in the year 1083.

The

The DESCENT of MATILDA, Wife to WILLIAM the CONQUEROR.

Lyderic, only son and heir, having slain Phinart, called LE BUC, was, by Rithildis, daughter of Dagobert king of France, in 621. appointed the first forester of Clothaire II. king of Flanders.

Jozaran, first son, died without issue.	Anthony, second son, succeeded his father as forester, but died without issue.	Bouchard, third son, succeeded his brother Anthony as forester.	Helwig, daughter of Wal- gifu, brother to Angilus, a marquis of the empire; also princess of Louvain.	Thirteen other sons.
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Eustredus, only son and heir, succeeded to the government of Flanders, died=N. daughter of  
in the year 702. N.

Lyderic II. only son and heir, succeeded to the government of Flanders and Louvain : he was appointed count of Harlebec, by Charlemagne, in the year 836. Flanarine, by some said to be daughter of a German nobleman, and by others called a daughter of Clothaire king of France.

Inguerram, or Ingelram, son and heir, succeeded as forester of Flanders, and count=N. daughter of Harlebec.

Odoacre, son and heir, succeeded as forester and count of Harlebec; = N. daughter of the provost died in the year 863. of Schitive.

Baudouin, or Baldwin, furname BRAS DE FER, or the HARDY, only son and heir, succeeded as forester; created earl of Flanders by Charles the Bald, king of France, in the year 863. died in 879.

Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald, king of France; and widow, first, of Ethelwulf, king of the West-Saxons, and afterwards, of Ethelwald, king of England.

Charles, first son, died young.	Baldwin, second son, succeeded his father as earl of Flanders; died in the year 919.	=Elfrude, or Elfrida, daughter of Alfred the Great, king of England.	Rudolph, third son, count and abbot of Cambray.	Guinedilde, married Wifrid, earl of Barcelona.
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Arnolph the Great, first son, succeeded as earl of Flanders; died in the year 957. Alice, or Adela, daughter of Robert, count of Vermandois.

Adulf, earl of Boloigne and St. Paul, second son, died without issue.

Alswithe, or Elstrude.

FIRST WIFE.	SECOND WIFE.	
Mathildis, daughter of Conrad, king of Burgundy, ob. S. P.	Baldwin the Younger, only son, succeeded as earl of Flanders ; died in the year 967.	Mechtildis, daughter of Herman Billung, duke of Saxony.

nolph the Younger, only son, succeeded = Sufanna, or Rosala, daughter of Berengarius, K. of Italy. Joan married Geoffrey, count of Flanders; died in the year 988. of Mons and Hawault.

FIRST WIFE. SECOND WIFE.  
Gina, daughter of Gil-Baldwin, called BARBATUS, only Eleonora, daughter of Mathildis died  
bert, count of Lux- son, succeeded as earl of Flan- Richard II. duke of unmarried.

Baldwin Insulanus, only son and heir, called LE DEBONNAIRE, or=Alice, or Adela, daughter of Ro-

Baldwin, first=Richilda, daughter, succeeded as earl of Flanders.	Robert, called=Gertrude, daughter and heiress of Reginald, count of Haynault; widow of Herman; and mar. thirdly, to William Fitz-Osberne, earl of Hereford.	Matilda, or Judith married first, Tostie, or Maud, married William Tostie, earl of the Baftard, Northumberland, Florence, count duke of Normandy.
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PRESENTEM SEDEM RECENTER FECIT ET IDEM  
 TAM MULTIS TERRIS QUAM MULTIS REBUS HONESTIS  
 A SE DITATAM SE PROCURANTE DICATAM  
 HEC CONSOLATRIX INOPUM PIETATIS AMATRIX  
 GASIS DISPERSIS PAUPER SIBI DIVES EGENIS  
 HIC INFINITE PETUIT CONSORTIA VITE  
 IN PRIMA MENSIS POST PRIMAM LUCE NOVEMBRIS.

The fury of the Calvinists, which in the year 1562, vented itself against church-ornaments and sepulchral monuments, did not suffer the remains of this pious queen to rest quietly in her grave. No sooner had they plundered the abbey of St. Stephen, and dispersed the bones of the Conqueror, than they ran to the abbey of the Holy Trinity, threatening the same violence to those of Matilda. The intreaties and tears of the abbots and her nuns, at first, had no effect upon the insurgents; however, they at last contented themselves with throwing down the monument, breaking to pieces the figure of the queen, which lay thereon, and just opening the grave in which the royal corpse was deposited. At that juncture, one of them observing that there was a gold ring, set with a fine sapphire, upon one of the queen's fingers, he took it off, and gave it to the abbots, madam Anna à Montmorency, by whom it was afterwards presented to her father, the baron de Conty, constable of France, when he attended king Charles IX. to Caen, in the year 1563.\*

The several parts of the queen's monument being afterwards got together, were preserved from further injury, and many years after, restored and placed over her grave, in the manner we now see it. At the same time, the following inscription written in gold, and in Roman characters, was placed in escutcheons on each side of the monument.

On

\* Formerly it was usual to put rings upon the fingers of kings and queens at the time of their interment. Upon the rebuilding of Westminster abbey, the tomb of Sebert, king of the East Angles, being opened, his thumb-ring, in which was set a ruby of great value, was found lying in the coffin. M. Chifflet and father Montfaucon tell us, that in the year 1623. as some workmen were digging in the parish of St. Brice, near the city of Tournay, they found several gold coins, together with a gold ring with a man's head engraved upon it, round which was written CHILDERICI REGIS; and that this demonstrated the place to have been the depositary of king Childeric, father to Clovis the Great. King Henry II. as we learn from Matthew Paris, the Chronica Normanniae, and other authorities, was buried at Font-Eraud in Anjou, with a great rich ring upon his finger; and king Richard II. by his will directed that he should be buried with a ring upon his finger, according to royal custom, and that in the same should be set a precious stone of the value of twenty marks.—Item volumus, &c.  
 Quod super digitum nostrum, more regio, annulus, cum lapide pretioso pretii five valoris viginti marcarum, monetæ nostræ Angliae, ponatur.—Testamentum Ric. II. regis, in Rymer's Fœdera, vol. viii. p. 76. In the reign of Charles I. the tomb of king William Rufus, in the cathedral of Winchester, was opened; and therein was found, among other things, a large gold ring.

## On the South Side.

REGINÆ MATHILDIS PRETIOSOS CINERES  
 QUI A FURORE HERETICORUM  
 SERVATI SUNT LINTEO PIE INVOLUTOS  
 CAPSULA PLUMBEA INCLUSIT ET HONORIS  
 CAUSA TUMULUM HUNC HUMO ADEQUATUM  
 NON QUIDEM REGIO APPARATUS SED  
 MEMORI ET DIGNO UT POTUIT CULTU

## On the North Side.

SUPER HIS EREXIT  
 ORNAVITQUE ILLUSTRISSIMA ET RELIGIOSISSIMA  
 DOMINA GABRIELA FRANCISCA DE FROULLAY  
 DE TESSE HUJUSCE MONASTERII ABBATISSA  
 CUJUS PIETATE TAM NOBILE MAGNIFICUM  
 ALTARE FUIT CHRISTO NASCENTI  
 CONSECRATUM UNO EODEMQUE ANNO  
 MDCCVII.

This monument is surrounded by a very neat bench, which is joined to a wainscot partition, twelve feet in height, covered with fine tapestry, and continued quite cross the choir, so as to prevent all access, during divine service, to that part where the nuns sit. Every one of the arches of this church is circular, and all the doors and windows have round arches.

I was not permitted to see any other part of the abbey, except the lady abbess's parlour, which is a small room, commanding a most delightful prospect of the country, extending to a great distance, this abbey being situated on a very high hill. Among the muniments preserved here, is a very curious manuscript, containing an account of the foundress queen Matilda's wardrobe, jewels, toilette, &c. but I was not able to procure a copy of it; neither would the abbess admit me to a sight of a very ancient picture, which hangs in one of the rooms, and is generally thought to be that of Matilda their first abbess, dressed in the habit of a nun; though some are rather inclined to believe it to be the picture of the royal foundress.

Cicely, eldest daughter of William the Conqueror, having in the year 1075. made her profession at Fescamp, was, upon the dedication of this church, removed hither, in order to be educated under the care of Matilda, the first abbess; upon whose decease she succeeded to the government of the abbey, which

which she managed with singular piety for the space of fifteen years, and dying upon the 13th day of July, in the year 1126. was buried in the church of the monastery, having worn a religious habit for the space of fifty-two years. From that time the government hath constantly been conferred on ladies of the first rank. All the nuns are likewise daughters of persons of high birth, no others being admitted to take the veil here.

This abbey is not only exempted from all episcopal jurisdiction, but hath an officiality and particular jurisdiction over four parishes, which are called its Peculiars. William the Conqueror, having granted to his abbey of St. Stephen the liberty of placing the abbot's arms, as well on all the gates of the town, as the barriers of the suburbs, together with the right of receiving the ancient duties called *LA PETIT COUTUME*, payable there during seven days in every year, he, at the request of his queen Matilda, granted the like privilege to the abbeys and convent of the Holy Trinity; in consequence of which, this abbey continues to receive all the town-duties payable on the three days preceding, and the four days succeeding, Trinity Sunday, in the same manner as the duties arising during the three days before, and the four days after, Michaelmas, are paid to the abbey of St. Stephen. The annual revenue of this abbey is computed to amount to seventy thousand livres.

The precincts were anciently used as a fortres, called the *FORT OF THE HOLY TRINITY OF CAEN*; in which was constantly kept a garrison, commanded by a captain, whose annual pay was one hundred single crowns. This fort, together with the two great towers of the abbey-church, being of great use for discovering and impeding the approaches of an enemy, were demolished by Charles, king of Navarre, in the year 1360. during the war which he carried on against Charles the dauphin, regent, and afterwards king, of France, by the name of Charles V. Part of the gate-way of this fort, and some traces of the mote which encompassed it, are still visible. Whilst this fortres continued in use, the tenants of the several houses in Caen, held under this abbey, were, by covenants in their leases, obliged to keep the mote in thorough repair.

Exclusive of the two great abbeys, there are in Caen, six convents for men, five for women, and three hospitals, besides several other religious establishments; but none of these were founded by the English.

The university of Caen was founded by John, duke of Bedford, regent of France, in the name, and by the authority, of his nephew, the young king Henry VI. The zeal for the cultivation of literature, which at that time began to dawn throughout the western world, is said to have induced the  
duke

duke to take that political step, in hopes that, by establishing so useful a seminary of learning, he might regain, to the English nation, the affections of the Normans, then very visibly upon the decline. To this end therefore he caused letters patent to be issued, under the great seal, dated at Rouen, in January, 1431. whereby the university was founded for the study of the civil and canon law, and great part of a considerable building in the rue des Cordeliers appropriated to the professors; the remainder of that edifice being continued as the court-house of the bailliwick.

On the 15th day of February, in the year 1436. the king established professors of arts and divinity; and by his letters patent, dated at Kenington, on the 19th day of March, in the year 1437. added a professorship of physic, delegating the intire government of the university to the bailly of Caen for the time being. In the year 1439. the establishment of this university, and the privileges granted thereto by king Henry VI. were confirmed by two bulls of pope Eugenius IV. with the addition of all such other privileges and immunities as were at that time enjoyed by any university in France; and this occasioned the king to write a very extraordinary letter of thanks to that pontiff for the favour\*. The pope likewise, by the same bulls, appointed

the

\* From a manuscript, No. 211. in the Lambeth library, entitled, " Opusculum ex missis litteris serenissimi principis Henrici sexti, Anglie et Francie regis, tempore venerabilis viri Thome de Bekyntona, legum doctoris, ejusdem regis secretarii, per eundem regem missis: unâ cum quibusdam aliis literis ejusdem secretarii, ac alior. ut infrâ suis locis patebit: ad utilitatem simplicium, in unum collectum et compilatum." pag. 44.

• Pape EUGENIO IV. pro Recommendacione Studii CADOMENSIS.

• HUMILLIMA ad beator. pedum oscula recommendacione premissa. Beatissime pater, satis  
 • menti tenemus, quam paterno quamque benigno affectu, Studium Cadomense, quod piâ consi-  
 • deracione nostris in domino gloriamur temporibus, ad Dei laudem et gloriam, ac fidei orthodoxe  
 • sublimacionem, stabilimentum, defensionemque, necnon reipublice nobis a Deo commisso utili-  
 • tatem et fulcimentum, paucis ab ante diebus erectum constructumque fuisse, vestra beatitudi-  
 • auitorisare et approbare dignata est. Quâ ex re numerosi jam doctores, magistri, licentiatii, bac-  
 • callarii (1) et scolares, in vinea et agro, dominicis in variis quoque scienciarum laborantest, et, ultra  
 • quam facile credendum fuit, fructum afferentes, illo in magnâ frequenciâ, ex diversis regionum  
 • partibus confluxere, et dictim confluere non desistunt. Unde gracias certè et laudes, quantâ  
 • devocione possimus, omnis gracie largitoru referimus, qui suâ ineffabili providenciâ dignatus est,  
 • hiis turbinosis temporibus, ad decus et decorum ecclesie sacro-sancte, talia in nostris ducatû et  
 • dominii transmarinis fundamenta jacerent, et scienciarum virtutumque principia stabilire: sed et  
 • eidem beatitudini vestre gracias immortales habemus, quia studium istud apostolice auctoritatis  
 • confirmatione munivit, et firmum jam tutumque constituit: que fane sanctitati vestre gratissima  
 • fore speramus; neque minus nobis placida et multum jocunda constiunt. Verum, benignissime  
 • pater, cum jam dictum studium, pro sui novellâ institutione frequentibus indigeat ejusdem sanctitatis  
 • favoribus, auxiliis, graciis, provisionibus, et prerogativis, clementiam vestram obsecramus, in domino  
 • et humiliter deprecamur, quatinus in premisis recommisum habere studium memoratum, ac  
 • oratores ejusdem quos in proximo eidem clemencie vestre destinare intendit; vestri contempla-  
 • cione benigne recipere ea quoque que ex graciâ a fede apostolica devote petituri sunt: ad exau-  
 • dicionis graciam revocare dignetur vestra clemencia antedicta, nobis ea in re per maximam certe  
 • compla-

(1) Sic.

the bishop of Bayeux to be chancellor of the university ; Michael Trigote, an Englishman, to be the rector, or vice-chancellor ; and the bishops of Lisieux and Coutances, to be conservators of its privileges apostolical.

The noise and confusion, occasioned by the great concourse of people of all sorts, who daily attended the courts of judicature, being soon found incompatible with the tranquillity and privacy necessary for the prosecution of literary studies, king Henry, in the year 1442. upon the remonstrance of the professors, granted the whole building to the university, which he at the same time liberally endowed, and removed the courts of judicature to another part of the town.

In the year 1452. the French having gotten possession of Caen, and most of the English territories in France, this university was refounded by Charles VII. at the request of the three estates of Normandy, who likewise granted thereto many new privileges, all which were confirmed by pope Nicholas V. Calixtus III. Pius II. and Innocent VIII.

This university is the only one in France, which hath five facultiēs, viz. divinity, civil law, canon law, physic, and arts. Exclusive of the public schools, it properly consists of four colleges, called LE COLLEGE DU MONT, LE COLLEGE DU BOIS, LE COLLEGE DES ARTS, and LE COLLEGE DU CLOUTIER ; each of which have their respective principals or heads ; notwithstanding which, it is most commonly said to consist of three colleges only ; that of du Cloutier being usually omitted in the list, as having no professorships established in it.

The number of professors is said to amount to threescore ; but the annual stipend of several of them is very small, some not having more than sixty livres, or about two pounds twelve shillings and six-pence sterling per annum, settled revenue. The principal professors are, two of divinity, two of civil law,

\* complacenciam impensura. Quam diu et felicissime oramus prefervare velit summus pater, ad incrementa scientie et virtutum, et ad omnia commoda filior. — Script. &c.

\* Cardinali PLACENTINO pro eodem.

\* HENRICUS Dei graciā, &c. Reverendissime in Christo pater, amice noster carissime, litteras jam nostras sanctissimo in Christo patri nostro, pape Eugenio, dirigimus in hec verba, \* HUMILLIMA, ut suprà. — Quia vero, in favoribus et auxiliis, reverendissime, paternitatis vestre fiduciam semper posuimus et ponimus singularem; eandem paternitatem precamur ex corde quatinus oratores dicti studii, quociens et quando ad vos declinandum ceteris, benigniter audire ac vestri contemplacione favores vestre paternitatis, reverendissime; item consilia, suffragia, et assistenciam impartiri eidem, dignemini gracie. Quā in re non modicam certe complacenciam nobis faciet vestra benignitas, quam feliciter in multa optamus secula prosperari. Ex castro nostro de Wyndefore, sub signeto nostro xviii. Maii. A. D. MCCCC. XLII. et regnor. nostror. XX.\* T

law, two of canon law, one of French law, and four of physic; to which the present French king hath added a professor of chemistry. In the faculty of Arts, the colleges du Bois and des Arts have each of them six professors; and the college du Mont seven; that is, two for philosophy, and five for polite literature.

The library is a handsome regular building, tolerably well furnished with books, and is kept open for the public two days in every week. It was much enriched by the means of cardinal de Luisnes, archbishop of Sens, who added thereto the curious library of the celebrated monsieur Bochart; and in the year 1732. procured the revenues of the college du Cloutier to be annexed to the librarian's office.

Here is also a good botanical garden, and a professor of botany belonging thereto.

The rector, who is the chief resident officer of the university, still wears, in memory of the original founder, what they here call the ROYAL HABIT OF ENGLAND; that is, a doctor of civil law's red robe. Ancient privileges exempt him, and the other officers of the university, from several duties and impositions: for which reason many persons of good credit, desirous of obtaining these advantages, not only solicit, but sometimes purchase, even the very inferior places, such as beadles, sweepers, &c. being well assured, that they will never be called to the performance of any duty, unless the rector should die in his office. In such case, indeed, the ceremony, trouble, and expence, of attending his funeral, is so enormous, that every officer hath reason to remember it as long as he lives. To prevent this accident as far as human foresight is able, the university hath had recourse to the expedient of choosing the rector for six months only, or even for a shorter time when he hath been in a bad state of health. However, a few years since, these precautions proved abortive, by the rector's being accidentally killed by the bursting of his fowling-piece; and the officers still lament the expence which they all unfortunately incurred on that occasion.

The present number of students, including the rector, professors, regent, masters, and officers of the university, is computed at about fifteen hundred: but in this are comprehended all the boys who compose the lower classes, and study what they here call LES HUMANITEZ, which, in England, would be reckoned only Grammar, or common school-learning. In short, notwithstanding this boasted provincial university hath so many privileges within its scanty verge, it is in reality but a trifling affair, and very inferior to the meanest college

college in either of our English universities. It is now upon the decline, owing as well to the contempt of the Greek and Latin languages, and the general decay of learning, which prevails in Normandy, as to the conduct of the bishops of that province, who have found means to set aside the pretensions by which the graduates, according to their seniority, and the intentions of the royal founders, claim to be provided with benefices.

The academy now kept by monsieur de la Pleigniere, for the education of young gentlemen of fashion, which is so much boasted of by the people of Caen, and frequented by many of our countrymen, is nothing more than a large boarding-house. Its best apartments are much inferior to the worst at Eaton. The building consists of a square, in the middle of which you see a wretched statue of Lewis XIV. Three sides of this square contain lodgings for the scholars, and the fourth is divided into coach-houses and stables. Behind the square is the manege, or riding-school, a very lofty and convenient place for the purpose to which it is adapted. Here I saw some English gentlemen performing their exercises. Adjoining to the manege is the stable for the managed horses. The scholars are taught French, mathematics, music, fencing, riding the great horse, &c. and the expence may be gathered from a plan of the academy, which I have inserted in a note\*. Here were, during my stay in Caen, twenty-six scholars, sixteen English and Irish, and ten French; but the present number of English and Irish is now (1767.) only nine, as I am informed.

There

\* At the Royal Academy, HIPPODROM et HIPPATRIQUE, kept by monsieur le chevalier de la Pleigniere Herbert, equerry to his majesty, (and son-in-law to monsieur De la Guérinière, the late well-known master) at Caen, capital of Lower Normandy, France.

## B O A R D E R S.

	English money.
	l. s. d.
Each gentleman pays, the first year, for his room furnished, (towels, knife, fork, and spoon excepted) entrances, stirrups, under riding-master, fencing, dancing, mathematical and draw- ing masters, porter and grooms, 245 livres; which is to be paid	livres.
with the first quarter, amounting, in all the first year, to - - -	1565 - - -
The second, and each following year - - - - -	1320 - - -
For a governor, with his room completely furnished - - -	900 - - -
For a servant's room, per annum - - - - -	80 - - -
As cider is the common drink of the country, those who choose to drink wine at their meals, pay (at the rate of a bottle per day) per annum - - - - -	292 - - -
Those who have no servants are waited upon by the servants of the academy, paying 40 sols a month.	12 15 6
Each gentlemen pays 30 sols a month to the porter for switches.	
There is no table provided for the servants.	
Every one finds himself in wood and candles.	
Dogs are not allowed to be kept in the academy.	

D A Y.

There are, in Caen, thirteen parish-churches, whereof the principal is that of ST. PETER, anciently called ST. PETER DE DERNETAL, situate in the middle of the town, and remarkable for the elegance and beauty of its spire, which is extremely lofty, and so admirably contrived, that, at what part soever of the church you enter, the eye does not discover either of the four columns on which the spire rests. This elegant piece of masonry was completed in the beginning of the fourteenth century, by one Nicholas, an Englishman, who was at that time a burges of Caen, and treasurer of this church. At the time of his death, which happened in June, in the year 1317. the following epitaph, preserved by monsieur de Bras, was composed; but it is not altogether certain whether it was ever placed over his grave, or not.

LE VENDREDY DEVANT TOUT DROICT  
 LA SAINT CLERQUE LE TEMPS N'EST FROIT  
 TRESPASSA NICOLIE L'ANGLOIS  
 L'AN MIL TROIS CENS ET DIX SEPT  
 SON CORPS GIST CY L'AME A DIEU SOIT  
 CHACUN EN PRIE CAR C'EST BIEN DROICT.

BOURGOIS ESTOIT DE NOBLE GUISE  
 MOULTE DE BIEN FIST EN CESTE EGLISE  
 TRESORIER EN FUT LONGUEMENT  
 ET PAR LUY ET PAR SA DEVISE  
 FUT LA TOUR EN SA VOYE MISE  
 D'ETRE FAICTE SI NOBLEMENT.

PRUD

## ‘ DAY-SCHOLARS.

	livres.	l.	s.	d.
• First month, in all, (switches excepted)	124 - - -	5	8	6
• The second, and each following month	50 - - -	2	3	3
• The boarders are to advance each quarter, and the day-scholars				
• each month, for learning to run the ring	10 once paid	0	8	9
• For those who chuse to run the heads	20 a month	0	17	6
• None but the best masters of all kinds are allowed to teach in				
• the academy.				
• At the academy at Paris each boarder pays, the first year	1942 - - -	84	19	3
• The second, and each following year	1500 - - -	65	12	6
• The day-scholars pay, the first month,	152 - - -	6	13	0
• The second, and each following month	72 - - -	3	2	0
• At the academy at Angiers, each boarder pays, the first year	1927 - - -	84	6	12
• The second, and each following year	1800 - - -	78	15	0
• The day-scholars pay, the first month	118 10 fols.	5	3	8
• The second, and each following month	61 10 fols.	2	13	9

This academy hath several privileges, and, amongst others, that of being open to students of all countries, and of any religion. Monsieur de la Pleigniere doth not suffer any priest, nor even the curé of the parish, to frequent his house, lest he should be suspected of attempting, or the scholars should be seized with, a spirit of conversion.

PRUD' HOMS ESTOIT COURTOIS ET SAGE  
 ET SANS ORGUEIL ET SANS OUTRAGE  
 DE TOUS GENS CHERY ET AIME  
 DE SA MORT SE FUT GRAND DOMMAGE  
 SON ESPRIT SOIT EN L'HERITAGE  
 DE PARADIS SOIT HOIR CLAME

O LUI GIST SA FEMME PRIMIERE  
 QUI MOULT FUT DE NOBLE MANIERE  
 ET ESTOIT NOMMEE GERMAINE  
 ENVERS DIEU FUT MOULT AUSMONIERE  
 QUI LES METTRA EN SA PRIERE  
 DIEU LES METTE EN BONNE SEPMAINE

LE JOUR QUE CE MONDE PASSA  
 ET DE CE SIECLE TRESPASSA  
 CE FUT LE SECOND JOUR D'OCTOBRE  
 L'AN MIL TROIS CENS ET DIX SEPT  
 GRAND DOMMAGE FUT COMME ON SCAIT  
 CAR ELLE ESTOIT BIEN SAGE ET SOBRE  
 OR PRIEZ PAR DEVOTION  
 QUILS AYENT PLEINE REMISSION.

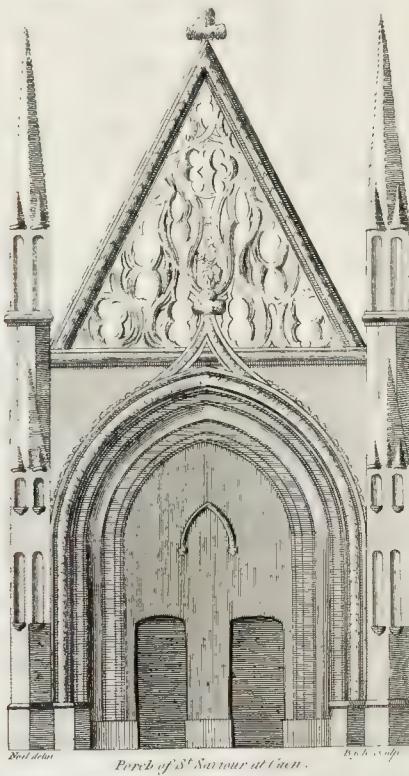
The body of another of our countrymen, Michael Tregore, the first rector of the university of Caen, lies buried at the entrance of the choir of this church, where his effigies still remains.

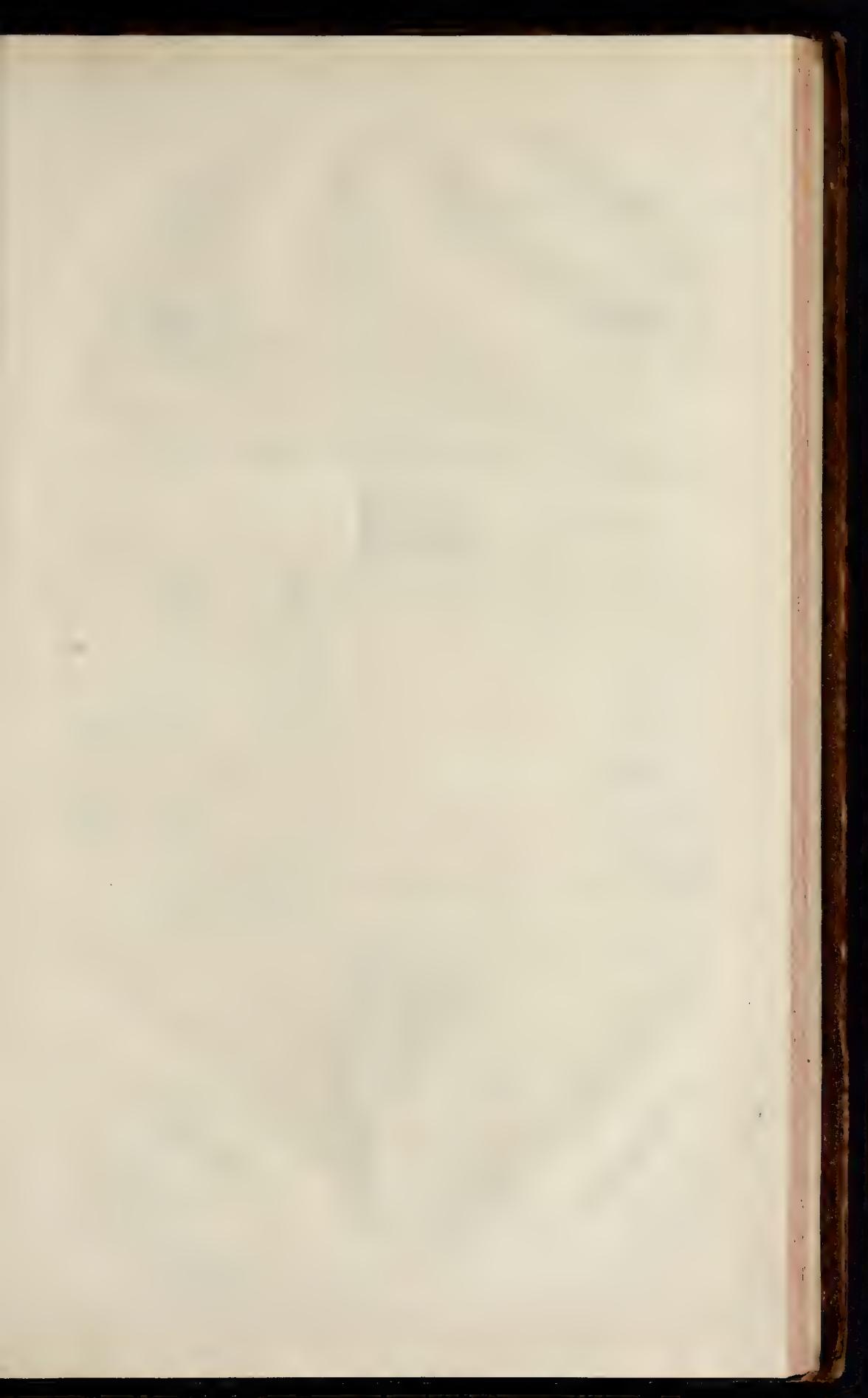
Te Deum is constantly sung, in this church, upon all high festivals and other solemn occasions; and from hence it is, that the clergy and religious of Caen set out, in order to make their public processions.

The parish-church of SAINTE PAIX DE TOUS SAINTS was built in the year 1061. by duke William, in commemoration of a provincial council, which at his request was then held upon the same spot whereon the church now stands. The historians of his time tell us, that it being customary with the duke, during the celebration of any council, to put a stop to, and prevent, all tumults and contentions whatsoever, and to enjoin the observance, by all ranks of people, of an exact state of tranquillity, and an intermission of all business and matters of contest, which he called LA TREVE DE DIEU, he on that account gave his new-erected church the name of Sainte Paix de Tous Saints. It is to this particular truce; or state of quiet and repose, enjoined by the Conqueror, that some writers have with great probability attributed the origin of the couvre-feu-bell.

The church of ST. STEPHEN'S, which stands near the abbey of the same name, is esteemed the mother-church of Caen, and on that account is distinguished by the name of ST. ESTIENNE LE VIEIL. The people of Caen have a tradition, that this parish-church, together with those of St. Sauveur, Our Lady, St. Peter, and St. John, were founded in the fourth century, by St. Renobert, count du Bessin, and afterwards bishop of Bayeux\*: but, however that matter may have been, the present edifice is of a much later date. Against one of the buttresses on the outside of this church, just opposite to one of the gates of the town, is a basso relievo of a man on horseback, as coming into the town. Under his horse's feet is a young man lying dead, and before him, a man and woman kneeling. This, monsieur de Bras thinks, was intended to represent duke William making his entry into Caen.

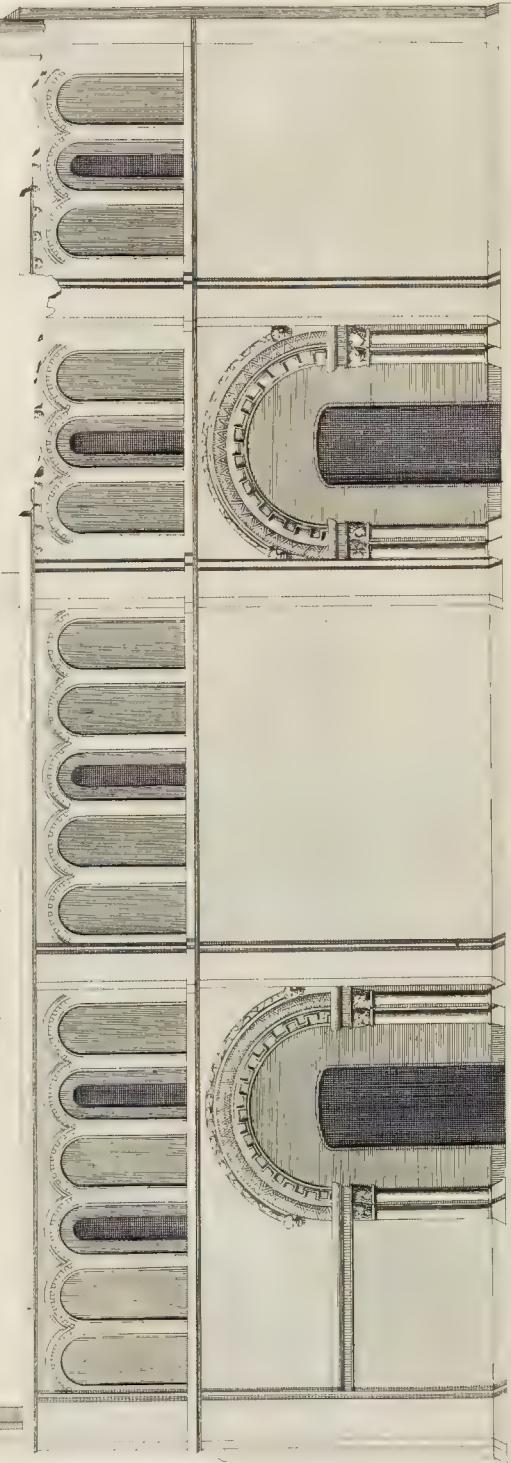
The parochial church of ST. SAUVEUR DU MARCHE, is a very ancient building, but hath not any thing remarkable within it. The peculiar form of the arch of the west portail, and the extraordinary taste of the dressings placed in the panel over it, are evident proofs of its antiquity; for which reason they are here engraven.





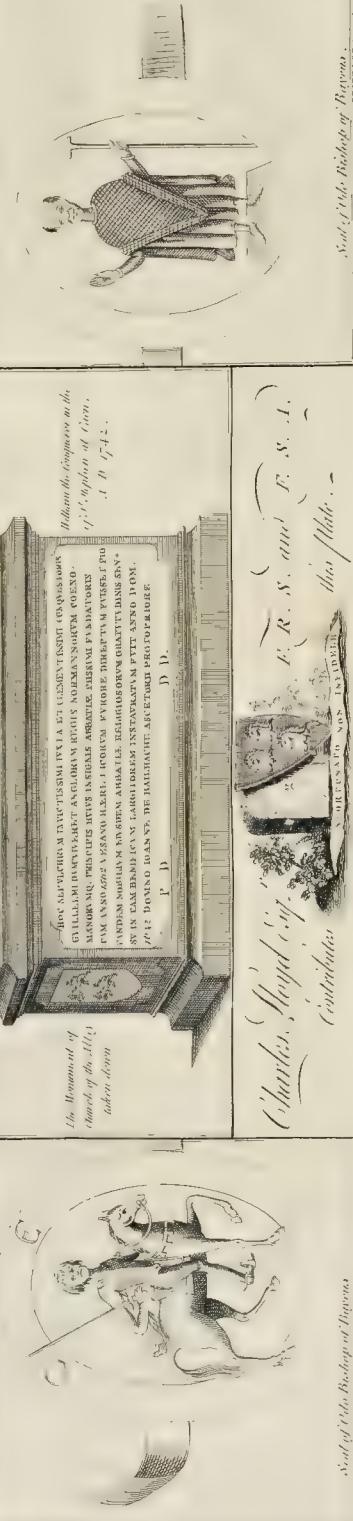
Profile of the Church of St. Nicholas, L. Mathy all. d. a.

Pl. VI



Woodcut

Pl. VI



Woodcut, Busts of Henry and Richard

Portrait of William the Conqueror.

The other parish-churches of Caen scarce deserve the notice of a traveller, except it be that of St. NICHOLAS DES CHAMPS, which is remarkable on account of its great age.

In the faubourg of St. Giles, stands the very ancient chapel of St. THOMAS L'ABBATU; which monsieur Huet tells us was built “de temps immémorial.” The pillars remaining in the inside of this chapel are of a peculiar construction, and widely different from all others which have fallen within my observation. Their capitals are likewise remarkable for being ornamented with the figure of an imaginary animal, “desinente in cauda pifcis.” Part of these pillars are covered with heaps of earth, thrown up against them from holes which were dug near to the high altar, and to two other altars in the west part of the chapel, upon a rumour, spread some years ago, that great treasures were there buried. Against the wall in the choir, are the remains of what I apprehend to have been two tombs: on the one, are represented two persons kneeling, before a third who is sitting; and on the other, is a long inscription, in Franco-Norman characters now greatly obliterated, containing memoranda of the number of masses to be said or sung in that place, for which all the neighbouring lands are appropriated, and to this hour enjoyed by the rector, although no service hath been performed here for a long time. The north side of this chapel hath only two windows, and, as it fronts to the fields, is not enriched with so many ornaments as the south side, which adjoins to the public road. In PLATE VII. is represented a south view of this PLATE VII. chapel in its present state, on a careful inspection whereof, the reader will have a clear idea of that mode of building, which at Caen is called the ANCIENT GOTHIC, and was certainly anterior, in point of date, to any building herein considered as Norman architecture.

In the chapel of the Holy Crois, within the college of the Holy Sepulchre, was formerly a very curious picture of the taking of Caen by Henry VI. king of England, and which was there painted and set up by the express order of that king; but it is now entirely lost, supposed to have been destroyed

by

\* From a passage in the foundation-charter of the abbey of St. Stephen, and which is repeated in the charter of confirmation granted by king Henry II. many persons have been induced to believe, that this church of St. Etienne le Vieil was monastic long before king William the Conqueror built the present abbey; and therefore, by way of distinction, obtained the appellation of LE VIEIL. The words of the charter are these: ‘Partem quoque burgi trado in ‘qua præfatum monasterium constructum est, a muro in directum, occidentem versus, sicut via ‘protenditur, qua a VETERI B. STEPHANI MONASTERIO ad urbem Bajocensem itur.’ But monsieur Huet, who hath thoroughly investigated this matter, in his book entitled LES ORIGINES DE CAEN, proves that the word MONASTERIUM, in that charter, was a bare Latin translation of the French word MONSTIER, which in that age signified merely a church, and not the habitation of a number of religious living together under any particular rule, vow, or profession.

by the Calvinists when they demolished great part of this college, in the year 1562.

The walls of the old town, generally supposed to have been built by duke William, were flanked by nine towers; one of which, formerly known by the name of LA TOUR AU MARESHALL, is now called LA TOUR AU MASSACRE, in memory, as the inhabitants say, of the great slaughter there made of the garrison by the English, at the time they made themselves masters of the town: but it is not probable that this particular event gave name to the tower, since there are at Rouen, and many other places, towers to which the same appellation is given. The present walls, which are near fifty feet in height, and from eight to ten feet thick, are flanked by twenty-one towers, some round and others square. Upon many of them are platforms for the reception of cannon.

This town had formerly twelve gates; but there are at present no more than six, viz. LA PORTE DE BAYEUX, LA PORTE NEUVE, LA PORTE MILLET, LA PORTE AU BERGER, LA PORTE DE S. JULIEN, and LA PORTE d'ESTIENNE; the others having long since been stopped up\*.

About a mile from Caen, on the high road to Bayeux, are the ruins of a chapel, or church, said to have been demolished by the English under king Edward III. All the remains of this building have the same kind of round arches, as were used in the ancient fabric of St. Thomas l'Abbatu; but no others of any sort.

Near to this church, or chapel, towards the south, are the remains of an hospital for lepers, called LA LEPROSERIE DE BEAULIEU, and vulgarly, LA MALADRERIE, founded in the year 1160. by Henry II. king of England. Here I observed five chimnies, ranging in a strait line, at the distance of about twenty feet from each other, of a most singular construction, each of them being an obtuse cone closed on the top, and surmounted by a large ball; so that the only space left for the smoke to vent itself, was through small apertures, or fissures, left in the sides. These chimnies make part of a building which anciently formed a large square, with a court-yard in the centre. The remains of other chimnies are still visible on the outside-walls, and at the like distance of about twenty feet from each other; but I could not discover any marks, whereby to determine whether each of those chimnies originally

\* The ancient gates, now either shut up, or demolished for the making the new fortifications, were called PORTE AU BAC; PORTE ARTUS, or PORTE AU DUC; PORTE DE LA BOUCHERIE, or PORTE DES PREZ, and sometimes PORTE DES JACOBINS; PORTE DU MOULIN, and PORTE DU PONT ST. PIERRE.

nally belonged to a separate apartment, or not; although I am inclined to think that they did, and that each leper had a distinct room, inclosed by a small inside-partition, like the modern cells of the monks.

Since I left Caen, these chimnies have been taken down, and the building is now converting into a Maison de Force, or house of correction, for the confinement of sturdy beggars and prostitutes. Part of the magnificent chapel, which was considered as the parish-church for the lepers, and ruined by the English, is also turned into a large common hall for the prisoners, and separated from the other part, which is made into a chapel, by means of an iron gate, through which they may have an opportunity of hearing mass celebrated every morning.

The city of BAYEUX, situated on the banks of the little river Aure, and about a league and a half from the sea, is an old and very indifferent-built town, having for many years past been greatly neglected, and is now daily falling to decay. This misfortune is in great measure owing to the flourishing condition of its neighbouring town of Caen, from whence the distance is not above eight leagues. At present it contains seventeen parish-churches, including those in the suburbs; and seven convents, of which three are appropriated for men, and four for women.

This city is the see of a bishop, who, being always dean of Caen, thereby enjoys a considerable addition to his revenue. This bishop styles himself Prototrone of the province, and, his bishoprick being the first that was established in Normandy, he, in respect thereof, takes precedence of all other bishops of the province, and claims a right of presiding in all provincial councils during the absence of the metropolitan.

The diocese contains six hundred and eleven parishes, and is divided into four archdeaconries. The yearly revenues of the bishop amount, communibus annis, to eighty thousand livres.

The present cathedral, which was erected in the year 1159. by Philip de Harcourt, bishop of Bayeux, and dedicated to the Holy Virgin, is large, and built in the form of a cross, with pointed arches. Over the transept is a handsome square tower, of a more modern date, surmounted by a light and elegant spire. The portail at the west end is flanked by two square towers, each of which terminates in a very lofty steeple; and the lower part of the whole is formed by five porches. That which is in the middle, hath a pointed arch formed by five ogives, the reins and mouldings whereof are enriched with carvings,

representing the figures of most of the principal persons mentioned in the Old and New Testament.

The mouldings of the sweeps of all the other porches are plain. In the centre pier of this portail stands a statue of the Virgin Mary; and on each side thereof are six figures of the apostles, as large as life. This portail, together with the statues thereon, appears to be coeval with the present cathedral.



*A sketch of the exterior of the cathedral at Rouen.*

The interior part of the church is not adorned with any statues, or other ornaments; and the choir, pictures, and painted glass, are very indifferent. According to an old register-book of the church, there stood, in the year 1499. just within the entrance, and on each side of the portail, two colossal statues; one, of William the Conqueror, opposite to the chapel of St. Giles; and the other, of St. Christopher, fronting the chapel of the Holy Sepulchre; but both of them disappeared during the ravages made by the Calvinists. In one of the windows, under a figure in painted glass, which represents St. Exuperus, who is said to have founded the bishoprick so early as the middle of the third century, are the following verses.

PRIMITIS HIC PASTOR TEMPLI FUIT HUJUS ET AUTOR  
CATHOLICAMQUE FIDEM NORTHMANNIS ATTULIT IDEM.

I could not meet with a single monument, or epitaph, in this church; but history tells us, that Agatha, the youngest daughter of William the Conqueror, dying upon her journey to Spain, whither she was going, in order

to

to be married to Alphonso king of Galicia, her body was brought back to her native country, and deposited in this cathedral\*.

Over-against the west door, is a cross, greatly resembling our Waltham cross, and erected, as I was informed, upon the very spot where the protestant mob burnt the reliques in 1562. It is ornamented with the statues of St. John, St. Malo, and St. Lo.

Here I had the satisfaction of seeing the famous historical piece of furniture, which with great exactness, though in barbarous needle-work, represents the histories of Harold king of England, and William duke of Normandy, quite from the embassy of the former to duke William, at the command of Edward the Confessor, down to his overthrow and death, at the battle fought near Hastings; in which, as appears by the Latin inscription, Odo bishop of Bayeux, half-brother to the Conqueror, fought, armed cap-a-pè, and behaved very manfully. The ground of this piece of work (which is extremely valuable, as preserving the taste of those times in designs of this sort) is a white linen cloth, or canvas, one foot eleven inches in depth, and two hundred and twelve feet in length. The figures of men, horses, &c. are in their proper colours, worked in the manner of samplers, in worsted, and of a style not unlike what we see upon China and Japan ware; those of the men, more particularly, being without the least symmetry or proportion. But, for a further and more particular description of this curious piece of antiquity, the reader is referred to the Appendix, No. I.

There is a received tradition, That queen Matilda, wife of the Conqueror, and the ladies of her court, wove this tapestry with their own hands. It is annually hung up on St. John's day, and goes exactly round the nave of the church, where it continues eight days. At all other times, it is carefully kept locked up in a strong wainscot press, in a chapel on the south side of the cathedral dedicated to Thomas à Becket, whose death is there represented in a very indifferent old picture.

In an old inventory of the goods of the cathedral of Bayeux, taken in the year 1476, this piece of needle-work is entered thus: “ Une tente tres “ longue et etroite, de telle a broderie de ymages et eserpeaulx faisans repre-“ sentations du conquest d'Angleterre ; lequelle est tendue environ la nef de “ l'église, le jour et par les oœuvres des reliques.”

The

\* She is reported to have spent her time so much in prayer, that her knees were brawned; and that, being affianced to Alphonso, she prayed that she might die a virgin, which came to pass.  
OD. VITALIS. ROB. OF GLOUCESTER.

The priests of this cathedral, to whom I addressed myself for a sight of this remarkable piece of antiquity, knew nothing of it. The circumstance only of its being annually hung up in their church, led them to understand what I wanted; no person there knowing that the object of my inquiry any ways related to William the Conqueror, whom they to this day call Duke William.

Among the reliques and other treasure which they shew in the vestry, is a very curious ivory chest, said to have been found in pillaging the camp of the Saracens after their defeat near Tours, by Charles Martel. The lock-plate is of solid silver; and on it is engraven an Arabic inscription, of which a gentleman, well versed in the oriental languages, some years since favoured the public with the following translation: “ Whatever honour we render to “ God, we cannot honour him so much as he deserves; but we honour him “ by his holy name.” The cope, in which St. Regnobert, second bishop of Bayeux, was accustomed to say mass, is religiously preserved in this chest, which, as is asserted by some writers, was presented to the cathedral by Ermantrude, wife of Charles the Bald, to be used as a chasse for inclosing of the reliques of St. Regnobert, and in grateful remembrance of a very extraordinary cure, which her husband had received by the intercession of that saint\*. This cope all his successors have occasionally worn upon particular solemn festivals; and it is still held in the highest veneration by all the devotees of Bayeux. Here also were formerly preserved two beautiful unicorns, made of massive silver; one whereof was fifteen feet long, and the other near nine, said to have been presented to this cathedral by William the Conqueror, and his half-brother, Odo, bishop of Bayeux. When Francis I. paid a visit to this church, in the year 1531. the bishop, dean, and chapter, made him a present of these unicorns; but he returned them again, saying, that as the chapter had kept them safe ever since the time of William the Conqueror, they should continue under their care for the future. During the religious broils of the sixteenth century, these unicorns were put into the hands of the duke de Bouillon, governor of Normandy, for their safe custody; however, the duke never thought fit to return them to the church, and they are now irretrievably lost.

On the day whereon the bishop makes his public entry into the city, a gentleman of the neighbourhood, as soon as Te Deum is finished, comes into the bishop's apartment, and kneeling upon one knee, takes off the bishop's silver spurs: and in the procession here made, on Corpus-Christi day, and at all

times

\* The bones of St. REGNOBERT, RENOBERT, REGINOBERT, RAGNOBERT, or RAGNEBERT, (for by all these names he is called by different writers) were thrown out of the chasse, and destroyed by the Calvinists in 1562. and nothing which belonged to him was saved from their rage, but this cope.

times when the bishop officiates pontifically, the same gentleman armed cap-a-pè, and carrying a drawn fword in his hand, marches immediately behind the bishop, being, by the tenure of his estate, bound to the performance of these services.

Near the cathedral stands an ancient palace, belonging to the bishops of Bayeux; but they seldom reside in it, having a much more convenient habitation at a small distance from the town. The deanery is an extreme good house.

Here is an hospital for the relief of the poor; a charity much wanted in other towns; for travellers are every where pestered with beggars and miserable objects, for whom no legal provision whatsoever is made by any of their respective parishes; the poor of this country, generally speaking, having no other dependance, when reduced by sickness or accident, than the voluntary contributions of their neighbours. It is a mistake, to imagine that they are relieved by the religious houses, whose doors you are sure to find clear of them; themselves complaining, that they are rendered unable, through the deficiency of their revenues, to maintain the full number of religious for which they were founded\*. However, this is not universally the case in France: some few of the religious houses are tied down to a general and daily distribution among the necessitous; as is the case of the Benedictine abbey of Fescamp, where the monks are obliged to give daily a large quantity of bread and meat to every poor object who applies for it, except between the first day of August and the first day of September, when the poor are supposed to be employed in the harvest. The monks pretend, that the expence of this dole costs them twenty thousand livres, or near eight hundred pounds sterling, per annum; but nobody believes them.

Here is also an house, where any poor girl may be taught the art of lace-making, and receive the profit of her work after a small deduction for the mistress who instructs her in it.

From

\* I would not here be understood to say positively, that the poor have no relief from the monasteries: what I mean is, that there are not, at the religious houses in this country, daily distributions of charity, such as historians tell us were exercised in England before the Reformation; and of which kind of charity we have yet some remains, particularly at Lambeth palace, where thirty poor persons are relieved by an alms called the DOLE, which is given, three times a week, to ten persons at a time, alternately; each person then receiving upwards of two pounds weight of beef, a pitcher of broth, a half-quarter loaf, and two pence in money. Besides this dole, there are always, on the days it is given, at least thirty other pitchers, called BY-PITCHERS, brought by other neighbouring poor, who partake of the remaining broth, and the broken viands that is at that time distributed. Likewise, at Queen's college in Oxford, provisions are to this day frequently distributed to the poor, at the door of their hall, under the denomination of a DOLE.

From Bayeux I returned to Caen, by the way of TROARN, or, as it is sometimes called, TROUARD, a small town situate on the Orne. This place is remarkable only on account of its rich Benedictine monastery, dedicated to St. Martin, the bishop, and founded in the year 1050. by Roger de Montgomery, cousin to king William the Conqueror, and earl of Arundel, Chichester, and Shrewsbury \*.

In several parts of the walls and roof of the church of this monastery, are carved, in relief, two leopards passant, (the old Norman arms); as also those of England and France, quarterly. Near the altar lies interred the founder's first wife, Mabel, daughter of William Talvafe, and heiress of the rich family of Belesme. This countess, bearing great hatred to the founders of the abbey of Utica, in Normandy, caused that house to be grievously burthened with quartering of soldiers; for which, and other oppressions exercised by her towards divers of the nobility, she was murdered in her bed at Bures, in the year 1082. On her tomb, now destroyed, the following verses were placed by Durandus, then abbot of the monastery.

ALTA CLARENTUM DE STIRPE CREATAM PARENTUM  
HAC TEGITUR TUMBA MAXIMA MABILIA  
HÆC INTER CELEBRES FAMOSA MAGIS MULIERES  
CLARUIT IN LATO ORBE SUI MERITO  
ACRIOR INGENIO SENSU VIGIL IMPIGRA FACTO  
UTILIS ELOQUIO PROVIDA CONSILIO  
EXILIS FORMA SED GRANDIS PRORSUS HONESTAS  
DAPSILIS IN SUMPTU CULTA SATIS HABITU  
HÆC SCUTUM PATRIÆ FUIT HÆC MUNITIO MARCHÆ  
VICINISQUE SUIS GRATIA VEL HORRIBILIS  
SED QUIA MORTALES NON OMNIA POSSUMUS OMNES  
HÆC PERIIT GLADIO NOCTE PEREMPTA DOLO  
ET QUIA NUNC OPUS EST DEFUNCTÆ FERRE JUVAMEN  
QUISQUIS AMICUS ADEST SUBVENIENDO PROBET.

From Caen, passing through Lisieux, I went to Evreux, the see of a bishop, who in right thereof is earl of Brosville, Illiers, and Condé sur Iton.

The

\* This Roger de Montgomery was son of Hugh de Montgomery, and Joceline his wife, daughter of Turolph lord of Pont-Audemer, by Weva, sister to Gunnora, wife of Richard II. duke of Normandy. Soon after the reduction of England, William the Conqueror conferred the earldoms of Arundel, Chichester, and Shrewsbury, on this Roger, who was at that time styled OXIMENSIVM VICECOMES, and had commanded the centre of William's army at the battle of Hastings. At the dedication of this monastery of Troarn, he endowed it with the manor of Horkefyl, alias Horfly, in Gloucestershire, where a prior and monks, dependant on this abbey, soon after settled.

The diocese of Evreux extends fifteen leagues in length, and five in breadth; it contains the pays d'Ouche de Champagne, the districts called la Champagne de Newburg, and Pont de l'Arche, Elbeuf, Conches, l'Aigle, Breteuil, Verneuil, Nonancour, Ivry, and Pacy; five hundred and forty parishes, eleven abbeys, and a great number of collegiate churches, priories, and other religious houses.

EVREUX, the MEDIOLANUM of Ptolemy, Antmianus, Marcellinus, Antoninus, and the Peutingerian tables, but called EBROICUM by more modern writers, is considered as one of the most ancient cities of Normandy. Under the dominion of the Romans, it made part of the Second Lyonnaise; and under the French kings, it was included within the kingdom of Neustria, and therewith ceded, by Charles the Simple, to duke Rollo. Richard I. duke of Normandy, erected it into an earldom, in favour of his son Robert; upon the failure of whose heirs male it descended to Almeric, earl of Montfort, son of Simon de Montfort, by Agnes, daughter of Richard, eldest son of the before-mentioned Robert, the first earl of Evreux. Simon, the eldest son of this Almeric, earl of Montfort and Evreux, coming into England, married Amicia, one of the sisters and coheirs of Robert Fitz-Pernel, earl of Leicester, and in her right obtained that earldom, together with the stewardship of England, in addition to his other titles, of Earl of Montfort and Evreux. It at present belongs to the duke de Bouillon, who took it in exchange for the principality of Sedan.

The city is situated in a most pleasant and fruitful valley, screened on the north and south sides by steep hills, and plentifully watered by the river Iton, which divides itself into three branches at a small distance from the walls. One of these branches turns away north from the city; another runs on the outside of the walls, and at a very small distance from them; and the third, which is an artificial canal, cut at the expence of Joan of France, daughter of Lewis Hutin, and wife of Philip count of Evreux, afterwards king of Navarre, passes through the midst of the city. Evreux, including the faubourgs, contains nine parishes\*, and several religious houses; of the latter of which the most remarkable are, the Benedictine abbey of St. Taurinus, belonging to the monks of the congregation of St. Maur, and the abbey of the Holy Trinity, and our Saviour in the mystery of the transfiguration, founded for Benedictine nuns.

The

\* That is, within the city, the parishes of St. Peter and St. Nicholas; and in the faubourgs, those of St. Thomas, St. Denys, St. Leger, Notre Dame de la Ronde, St. Aquiline, St. Giles, and St. Germain.

The prefent cathedral is dedicated to the Holy Virgin, and esteemed one of the finest structures of its kind in France. It was built by Henry I. king of England, instead of that said to have been founded by St. Taurinus, bishop of Evreux, about the year 412. and which, together with most of the churches and public edifices in the place, king Henry, at the time of the contests between him and earl Almeric, had, in the year 1119. with the approbation of Ouen, bishop of the diocese, caused to be burnt down, in order to reduce the city to the necessity\* of surrendering to his forces, which had

\* William, earl of Evreux, dying without issue, his estates, &c. descended to his kinsman Almeric de Montfort; but king Henry, who well knew the factious and turbulent temper of Almeric, and that he was absolutely devoted to the interest of the king of France, refused to give him possession of the earldom. Almeric, piqued at this treatment, to which the king was supposed to have been instigated by the advice of Ouen, bishop of Evreux, formed a league with the king of France, and the earls of Anjou and Flanders, against king Henry, and having assembled a large body of troops, laid siege to the city of Evreux, which was soon after surrendered to him by the treachery of William Pointel, the deputy governor. When Almeric had got possession of the city, he put the English garrison to the sword, drove out all the ecclesiastics, and pillaged the churches, the bishop's palace, and all the houses of the principal inhabitants. King Henry, apprehending that this conduct of earl Almeric would occasion the revolt of his neighbour Eustace de Pacie, lord of Breteuil, notwithstanding he had married Juliana, the king's natural daughter, endeavoured by fair promises to bring over that lord to his party. In this he succeeded, and, as a hostage for the performance of his engagements, put the son of Ralph de Haranc into the hands of Eustace, who at the same time delivered his two sons into the king's custody, as pledges for his fidelity. Eustace, who had long watched for an opportunity of revenging himself on Ralph de Haranc, on account of some misunderstanding which subsisted between them, having thus gotten Ralph's son into his power, immediately caused both his eyes to be put out, and in that condition sent him home. This flagrant instance of perfidy and inhumanity enraged king Henry to such a degree, that he forthwith sent the two sons of Eustace to Ralph de Haranc, who, in retaliation for the treatment his son had met with, put out their eyes, and cut off their noses, and returned them to their father.

Eustace de Pacie, justly apprehending the resentment of king Henry, threw himself and his troops into Lyre, which he fortified, and sent his wife Juliana to Breteuil, with orders to put that town and castle into the best posture of defence for resisting the attempts of an enemy. The inhabitants of Breteuil, who were strongly attached to the interests of king Henry, soon sent him intelligence of the motions of Eustace and his wife: whereupon the king marched directly to Breteuil, where being received with great joy by the inhabitants, he invested the castle, into which Juliana, with a small body of troops, had retired. Juliana, finding that it would be impossible for her to withstand the siege, demanded to capitulate with her father, who consenting thereto, she came out of the castle, in order to settle with him the terms of capitulation; but as soon as the conference was begun, she took the opportunity of shooting an arrow from a cross-bow at the king, which providentially gave him only a slight wound. The king, enraged at the behaviour of Juliana, ordered the castle to be instantly assaulted on all sides, and the bridge to be broken down, in order to cut off all communication between the town and the besieged. Juliana, finding herself deprived of all hopes of succour from her husband, and that she must in a short time surrender the castle at discretion to her father, from whom she could not reasonably expect any mercy, let herself down, by means of a rope, out of one of the castle-windows, into the ditch, and from thence escaped to her husband; upon which, the besieged threw open the gates, and surrendered to the king. After the reduction of the castle of Breteuil, king Henry laid siege to Evreux, the garrison whereof made a vigorous defence. Several accidents happening to retard the king in carrying on the approaches, and his army being weakened by sickness and fatigue, he called a council of war, at which Ouen, bishop of Evreux, assisted. In this council the king represented the great straits to which his army was reduced,

had long laid siege thereto. This cathedral is built in the form of a crois. The nave and choir are separated from the chapels and side-ailes by thirty-two elegant pillars, sixteen on each side; and the transept of the crois forms an octagonal dome, or lantern; over which rises a lofty turret, terminated by a spire, which was erected by Lewis XI. at the instance, and under the immediate inspection, of the famous cardinal Ballie whilst he was bishop. At the back of the chancel, and adjoining to the church-yard, are three figures, standing against a pillar, and representing canons of the cathedral, having their heads covered with their amessés, according to the custom of former times. At a little distance from them, against another pillar, stands the figure of a fourth canon, bare-headed, and holding his hand upon his heart, in token of repentance. Tradition says, that this last figure was designed to represent a canon, who, being convicted of heresy, was excommunicated, and deprived of his ecclesiastical benefices, but having afterwards abjured his errors, was reconciled to the church, and restored to his former rights and privileges. To this it is added, that the chapter, in order to perpetuate the memory of that transaction, insisted, at the time of the rebuilding of the cathedral by Henry I. king of England, that these figures should continue fixed to the pillars of the church.

The chapter of this cathedral consists of thirty-one canons, among which they reckon seven dignitaries, viz. the dean, the grand chanter, the three archdeacons of Evreux, Newbourg, and Ouche; the treasurer, and the penitentiary\*. Eight of these canons, being established upon the old foundation, are styled BARONS, on account of the barony of Angerville, which belongs to them. Next in rank to the dignitaries, is the abbot of Bec; to which office a canonry in this cathedral is perpetually annexed.

The abbey dedicated to St. Taurinus stands near the spot where that sainted bishop was interred. Behind the chancel of the abbey-church, at the depth of about eight feet from the surface, is a vault, to which you descend by

reduced, and that the only means left for him to become master of the city, was that of setting it on fire; but, as the doing of it must necessarily occasion considerable damage to the churches and houses of the citizens, he at the same time gave his royal word, that, if the council would consent to that proposal, he would, out of his own purse, amply repair all damages whatsoever. The bishop hesitated for some time, but at length yielded to the king's remonstrances; whereupon the north side of the city was fired; and the season being dry, the flames in an instant communicated themselves to all parts. The church of St. Saviour, which stood in the middle of the city, was the first that was burnt; and after that, the cathedral, and some other parish-churches, were reduced to ashes. Soon after this, peace was concluded between Henry and Almeric, by the mediation of Pope Calixtus II. and the king amply made good his promises in regard to the rebuilding the cathedral, &c. and the repairing of such damages as had been sustained by the citizens.

\* The dean is elected by the chapter; but all the other dignitaries and canons are in the collation of the bishop.

by two flights of stairs, each consisting of six steps; and within it, is a tomb, which, as the monks aver, was the depository of St. Taurinus. It is continually visited with great devotion by the neighbouring inhabitants, who are fully persuaded, that by the intercession of the saint they shall receive a cure for every disorder wherewith they are afflicted.

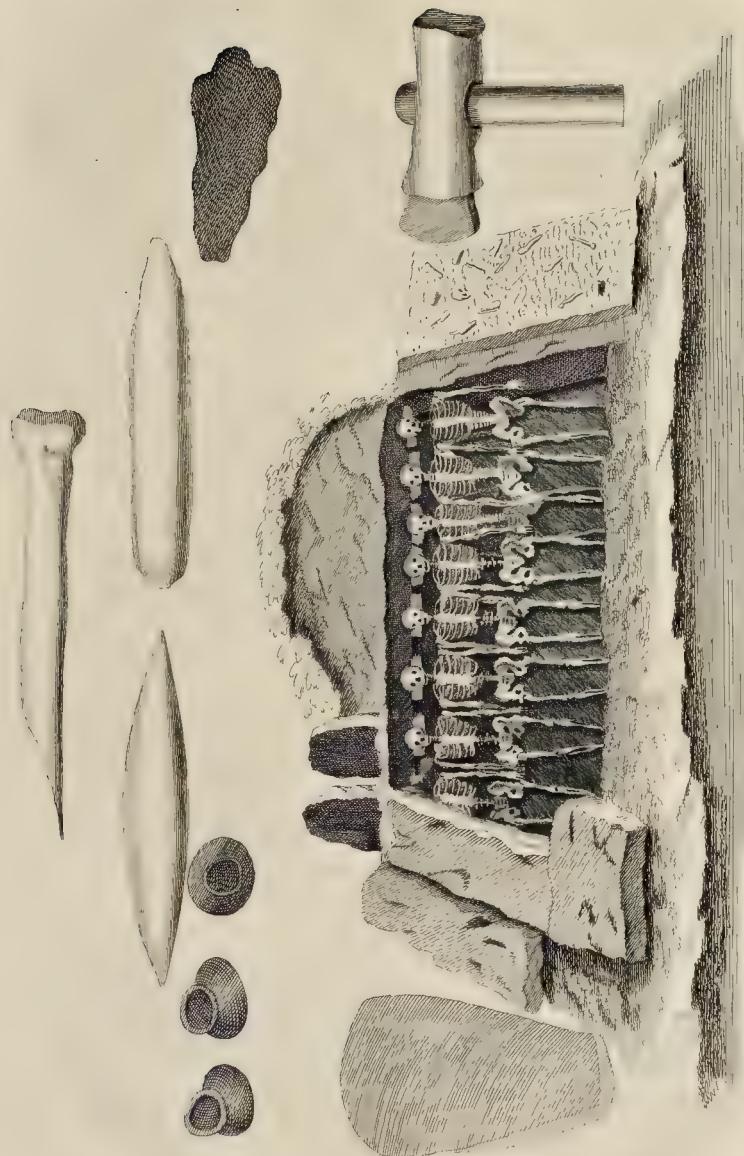
About half a league west of the town, is a most magnificent palace, built towards the close of the last century, by Godfrey Maurice, duke de Bouillon. It is usually called the **CASTLE OF NAVARRE**, being built within a few yards of the spot whereon lately stood an ancient building of the same name, and which obtained that appellation on account of its having been erected at the charges, and by the order, of Joan of France, daughter of king Lewis Hutin, and wife to Philip of Evreux, king of Navarre. This palace is an exact square; and its four fronts, to each of which you approach by a double flight of steps, are exactly uniform. The centre is formed into a most spacious saloon, adorned with the richest marbles, antique busts, basso and alto reliefs, &c. and the grand apartments are so truly noble, that they well deserve a visit from every traveller of curiosity.

The road from Evreux to Bec leads through **COCHEREL**, a small village, where, in the year 1685. some labourers, digging for stone, discovered a sepulchre, in which lay the skeletons of twenty men, with their heads resting upon flints, and the bones entire and in their natural state. Near them were found several small urns, arrow-heads, burnt bones, &c. but no inscription, or other mark, whereby to denote with certainty either the country these persons were of, or the time of their interment. Of this singular discovery monsieur l'Abbé de Cocherel favoured the public with a very learned and accurate account\*.

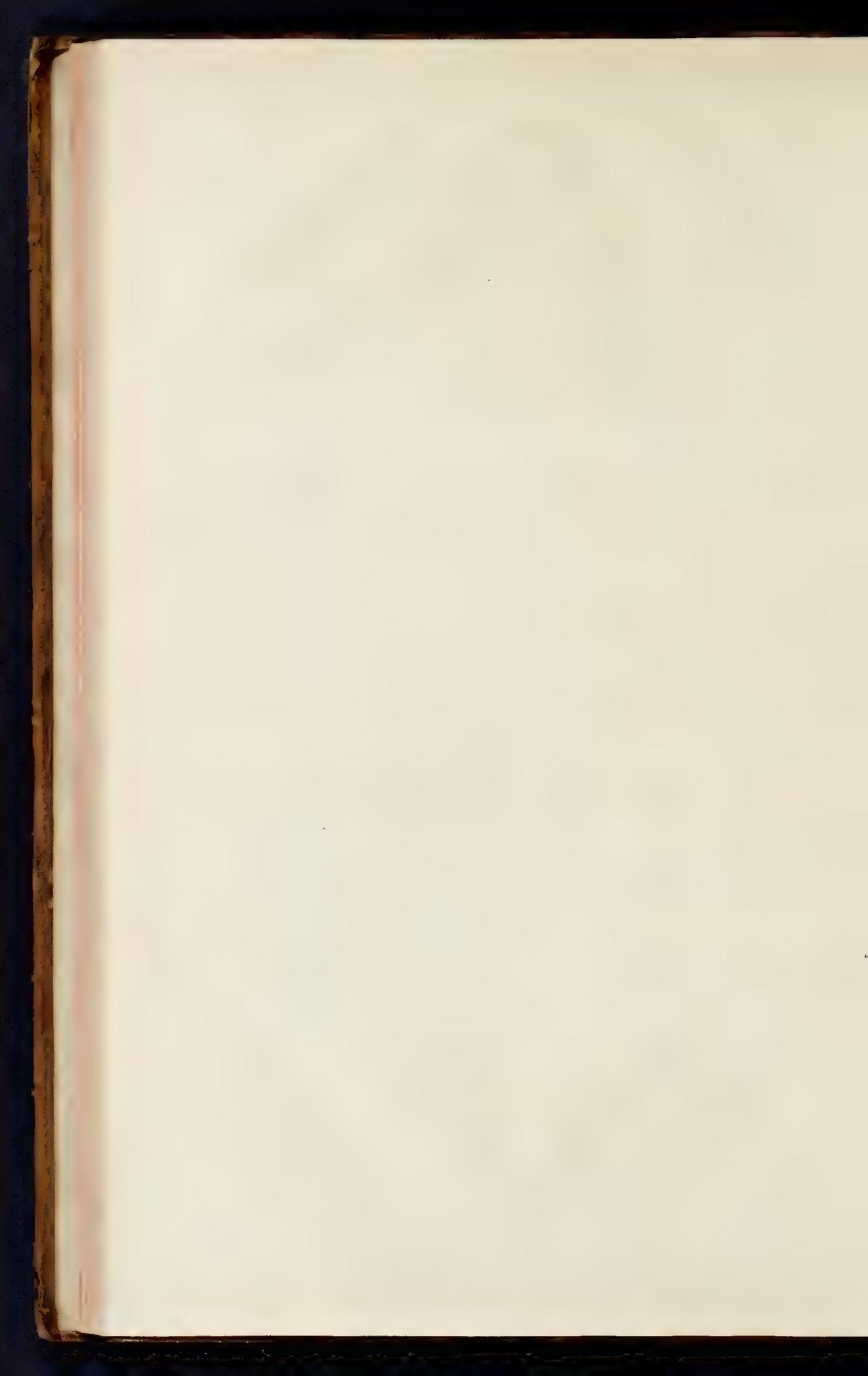
The famous Benedictine abbey of **BEC**, or, as it is generally called, **BEC HELLOUIN**, stands near Brionne, in the lordship of Burneville, about nine leagues distant from Caen, and is situated in a narrow vale inclosed by two steep mountains, and within a short English mile of a small lingula, or point of land, formed by the junction of the river Risle with a brook called le Bec, which rises out of the adjacent mountain. This abbey was originally founded about the year 1034. by Hellouin, a noble Dane, whose lineal ancestor attended duke Rollo in his descent upon Normandy, and in reward of his services obtained from him the lordship of Burneville. A few years after the building was completed, great part thereof fell down; whereupon Lanfranc, then prior of the monastery, prevailed on Hellouin to erect a new one at a

small

\* It is entitled "Relation et Dissertation touchant l'Origine et l'Antiquité de quelques Corps trouvez dans un ancien Tombeau au Village de Cocherel, entre Evreux et Vernon, en l'An 1685." and is printed in the Appendix to "L'Histoire Civile et Ecclesiastique du Comté d'Evreux, par M. Le Braffeur," 4to. Paris, 1722.



*Chonetes*. *Spindelwur. Neustadt*, S. P. discovered A.D. 1855 at Greden in Hanover.



small distance from the former, and which, being accordingly completed in the year 1073, was by the same Lanfranc, then archbishop of Canterbury, solemnly dedicated to the Holy Virgin, in the presence of Odo bishop of Bayeux, Gilbert bishop of Evreux, Guibert bishop of Lisieux, Robert bishop of Seez, Ernauld bishop of Mans, and a great number of the nobility of England, Normandy, and France. The noble founder, at the same time, amply endowed it \*, and procured thereunto grants of many extensive and valuable privileges and exemptions; all which were afterwards confirmed by the French kings, as also by Henry I. Henry II. John, Henry III. Stephen, and Henry V. kings of England, who likewise became considerable benefactors to the abbey †.

The present abbey-church, which was begun to be built in the year 1273. on the same spot whereon before stood the old one, destroyed by fire in the year 1264. is justly esteemed one of the finest Gothic structures in France. The choir and chancel, together with the six side-chapels which surround them, are paved with black and white marble; and the whole body of the church hath, at great expence, been decorated with elegant carvings, and other enrichments of all kinds, since the year 1626. when the monks of the congregation of St. Maur were put in possession of the abbey. The high altar consists of eight large jasper columns, standing on pedestals of bronze double gilt, and supporting an entablature richly carved and gilt. The tabernacle is covered with different pieces of the most rare marble: on the top stands the figure of the infant Jesus, in statuary marble; and on the sides are the statues of the Holy Virgin and St. Joseph.

The jube, or screen, at the west end of the choir, which, as well as the high altar and the side-chapels, was built after the designs of William de la Tremblay, a monk of this abbey, is a beautiful piece of architecture, composed of a great variety of the most exquisite marbles that could be met with in Italy. The front is broke by two noble columns and four pilasters  
of

\* He endowed it with the lordship of Burneville; as also with divers lands within the same, and in Tavilè, Surcè, Sarnè, &c.

† Several churches, manors, and lands, in England, belonged to this abbey, viz. The manors of Great Blakenham, in Suffolk; Wivelford, or Willesford, in Lincolnshire; Cowick, near Exeter, in Devonshire; Hou, or Hoo, in Sussex; and Lefingham, in Norfolk; the manors and churches of Great and Little Okeburn, in Wiltshire; the manor and church of Riselip, in Middlesex; the church and several lands at Goldcliff, in Monmouthshire; part of the town of Tooting, in Surry; and the church of Steventon, in Berkshire. The priories of Wellesford in Lincolnshire, of Okeburn in Wiltshire, of Ponington in Dorsetshire, of Riselip in Middlesex, of Wedon in the Street in Northamptonshire, of Steventon in Berkshire, of Cowicke in Devonshire, of Tooting in Surry, of Hoo in Sussex, and of Stoke by Clare in Suffolk, were also cells belonging to this abbey. William earl of Moreton in Normandy, and of Cornwall in England, nephew to William the Conqueror, gave to this abbey his lordship of Preston, in the rape of Pevensel, or Pevensey, in Sussex. And Hugh earl of Chester, who died in the year 1101. granted thereto his lordship of Atherston, in Warwickshire.

of jasper, whose pedestals and capitals are of the finest statuary marble; and the whole is formed upon the proportions of the composite order, except the frieze, which is enriched with triglyphs of black and white marble. All the metopes are of jasper, and over them are placed the figures of several utensils belonging to the temple of Solomon. The ark of the covenant stands over the middlemost metope; and on each side are alternately placed, the table of shew-bread, the altar of incense, and the attributes of the evangelists. Within the tympan, or panel of the pediment, is a basso relieve of metal, gilt, representing Adam and Eve, standing at the foot of the Tree of Knowledge, in attitudes of the strongest contrition, and deplored the sin which they had just committed. Over the cornice runs a balustrade of jasper, from the centre whereof rises a pedestal of the same marble, supporting a magnificent crucifix; and on the sides thereof are placed the statues of the Holy Virgin and St. John, of most excellent workmanship. The entrance into the choir, through this jube, is defended by a fine iron door of open work, richly ornamented and double gilt. The door-case is lined with Italian marble; and within it are two niches of lapis lazuli, wherein stand two large statues, one of St. Benedict, and the other of his disciple St. Maur, placed upon pedestals inlaid with various kinds of marbles, and ornamented with jasper pilasters, supporting an impost and archivault of statuary marble.

This church is furnished with a considerable number of very curious and ancient monuments. Amongst them is that of the empress Maud, daughter to king Henry I. wife to the emperor Henry IV. and mother to king Henry II. and usually styled LADY OF THE ENGLISH. This great princess, who had been a considerable benefactress to the abbey, died at Rouen, on the 10th day of September, in the year 1167. and was here buried, before the altar of the Holy Virgin, under a marble tomb, on which the following epitaph was engraven.

ORTU MAGNA VIRO MAJOR MAXIMA PARTU  
HIC JACET HENRICI FILIA SPONSA PARENTS \*.

In

\* Gabriel du Moulin, in his General History of Normandy, pretends that the empress had interment in the church of Notre Dame de Prè, in the suburbs of Rouen; and that, for her, Arnulph bishop of Lisieux composed the following epitaph, which was placed on her tomb there.

REGIA PROGENIES STIRPS REGIA CÆSARIS UXOR  
HIC EST MAGNA BREVI CLAUSA MATILDA LOCO  
VIRTUTUM TITULIS HUMANI CULMEN HONORIS  
EXCISSIT MULIER NIL MULIERIS HABENS  
SEPTEMBERIS DECIMA REGNO POST REGNA RECEPTO  
CREDITUR ÆTERNAM CONTINUASSE DIEM.

In this, Du Moulin is followed by several others of the Norman writers; but they are evidently mistaken as to the place of her interment. Bishop Arnulph might probably compose the above-mentioned epitaph for the empress.

In this place she remained undisturbed until the year 1282. when the workmen, clearing out the ground for the rebuilding of the new church, discovered her corpse wrapped up in an ox's hide; whereupon it was taken up, and with great solemnity reinterred in the middle of the chancel, before the high altar. The ancient tomb was also at the same time removed, and placed over her remains; but that tomb falling to decay in the last century, its place was supplied by the present monument, which is of fine brass; and thereon is the following epitaph.

D. O. M.

ET ÆTERNÆ AUGUSTÆ MATILDIS MEMORIÆ

QUÆ

ORTU MAGNA VIRO MAJOR SED MAXIMA PARTU

HIC JACET HENRICI FILIA SPONSA PARENTS

QUIPPE QUÆ EXSTITIT

HENRICI I. ANGLORUM REGIS FILIA

NOBILISSIMA

HENRICI IV. ROMANORUM IMPERATORIS

SPONSA AUGUSTISSIMA

GODOFREDI PULCHRI ANDEGAVENSIMUM

POSTERIORE THORO PRÆCLARA CONJUX

DE QUO FACTA EST

HENRICI II. ANGLIÆ REGIS PARENTS ILLUSTRISSIMA

ERGA BECCENSEM ECCLESIAM IMPENSE MUNIFICIA

QUAM DUM VIVERET THESAURIS SUIS DITAVIT

ET POST OBITUM

SUI CORPORIS VOLUIT ESSE CUSTODEM

FELICEM VITÆ SORTITA EST EXITUM IV. IDUS SEPTEMBRIS

AN. DOM. MCLXVIII.

IN MONUMENTUM ÆTERNUM POSUERUNT MONACHI BECCENSES CONGR. ST. MAURI

AN. MDCLXXXIV.

In the middle of the chapter lies buried Helluin, the founder of this abbey. The ancient monument, which had been erected over his grave at the time of his interment, was taken down in the year 1714. by order of the monks, who caused a new one, of white marble, supported by six pilasters of oriental jasper, to be placed in its stead. On this monument is engraven the following epitaph.

HIC JACET

PRIMUS HUJUSCE MONASTERII CONDITOR ET ABBAS

VENERABILIS HELLUINUS

PRIMARIAE INTER NORMANNOS NOBILITATIS

PATRE

A a

PATRE ANSGOTO MATRE HELOIDE IN PAGO BRIONENSI NATUS  
 INTER ARMORUM STREPITUS SUMMA CUM LAUDE  
 INTER AULÆ ILLECEBRAS SUMMA CUM INTEGRITATE VERSATUS  
 ABJECTO MILITIÆ SECULARIS PALUDAMENTO  
 CHRISTO DEINCEPS MILITATURUS  
 AB HERBERTO LEXOVIENSI EPISCOPO HABITU MONASTICO INDUITUR  
 ET UT CHRISTUM HABERET HEREDITATEM  
 BONORUM SUORUM CHRISTUM INSTITUIT HÆREDEM  
 QUOS AGROS QUONDAM POSSEDERAT DIVES  
 HOS COLUIT PAUPER COLUIT ET JEJUNUS  
 UT CIBUS FIERET PAUPERUM  
 ET LABORANTIS SUDOR ET FAMES JEJUNANTIS  
 LABORES DIURNOS NOCTURNIS LEVABAT PRECIBUS  
 UT CUM VIRTUTUM STUDIIS STUDIA LITTERARUM CONJUNGERET  
 LITTERAS QUADRAGENARIUS DISCERE NON ERUBUIT  
 ET BECCensi MONASTERIO LITTERARIUM APERUIT GIMNASIUM  
 IN QUO PATERNÆ PIETATIS ALUMNOS ET HÆREDES  
 ECCLESIARUM PRÆSULES CANDIDATOS  
 LANFRANCUM ANSELMUM  
 PLURIMOSQUE ALIOS SUI SIMILES DISCIPULOS  
 AD OMNE VIRTUTIS OFFICIUM SUIS INFORMABAT EXEMPLIS  
 ABBAS VIRTUTI SIMILLIMUS  
 QUI PLENUS OPERIBUS BONIS  
 MORTEM OBIIT VII. CAL. SEPT. AN. D. MLXXIII. VITA LXXXIII.

PATRI DE SE OPTIME MERITO  
 ÆTERNUM HOC PIETATIS MONUMENTUM P. P.  
 MONACHI BECCENSES CONGREGATIONIS S. MAURI  
 ANNO D. MDCCXIV.

This abbey hath supplied the English church with four archbishops of Canterbury, viz. Lanfranc, Anselm, Theobald, and Roger; and two bishops of Rochester, Hernoſtus and Gundulphus.

After quitting the abbey of Bec, I visited VERNON, a small town situated in a most delightful valley, upon the banks of the river Seine, and within the diocese of Evreux, and bailliwick of Gisors. This town, for a great many years, had been part of the extensive patrimony of the ancient family of the Vernons, lineal ancestors of the present right honourable George baron Vernon, of Kinderton; but in the year 1190. pursuant to a convention entered into between Richard I. king of England, and Philip Augustus, king of France, was, together with its castle and other dependences, granted to the latter,

latter, by its then owner, Richard de Vernon, in exchange for other lands\*. Since that time, Vernon hath been honoured with a royal palace, which is now in ruins, and hath frequently been made part of the appanage of the French queens.

The ancient castle, which was held by the service of finding sixteen knights † for its defence, seems to have been a place of great strength. Part of it is still remaining, particularly one of the towers, which is built with free-stone, and is very remarkable on account of the extraordinary height and thickness of its walls.

The

\* From an ancient manuscript, entitled "Cronicon D. Victoris, Episcopi Turonensis;" heretofore belonging to M. Du Chene, historiographer to Lewis XIV. and now in the French king's library.

• EGO RICHARDUS DE VERNON pater, et Richardus filius meus, notum facimus universis, &c.  
• Quod nos quitavimus Philippo regi Francie, et haered. ejus, in perpetuum, et abjuramus de  
• mandato Richardi regis Angliae, VERNONEM, cum castellania et omnibus pertinentiis ejus, et Longam  
• villam, cum omnibus pertinentiis ipsius, et quæcunque in iis habebamus, tam feodum quam domi-  
• nicum. Dominus autem noster rex Francie: Philippus, pro excambio isto, mihi, Richardo filio, et  
• haeredibus meis, dedit, tenenda ab eo et haeredibus ejus, in feodum et homagium legeum per ser-  
• vitium quinque militum, ad usus et confuetudines Francie, pro octingentis libris Parisien. de redditu-  
• tibus, haec quoq; inferius sunt nominata, viz. Montem Melaudi, Plaillacum, Goriz, Anvers, et Ru-  
• viztrat, et quicquid in iis habebat, et hospites suos quos habebat apud Loural, et avenam suam  
• quam habebat, et xv. lib. et xv. sol. apud Portefcanam, cum prepositura sua, reddendis mihi, fin-  
• gulis annis, in feito sancti Remigii; et de iis me in honorem suum ligeum recepit. Ego autem  
• reddam Batalario singulis annis, pro monte Melaudi, decem et septem lib. Parisien.  
• Actum Parisiis anno Dom. MCXC.'

\* Ex conventionibus pacis inter PHILIPPUM regem Francie, et RICARDUM regem Angliae.  
In rotulo thesaurar. scaccarii regis Angliae, de anno septimo Ric. I.

• PHILIPPUS, Dei gratia, Francorum rex, omnibus, &c.—De Hugone de Gorniaci ita erit,  
• homagium ejus remaneat nobis ad vitam dicti Hugonis, nisi voluerit revertere ad regem Angliae;  
• et post mortem dicti Hugonis, debet totum feodum suum de Normannia ad Richardum regem  
• Angliae, et heredes suos, revertere; et terra ejusdem Hugonis, quam habuit in Anglia et in  
• Normannia, debet dari RICHARDO DE VERNON pro excambio illo, quod nos debemus facere  
• eidem Richardo PRO CASTELLO VERNONIS, scilicet, de octingentis libris Parisien. de redditibus:  
• ita quod, si praefata terra Hugonis tantum non valeret per annum, nos in terra nostra ei perficere-  
• mus residuum: Ricardus autem, et filius suus, nobis VERNONEM, CUM CASTELLANIA SUA, et  
• heredibus nostris, imperpetuum quitaverunt de mandato et assensu Ricardi regis Angliae, et qui-  
• tationem juraverunt.

• Præterea, rex Angliae quittat nobis, et haeredibus nostris imperpetuum, jure haereditario, Novum  
• Mercatum, VERNONEM, Gallionem, Patiacum, Juriacum, Novencort, cum castellaniis eorum, &c.

• Actum inter Gallion. et vallem Rodolii, anno Verbi Incarnati MCXCV.'

† In the red book of the exchequer, among the certificates of knights fees returned by the bishops and barons in the reign of king Henry II. is the following entry,

• N O R M A N N I A.

• Infedaciones militum qui debent servitia militaria duci Normanniae, et in quo milit. quilibet  
• tenetur ei servire.

• RICHARDUS DE VERNON debet 10 M. de honore de Walhen, et ad servitium suum 30 M. in  
• Constantine. Idem de com. Morton 5 M. IDEM 16 M. DE HONORE VERNONE AD CUSTODIAM  
• CASTRI DE VERNONE.

The collegiate and parochial church of the Holy Virgin was founded about the year 1052. by William de Vernon, the first of that name, for a dean and secular canons, to whom, at the time of the dedication of the church, he granted, among other estates, his lands called LA COUTURE DE PRE DE GIVERNY, together with the fourth part of the forest of Vernon\*, in the Vexin Normand. This grant was confirmed in the year 1186. by Richard de Vernon; and the lands, &c. are to this day enjoyed by the canons†. The founder of this college lies buried in the middle of the choir, under an ancient tomb, on which is placed his effigies in white marble. Round the verge of this PLATE IX. monument are the following Latin verses, written in the ancient Norman character.

VERNONIS PRINCEPS URBS CUI COGNOMINA FECIT  
TRISTIA TE HOC SAXO BUSTA GUILME TEGUNT  
QUI DUM SAXA PARAS HUJUS FUNDATOR ET AEDIS  
FUNERE PARCA FEROX ULTIMA FILA SECAT.

On a tablet on the east side of this monument, is the following epitaph in old French.

CY REPOSE GUILLIAUME DE VERNON  
DIGNE DE NOM PRINCE ET GUBERNATEUR  
DE CES LIEU ICY DONT HA PRIS SON SURMON  
PAR DROIT CANON DE SIENS VRAI ZELATEUR  
DU COLLEGE DE CEANS FONDATEUR  
ET COLLATEUR DES PREBENDS ET CUREZ  
DE BIENS QU'ILS ONT PRINCIPAL DONATEUR  
CONSERVATEUR DE TOUT LEUR DROITURE  
AUTRES GRANDS BIENS SELON DIEU ET NATURE  
AULMONIER A PERPETUELLEMENT

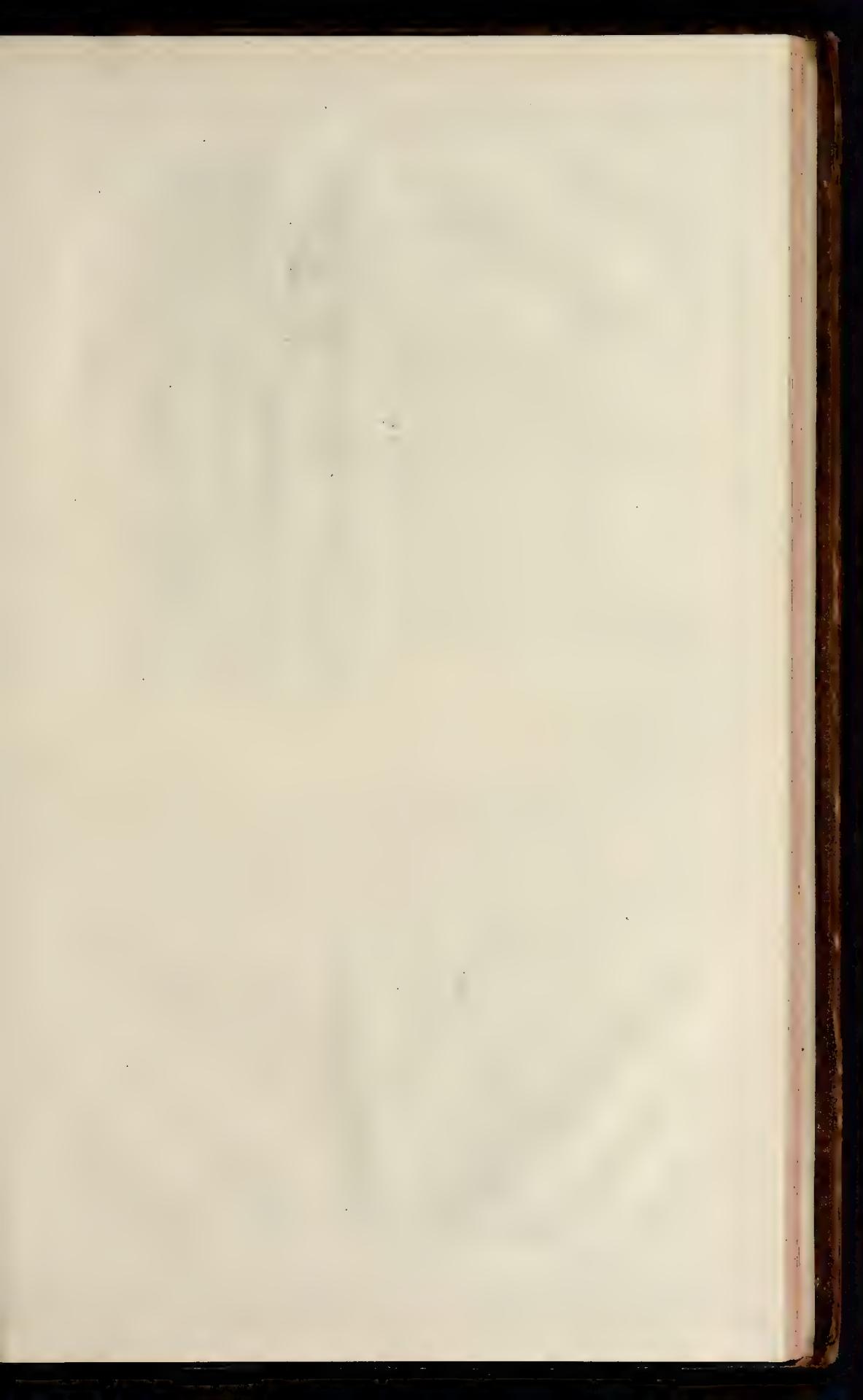
PUIS

\* The forest of Vernon is situated near that of Andely, and contains a track of land, of near four leagues in circumference.

† Ex cartulario monasterii de LIRA in Normannia.

SCIUNT, &c.—Quod ego Richardus de Vernon, pro salute animæ meæ, &c. concedo, et proprio figillo confirmo, donationem quam primus Willielmus de Vernon, antecessor meus, cuius corpus in ecclesia de Vernon jacet, donavit ecclesie Vernon, quando Gilbertus Ebroicensis episcopus eam dedicavit; scilicet, terram apud Gicerhac—sitam, quæ vulgo CULTURA PRATI vocatur; et quartam partem foresta Vernonis, quæ est inter forestam archiepiscopi Rothomagenensis et forestam sancti Audoëni; ita, scilicet, quod canonici de Vernon habeant in perpetuam eleemosinam; præterea, canonici habeant de eadem foresta omnia necessaria, et sua herbergamenta, SICUT BARONES MEI, et milites mei, qui manent in castello meo, antiquitatem solent habere, et debent, &c.

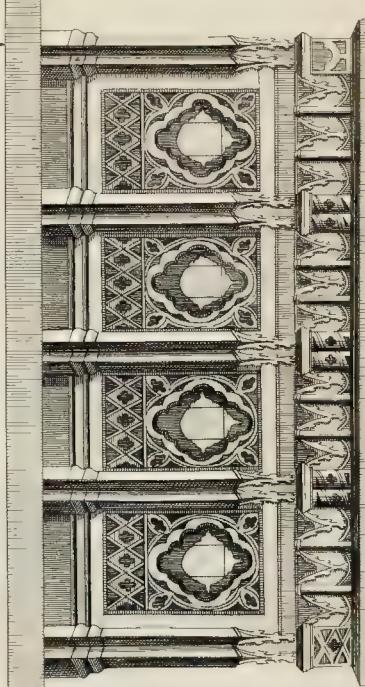
Facta est autem confirmatio ista MCLXXXVI. ab Incarnatione Domini; concedentibus hoc filiis meis Baldevino et Richardo; his testibus, Auberto de Cambrunis, &c.'



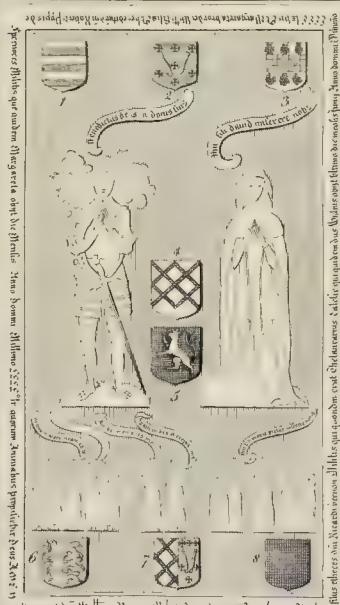
*In the Collegiate Church of Notre Dame et Sernin, in AOR. MARY DRY.*



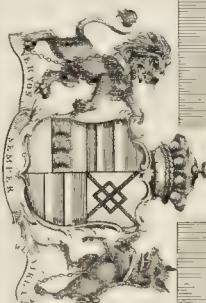
**PARCA FERROS Y ULTIMA FILA SECADA**



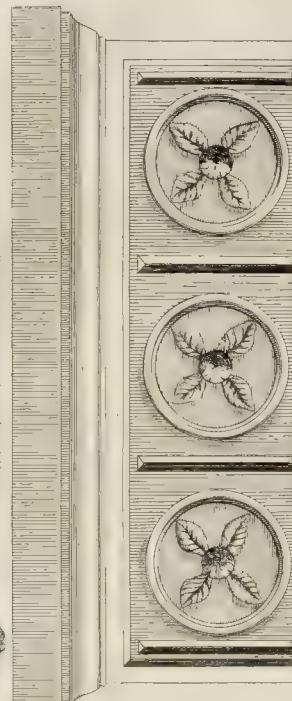
“*Wann und wie werden wir nun die unerträglichen Englands?*



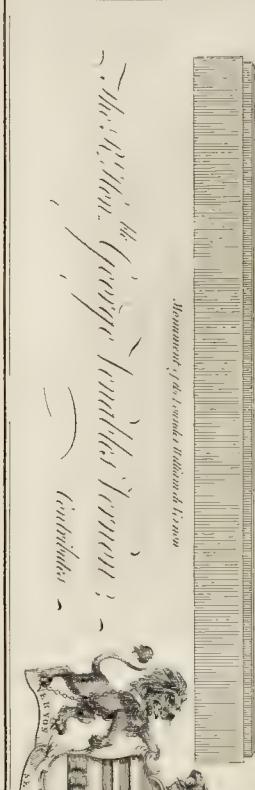
mentaret dñs Willms Vernon Miles Q[uo]ndam cor. Cavalaris Anglie



THE HISTORY OF THE CHINESE IN AMERICA



The author of *Principia Mathematica* is the first to have given a formal treatment of the concept of proof.



PUIS MORT QUI EST COMMUNE A CREATURE  
METTRE LA FAIT DEDANS CE MONUMENT  
EN L'AN MILLE SOISANTE DROUTEMENT  
LE DIX HUIT FEBURIER PARTANT DIS  
A UN CHACUN DE VOUS QUE DULCEMENT  
PRISE A DIEU QUIL LUI DONNE PARADIS.

Within the same church is also another altar-monument, erected to the memory of sir William Vernon, formerly constable of England, and Margaret his wife, having on the top stone, their portraiture, together with those of their seven sons and two daughters, as also escutcheons of the arms of (1.) Pembrugge, (2.) Pypis, (3.) Petrus de Sancerlis, (4.) Vernon, (5.) Ludlow, (6.) Camville, (7.) Vernon and Pypis, together with one (8.) unknown, all inlaid in brafs.

On the monument is the following epitaph.

HIC JACENT  
DOMINUS WILLELMUS VERNON MILES QUONDAM CONSTABULARIUS ANGLIE  
FILIUS ET HERES DOMINI RICARDI VERNON MILITIS  
QUI QUONDAM ERAIT THESAURARIUS CALESIE  
QUI QUIDEM DOMINUS WILLELMUS  
OBIUIT ULTIMO DIE MENSIS JUNII ANNO DOMINI MILLESIMO CCCCLXVII.  
ET MARGARETA UXOR DICTI WILLELMI  
FILIA ET HEREDITAR. DOMINI ROBERTI PYPIS DE SPERNORES MILITIS  
QUE QUIDEM MARGARETA  
OBIUIT DIE MENSIS ANNO DOMINI MILLESIMO CCCCLX.  
QUORUM ANIMABUS PROPISETUR DEUS,  
AMEN.

Exclusive of this collegiate church, there are three other religious houses, viz. the monastery of St. Lewis, belonging to the Chanoneses Hospitallers of St. Augustin, who have the superintendency of the Hôtel-Dieu; a convent of Cordeliers; and a nunnery of the congregation of our Lady. Just without the town are, a convent of the Benedictines, another of Capuchins, and a house of Penitents.

From Vernon I came to PASSY, a small place situate upon the river Eurne, and remarkable for nothing more than its great market for live cattle, and being the last town in this province.

As I am now leaving Normandy, I shall close my account with some  
GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

NORMANDY may be considered as one grand orchard ; the ploughed lands being every where interspersed with apple and pear trees, planted in rows at about fifteen yards distance ; and on each side of the public roads, you meet with lines of them continued for several miles together. These roads are every where wide, pleasant, and agreeable to the traveller, being paved only in such parts as are low and boggy. High hills present themselves at due distances throughout the province ; and the whole country, which is well wooded, and abounds with game, affords very fine prospects, especially near the river Seine, whose stream above Rouen is about as wide as the Thames at Datchet, but so shallow as only to admit of flat-bottomed boats.

LOWER NORMANDY is principally a grazing country, and contains a much greater quantity of pasture ground than the UPPER, which is for the most part corn land. Great quantities of lean cattle are annually brought from most of the interior parts of the kingdom into Lower Normandy, where they are fattened, and then sent to Paris, where is the great mart from whence Paris is supplied with live bullocks. The horned cattle here are but small ; and the sheep are about the size of those we have in Norfolk, and, when properly fed, are full as well tastèd. In the neighbourhood of Condé sur Noireau they have a species of very small sheep, which are in great esteem, and generally sent up to Paris in winter, as presents. The Norman horses are very fine, well-shaped, strong, and greatly valued in France. They have all long tails, of which their owners are extremely careful, not suffering them to be docked, as is ridiculously the fashion in England. Their asses and mules are of a larger breed than ours.

The great towns are populous ; but the country is very thinly furnished with inhabitants.

The usual beverage of the Normans is cyder, the produce of the province ; of which I several times tasted, and found it strong and good-bodied, but harsh, and in all respects inferior to the cyder of Herefordshire and Devon. All parts of Normandy are not equally noted for good cyder : the best sort is said to be made in the pays Baffin, or neighbourhood of Isigny, and in la vicomté d'Auge, where it is the chief and most profitable appanage of the duke of Orleans. When the crops of apples fall short, this cyder is sold at about three-pence sterlìng an English gallon ; but in plentiful years it may be purchased at less than half that price. For this reason, great quantities of this liquor are annually distilled into brandy, although it is not permitted to be sold in any parts of France, except in Normandy and Britany, lest it should prejudice the consumption of the wine-brandies of Poitou, pays d'Auhis, and other provinces ; which alone are admitted into Paris, and transported to the French colonies.

The

The sorts of apples, of which this cyder is made, are distinguished into three classes, as ripening and being gathered at three distances of time, or seasons: the names of those of the earliest sort are called **GIRARD**, **LOUVIERES**, **GROS RELET**, **HAZE**, and **FRESQUAIN**: the second sort are called **PRATPETIT**, **DOUX EVEQUE**, **GALLOT**, **GANNEVIN**, **ORANGET**, **PETIT AUVRICHE**, **PETIT RELET**, **PETIT DAMNET**, and **AMERDOUX DE SULLY**: and those of the third sort, which ripen the latest, and yield the prime cyder, are distinguished by the names of **AUFRISHE**, **MARIN OMFRY**, **GERMAINE**, **BENNEVANELLE**, &c. The Normans have frequently endeavoured to obtain permission to export their cyder and perry brandy to the French colonies, alledging, as a reason for their being allowed such indulgence, that they pay one full third of all the monies raised in the kingdom of France; this province paying to the king no less than eighty-four millions of livres annually: but hitherto they have not received any favourable answer to their application; and it is generally thought that they never will, as the granting their request would be attended by the utter ruin of some other provinces, who would never find the vent for their wine-brandies, because the Normans could afford theirs at nine-pence sterling per gallon English; whereas the wine-brandy cannot be made and sold at a lower price than seventeen pence\* for the same quantity.

The crops of corn in Normandy are frequently thin and short; which, I am inclined to think, is not so much owing to the nature of the soil, as to the oppressions under which the people labour; for, as the tenant is obliged to discharge all taxes, which taxes are imposed upon him in an almost arbitrary manner, and without a due regard to his rent, if he happens to have a better crop than ordinary, he is sure to pay for it, and therefore is not very anxious after improvements; but those who are not under these hardships, viz. the farmers of lands belonging to religious houses, have as good crops as any I ever saw in England.

Most of the villages are situated in bottoms. The poor people's houses, if I may venture to call them houses, are built with mud walls, and covered with thatch. The old houses in some of the great towns are mostly built with timber and plaster. The first story projecting over the ground-floor, as the second doth beyond the first†, the roofs of these houses span up to

one

\* A French author, in his treatise entitled **PERRONIANA**, printed at Cologn in 1669. p. 53. assures us, that the art of making cyder came originally from Africa, where it had long been in use; that it was first brought into Biscay in Spain, and from thence into Normandy: he further takes notice, that it is mentioned by St. Augustin in his writings against the Manicheans.

† What is here said of old timber-houses, relates only to some ancient towns, as Rouen, Lisieux, Evreux, &c. but in most of the others, as Caen, Argentan, &c. the houses are built with fine stone.

one ridge-piece; and at each gabel end is a large stack of brick chimnies. We see many such houses in Hertfordshire, and other counties in England: and, indeed, Normandy doth so nearly resemble old England, that I could scarce believe myself to be in France. The better sort of people chiefly reside, during the winter-season, in the cities and great towns, in houses built with stone: but there are still a great many seats in both the Normandys, where the gentry live, the year round, free from luxury, drefs, and expence, and where they are supplied with provisions of all sorts one third cheaper than in the great towns. Many of the old houses, when pulled down, are found to have a great deal of chestnut timber about them; and as there are not any forests of chestnut-trees in Normandy, the inhabitants have a tradition, that this timber was brought from England: and there are some circumstances, which when rightly considered will add strength to this tradition; for many of the old houses in England are found to contain a great deal of this kind of timber: several of the houses in Old Palace-Yard, Westminster, and in that neighbourhood, which were taken down in order to build Parliament and Bridge streets, appeared to have been built with chestnut; and the same was observed with regard to the Black-Swan inn in Holbourn, and many other old buildings lately pulled down in different parts of England\*.

The

\* Chestnut timber being at present rarely to be found growing in the woods and forests of England, many persons are induced to think that the sweet chestnut was never an indigenous tree of this island: but a little consideration will plainly evince, that it always was, and is to this day, a native of England. It is generally allowed, that all the ancient houses in the city of London were built with this timber. Certainly it did not grow far off; and most probably it came from some forests near the town; for Fitz-Stephens, in his Description of London, written in the reign of king Henry II. speaks of a large and very noble forest, which grew on the north side of it. Rudhall, near Rofs in Herefordshire, an ancient seat of the family of Rudhall, is built with chestnut, which probably grew on that estate; for, although no tree of the kind is now to be found growing wild in that part of the country, yet there can be no doubt but that formerly chestnut-trees were the natural growth of the neighbouring wood-lands, since we find that Roger earl of Hereford, founder of the abbey of Flaxley in Gloucestershire, by his charter, printed in Dugdale's MONASTICON, tom. i. p. 884. gave to the monks there the tythe of the chestnuts in the forest of Deane, which is not above seven or eight miles from Rudhall. The words are "Singulis annis totam decimam castanearum de Dena." In the court before the house at Hagley-Hall in Worcestershire, the seat of lord Lyttelton, are two vast sweet chestnut-trees, which seem to be at least two, if not three hundred years old. And Mr. Evelyn, in his SYLVA, p. 232. mentions one, of an enormous size, at Tortsworth in Gloucestershire, which hath continued a signal boundary to that manor, from king Stephen's time, as it stands upon record; and which tree is still living, and surrounded by many young ones, that have come up from the nuts dropped by the parent tree. Mr. Evelyn also assures us, that he had a barn framed intirely of chestnut timber, which had been cut down in its neighbourhood. In the forest of Kent, adjoining to Suffex, there still remain several large old chestnut-stubs, which were left by the woodmen as termini, or boundaries, either of parishes, or private property. Besides this, there are to this day, in the north-east part of Kent, several large woods, consisting principally of chestnut trees and stubs. In the parish of Milton, near Sittingborne, is a manor, called Norwood CASTENEY, otherwife CHESTENEY, from its situation among chestnut-woods, which reach to the highway from London to Dover, and give name to a hill between Newington and Sittingborne, it being called CHESTNUT-HILL; the chestnut trees growing plentifully on each side of it, and in woods round it for many miles. And by the Particulars for Leafes of Crown-Lands in Kent, temp. Eliz. Roll iii. No. 8. now in the

Augmentation-

The churches in Normandy are very handsome edifices, shaped like a cross, and built with free-stone, of which there is great plenty throughout the province, but more particularly in the neighbourhood of Caen. This stone, which in its colour and quality greatly resembles that of the Isle of Portland, is in high esteem, large quantities of it being annually conveyed by water to several provinces of the kingdom; but the exportation of it out of France is strictly prohibited, inasmuch that, when it is to be sent by sea, the owner of the stone, as well as the master of the vessel on board of which it is shipped, is obliged to give security, that it shall not be sold to foreigners\*. There are very few towers to the churches in this province, the fashion running almost every where into spires, or steeples; some of which are so contrived with open-work, as to let in light enough to see the bells move.

The steeple usually rises from the centre of the fabric, being placed over the intersection of the cross; some few parochial churches excepted, which consist of a nave only; in which case the steeple is generally built at the west end: but this is not an invariable rule; for the steeple of the church of Muids, and that of Gaillon, are on the south side.

The entrance is always by a descent of three or four steps, contrary to the assertion of Mr. Stavely, that the Normans made their churches with ascents into them.

The principal churches consist of a nave and two side aisles, besides the cross aisles; and of a choir, which is circular at the east end, and behind which

Augmentation-office, it appears that there is, in the same parish of Milton, a wood, containing two hundred and seventy-eight acres and a half, called CHESTON, otherwise CHESTNUT WOOD. To conclude, my worthy friend, Edward Hafted, esquire, of Sutton at Hone, near Dartford in Kent, F. R. S. and F. S. A. assures me, that one of his tenants at Newington, a few years since, grubbed up forty acres of wood, which were entirely chestnut.

\* Formerly great quantities of this stone were brought to England; London bridge, Westminster abbey, and many other of our public edifices, being built therewith. See Stow's Survey of London, edit. 1633, p. 31, 32, &c. See also Rot. Liter. Patent. Norman. de anno 6 Hen. V. p. 1 m. 22. "de quarreliis alba petrae in suburbio villa de Caen annexandis dominio regis pro reparatione ecclesiarum, castrorum, et fortallitorum, tam in Anglia quam in Normannia." See also Rot. Normanniae de anno 9 Hen. V. m. 31. dorf. "de arrestando naves pro transporatione lapidum et petrarum pro constructione abbatis Sancti Petri de Westminster à partibus Cadomi." Ibid: m. 30. "pro domo Jesu de Bethleem de Shene, de lapidibus in quarreliis circa villam de Cadomo capienda, pro constructione ecclesie, claustris, et cellarum domus praedita." See also Rot. Franciae de anno 35 Hen. VI. m. 2. "pro salvo conductu ad supplicationem abbatis et conventus Beati Petri de Westmonasterii pro mercatoribus de Caen in Normannia, veniendis in Angliam cum lapidibus de Caen pro aedificatione monasterii praediti. Teste Rege apud Westm. 15 die Augusti." See also Rot. Franciae de anno 38 Hen. VI. m. 23. "de salvo conductu pro nave de Caen in regnum Angliae venienda cum lapidibus de Caen pro reparatione monasterii de Westminster. Teste rege apud Westm. 9 die Maii."

which usually stands a chapel of the Virgin Mary. The font is always placed at the west end, and is either of stone or marble, and generally of an hexagonal or octagonal form. The holy water is kept in an oblong stone or marble basin, placed in different parts of the church, but near the doors. In some of the country parish-churches I observed the rood, which is the figure of our Saviour upon the cross, attended with the figures of the virgin Mary on the right hand, and St. John on the left, in wood, and placed in a loft over the screen which divides the body of the church. The organ, in cathedrals, is generally placed close to the west wall, in order to preserve the perspective; and for the same reason there are no pews in the Norman churches; the congregation, instead thereof, using chairs. The pulpit does not stand near the reading-desk, as in the English churches; but in the nave, below the screen which separates it from the chancel.

The Normans are strangers to the ringing of bells harmoniously in peals, as is done in England; it being their custom to ring no more than three bells at any one time. This is done at morning, noon, and night, to put people at work in mind to say an *AVE MARIA* at those particular times; a practice introduced with the Rosary, when the devotion to the Virgin Mary came into vogue: as also, to give notice of a death; in which case they are sounded in a peculiar manner, so that the hearers are thereby informed whether the deceased be a man, a woman, a boy, or a girl.

The COVREFEU or CURFEU BELL exists almost every where; and yet the ignorance of the people of all ranks is such, that they are intirely unacquainted with its history. At Caen they call it LA RETRAITE, and fancy that it was instituted to recall the soldiers to their quarters. In other places they considered it as intended to summon the people to attend the Compline, or last daily service of the Roman Catholic church, which anciently was performed at eight o'clock in the evening, though it now begins at five. The institution of the curfeu-bell is generally attributed to William the Conqueror, who is said, after his conquest of England, to have ordered, that it should be rung at eight o'clock at night, and that then all persons should retire to their own houses, and put out their fire and candle; he thereby politically intending to prevent all private meetings and cabals among the English, who, he apprehended, were inclined to contrive a revolt; and that, finding the good effect of this injunction in England, he introduced it into Normandy. Some persons however are of opinion, and that not without good grounds, that the ringing the curfeu-bell was instituted by duke William before his conquest of England, and in the year 1061. upon the following occasion. The duke, say they, having summoned a provincial council to be held at the church de Sainte Paix de Tous Saints at Caen, which he had then lately built, took effectual

care to stop all commotions and disorders during the time of that assembly, by ordaining the strict observance of a state of tranquillity, which he called LA TRIEVE DE DIEU; and that, finding the good effect of this ordinance, he enjoined the continuance of it all over Normandy, and from thence introduced it into England\*.

The doors and windows of the ancient Norman churches have either round or pointed arches, from which some judgement may be formed of the age of the churches.

Before I consider the two species of arches so often mentioned in the course of this work, it may be necessary to make some observations on the mode of the ancient churches in England.

That the Christian faith was very early received in Britain, is an indubitable fact, although our historians are far from being agreed as to who was the particular person that opened to us the light of the gospel by first preaching it in this part of the globe. That great and blessed work hath been attributed to Joseph of Arimathea, to St. Peter, to St. Paul, and to Simon Zealotes, each of whom hath met with advocates for supporting his claim thereto, and for having erected the first Christian oratory in Britain. However, I shall not in this place enter into a discussion of that controversy, but refer the reader to bishop Goodwin, sir Henry Spelman, archbishop Usher, doctor Cave, and more especially to bishop Stillingfleet, who hath, in his *ORIGINES SACRE*, fully considered the whole of that matter.

The primitive churches of this island were probably very mean fabrics, built, like the houses of the Britons, with wood, and thatched on the top. Sir Henry Spelman, in his *CONCILIA*, vol. i. p. 11. hath given us an imaginary icon of the chapel pretended to have been built by Joseph of Arimathea at Glastonbury, and which, upon the authority of an ancient history of that abbey, he assures us, was sixty feet in length and twenty-six in breadth, and built with large wooden stakes, wattled or interwoven with rods or withs of wood, in the manner of a modern hurdle. Whether that particular chapel did or did not ever exist, I shall not determine; but it is certain, that many Christian churches, built of wood, are mentioned by the historians, as existing

\* In Normandy, we see, this bell directs the people when to say their prayers. It might formerly be of the same use in England; or the custom of ringing it might be kept up, with a view to inform the meaner sort of people, who had neither clocks or almanacks, how the time went. So at this day, the curfeu-bell of St. Martin's in Oxford, and of some other places in England, where the custom of ringing it still continues, besides pointing out to the inhabitants the hours of four in the morning and eight in the evening, instructs them in the day of the month likewise.

existing in various parts of Britain, in the early ages of Christianity. However, these were all, or at least most of them, destroyed, either under the Roman persecutions, or by the outrages of the Saxons before their conversion; so that we are entirely at a loss for any further knowledge of their structure. There is, however, one church still remaining in this kingdom, which, though erected in the Saxon times, seems to have been built upon the plan, and according to the mode, of the ancient British churches; its sides and ends being entirely composed of large stakes or piles of wood. This remarkable church is at Greensted in Essex. The society of Antiquaries of London, some years since, published a print of it\*, together with an account thereof drawn up by the late Smart Lethuillier, esquire, and which I have inserted below†.

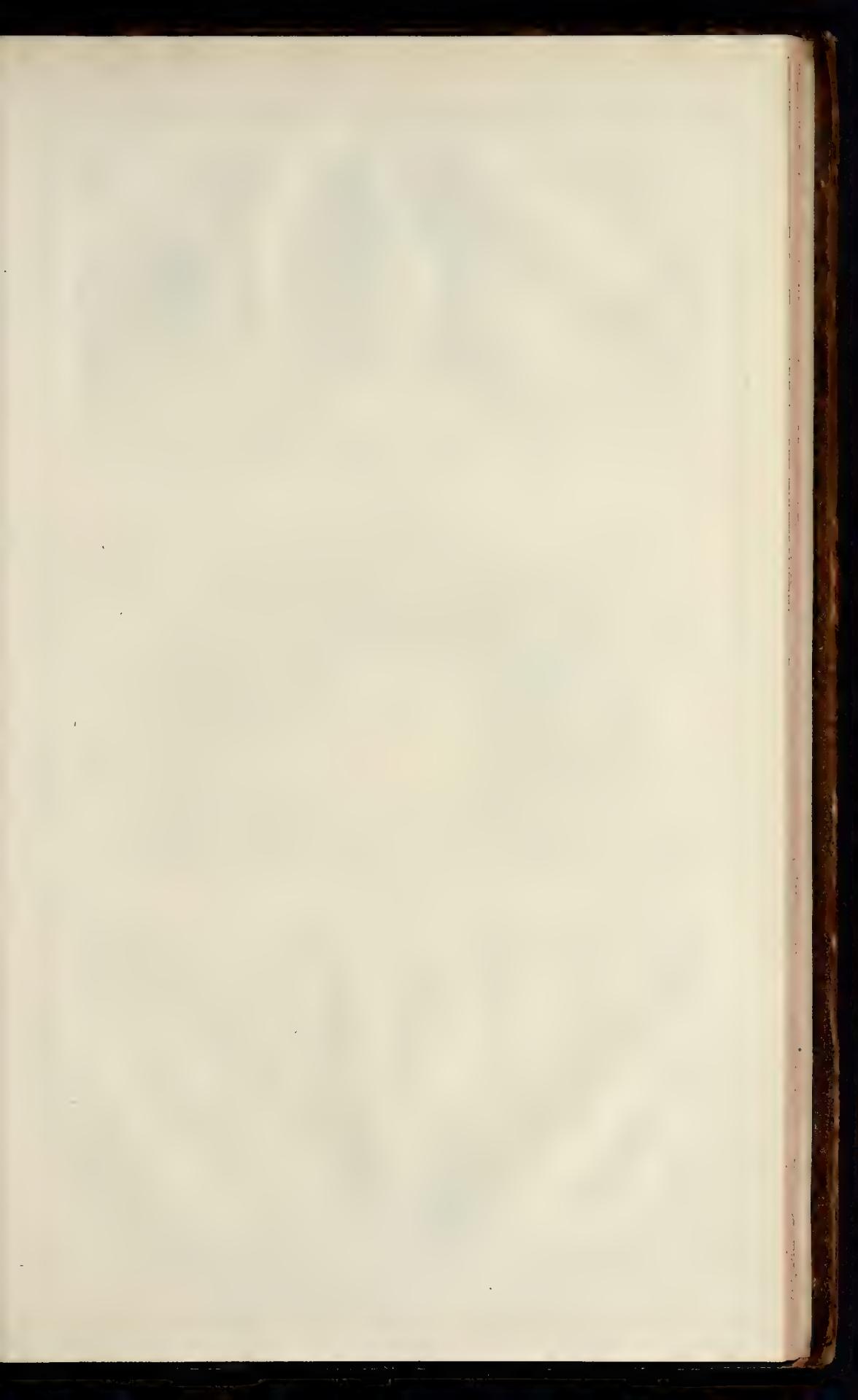
As to churches built of stone, the oldest we know of is that mentioned by William of Malmesbury, who says “that the blessed confessor Ninias, or “Ninian, whom chronology places about the year 432, built a church of “white stone in the confines of England and Scotland, which seemed at that  
“ time

\* Works of the Society of Antiquaries, vol. ii. plate 7.

† The nave or body of this church, which renders it so remarkable, is entirely composed of the trunks of large oaks, split and roughly hewed on both sides. They are set upright, and close to each other; being let into a fill at the bottom, and a plate at the top, where they are fastened with wooden pins. This was the whole of the original fabric, which yet remains entire, though much corroded and worn by length of time. It is twenty-nine feet nine inches long, fourteen feet wide, and five feet six inches high, on the sides, which supported the primitive roof. The inhabitants have a tradition, that the corpse of a dead king once rested in this church; which seems to have been founded upon the accounts given us by some of our old writers; for in a manuscript, entitled *VITA ET PASSIO SANCTI EDMUNDI*, there is this passage: “A: D. MX. et anno regis ETHELREDI XXX. “S. Edmundus propter infestationem Turkilli, comitis Danorum, Londoniam est ab Ailwino trans-“latus; sed tertio anno sequente ad Bedricesworthe est reversus.” And soon after, it is said, “Qui-“dam apud Stapleford hospitio recepit corpus ejus in redeundo de London (1).” And in another manuscript, cited in the Monasticon, and entitled *REGISTRUM COENOBII SANCTI EDMUNDI*, it is further added, “Idem apud Aungre hospitabatur, ubi in ejus memoria lignea capella permanet usque “hodie (2).” Now the parish of Aungre, or Ongar, adjoins to that of Greensted, where this church is situated: and that the ancient road from London into Suffolk lay through Oldford, Abridge, Stapleford, Greensted, Dunmow and Clare, we learn not only from tradition, but likewise from several remains of it, which are still visible. It seems not improbable therefore, that this rough and unpolished fabric was first erected as a sort of shrine for the reception of the corpse of St. Edmund, which, in its return from London to Bedricesworthe, or Bury, as Lydgate says, was carried in a chest (3). And, as we are told by the register above mentioned, that it remained afterwards in memory of that transaction, so it might, in process of time, with proper additions made to it, be converted into a parish-church; for we find by Newcourt, that Simon Feverel succeeded John Lodet as rector of Greensted juxta Ongar, in 1328. He says likewise, that Richard de Lucy very probably divided the parishes of Grinsted and Aungre, and built the church at Aungre, in the reign of Henry II. and that those two churches, which are distant from each other but a quarter of a mile, were united in the reign of Edward VI. but divided again in that of queen Mary (4).

(1) In Biblioth. Lambethana, No. 362.  
(2) Dugdale Monast. Anglic. vol. i. p. 293.

(3) Life of King Edmund, manuscript.  
(4) Newcourt's Repertor. vol. ii. p. 288, 449.

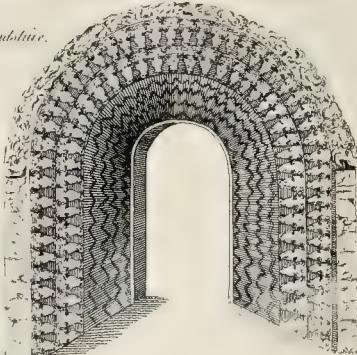


SAXON BUILDINGS.

PL. XI.

West door of the Church in Oxfordshire.

South door of Tickenete Church in Rutlandshire.

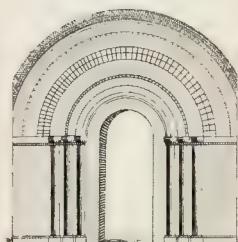


West end of the Priory Church of St. Leonard near Stamford in Lincolnshire.

Arch between the Nave & Chancel of Tickenete Church.



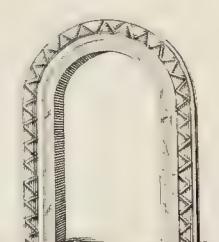
NORMAN BUILDINGS.



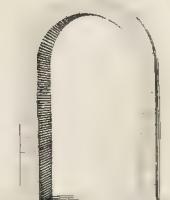
West door of the Abbey Church of the Trinity at Ely.



West door of the Abbey Church of St. Stephen at Ely.



West door of the Parish Church of Beaugisland in Normandy.



Arch in the Ruins of Reading Abbey in Berkshire.

John Thorpe Esq. F.S.A.

Contributes this Plate.



J. Thorpe Esq.

" time a miracle to the Britons; and that thence it had its name of CANDIDA CASA \*." Bede † calls it by the same name; and Cambden‡ acquaints us, that it stood in a place called WHIT-HERN ||, which is in Galway, in the southern part of Scotland.

The Saxons, being converted to Christianity in the seventh century, at first altered some of their heathen temples into places of Christian worship, and soon after, began to build their cathedral, conventional, and parochial churches with stone instead of wood §; many of which edifices are at this day extant. A list of some of them is inserted in the notes †.

That some idea may be formed of what is here meant by Saxon architecture, the reader is referred to PLATE XIII. in which are engraven the south door of Tikencote church, and some other buildings, confessedly the works of our Saxon ancestors.

These Saxons, on their arrival in England, having before their eyes such edifices as the Romans had left behind them, took their idea of building from those structures; so that, in my opinion, what is usually called SAXON architecture,

\* " CANDIDA CASA vocatur locus in extremis Angliae juxta Scotiam finibus, &c." William of Malmesbury de Gestis Pontificum Angl. lib. iii.

† " Locus ad provinciam Berniciorum pertinens vulgo vocatur AD CANDIDAM CASAM, eò quod ibi Nirias ecclesiam lapide, infolio Britonibus more, fecerit." Bedæ Hist. lib. iii. cap. 4.

‡ Britannia, vol. ii. p. 1200.

|| *ƿitƿenne*, mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle, p. 21, 6o. is derived from *ƿitƿ*, White, and *ƿenne*, a Secret Place.

§ In the year 1065. Edward the Confessor, as we are informed by Stow's Annals, p. 97. built the church of Wilton with stone, being before of wood.

† Stewkeley church, in Buckinghamshire; Warwick church, near Carlisle, in Cumberland; the old guild-hall at Exeter; Studland church, in Dorsetshire; Barfreston church, in Kent; two door-caes of the church of Patrickeburne, in Kent; the church of Crowle, in Lincolnshire; Iffley church, in Oxfordshire; part of the church of Hales-Owen in Shropshire, and St. Kenelm's chapel there; St. James's steeple at St. Edmond's Bury, in Suffolk; Tisbury church, in Staffordshire; the chapel of St. Mary, adjoining to the south side of the parish-church of Kingston upon Thames, in Surry; the door-cae of the portail of Pedmore church, in Worcestershire; the undercroft of Worcester cathedral; the chapel of St. Mary in Criptis, in York cathedral; the remaining part of the hospital of St. Leonard, in York; the porch of Ouse-Bridge chapel, at York; the pillars and arches in the ancient chapel of St. William on Ouse-Bridge, at York; Addle church, near Leeds, in Yorkshire; the church porch of St. Dennis, in Walmgate, at York; Edward the Confessor's chapel, at Ilip, in Oxfordshire; St. Peter's church, in Oxford; the porch of St. Margaret's church, at York; the portail of St. Magdalen's chapel, adjoining to the bishop's palace, at Hereford; the undercroft of Canterbury cathedral; the stair-cae leading to the registry, near Canterbury cathedral; the north front of the Benedictine priory, at Canterbury; Greensted church in Essex; the church in Dover castle; &c. &c. &c.

tecture, is no other than the architecture used by the Romans, greatly corrupted and loaded with uncouth ornaments, in a mode peculiar to those northern people. This may perhaps account for what is mentioned by Bede\* and sir Henry Spelman†, who tell us, that Naitan, king of the Picts, about the year 714. sent to Ceolfred, the abbot, for some experienced architects to build him a church of stone, *MORE ROMANORUM*; which request the abbot complied with‡.

However, from the appearance of the Saxon churches still remaining, I am inclined to think, that the round arch was the principal, if not the only part of the Roman architecture retained by the Saxons, yet greatly disfigured by the strange ornaments which they introduced in the dressings. This is mentioned in opposition to the pointed arches, which I apprehend were not introduced till near the end of the twelfth century.

The Normans, during the same period, seem to have used the like mode of architecture in building their cathedral, conventional, and parochial churches, as was practised by our Saxon ancestors in Britain, except in respect of the ornaments. This will evidently appear by comparing the church of St. Thomas l'Abbatu, in PLATE IX. with the several Saxon buildings in PLATE XIII. A short time before the Conquest, the Normans seem to have intirely disused what they till then had considered as ornaments, and which were still retained by the Saxons. From thenceforward the Normans used the round arch, with mouldings divested of all ornament whatsoever, except occasionally a zig-zag, which they sometimes introduced, as in the church of Bourgachard, which is engraven in PLATE XIII.

The two abbeys of St. Stephen and the Holy Trinity, at Caen, being royal foundations, we may reasonably conclude, that they were built in the most magnificent and elegant manner of that age. And, indeed, the churches of those abbeys, which remain intire to this day, sufficiently shew, by their good proportion, that the architect was a perfect master in his profession. All the arches of these two churches, as well those which form the doors and windows, as those which divide the nave from the aisles, are round, excepting only the arches of the inside of the choir of the church of St. Stephen,

which,

\* Bede's Ecclesiastical History, book v. chap. 22.

† Spelmanni Concilia, tom. i. fol. 220.

‡ "Naitanus misit legatos ad virum venerabilem Ceolfridum, abbatem monasterii beatorum apostolorum Petri et Pauli, quod est ad ostium Uvyri amnis, et juxta amnem Tinam, in loco qui vocatur INGRIVUM; et architectos fibi mitti petit, qui, juxta MOREM ROMANORUM, ecclesiam de lapide ingente ipsius facerent; cuius religiosis votis ac precibus favens reverendissimus abbas Ceolfridus, misit architectos quos petebat." Spelman. CONCIL. VOL. I. p. 220.

which, having been greatly damaged by the Calvinists in 1562. (who undermined the pillars which supported the great steeple in the middle of the church, so that it fell down and destroyed the\* choir) has since been repaired, and the arches thereof made pointed according to the manner of the time in which it was repaired. The plain round arch may therefore be deemed the fashion of the Conqueror's age, and agreeable to the simplicity then used. It is further observable, that neither of the two abbey-churches of St. Stephen and the Trinity have any kind of ornaments about them: and I made the same observation in all the other churches wherein I saw round arches; of which though I have only mentioned a few, yet I took notice of several in my return from Normandy to Paris, but thought it needless to set down their names, chusing rather to look upon these two abbies as my model, being pretty sure of the dates of their foundation.

Another observation I made, was, that where country churches have been enlarged, and had additional buildings annexed to them, the west end has often round arches and no ornaments; which induced me to think, that the west end of many churches in France was the oldest part of the fabric. Of this I was convinced, when I saw the royal abbey of St. Dennis near Paris, where the west end of the church, which is known to be the oldest part of it, has to this day round arches. I am therefore induced to think, that the round-arched buildings without ornaments are to be considered as the modern Norman architecture since the Conquest; and that the pointed arch succeeded, and brought with it the ornaments added in after-times: in which case it must be observed, that the width of the windows is enlarged; for the windows in the two abbey-churches above mentioned are narrow, as are all those I have seen in the round-arched churches before mentioned. This conjecture is the more probable, as the number of round-arched buildings in Normandy is much less than those with the pointed arch; and this, in my opinion, seems to denote the former to be the oldest. It may likewise be added, that the mouldings and turnings, in the old round-arched churches there, very much resemble what I have seen in some round-arched churches in England, which have been thought by some of my learned friends to be Saxon buildings; but after what I have seen in this tour, I cannot be of that opinion, but rather apprehend them to be built by some of the Normans, who enjoyed estates here, given them by the Conqueror, who introduced, as much as in him lay, the laws, customs, and language of the Normans, and most probably their method of building.

With

\* " Ce fut en cette même année, 1562. que les religioneires détruisirent le clocher du milieu de cette église : ils l'avoient sappé, espérant qu'il renverferoit par sa chute tout le reste de l'édifice ; mais il ne ruina qu'une partie du chœur, qui fut depuis réparé."—Huet Origines de la Ville de Caen, in 8vo, Rouen 1702, p. 248.

With regard to some buildings which I have mentioned to have a mixture of the round and pointed arch together, such as the west front of the church of Pont-Audemer, where the middle window hath a pointed arch, and is wider than the two side ones which have round arches, I do not pretend to account. Possibly there was originally but one round-arched window, which in after-times, being thought too small, was enlarged according to the then mode of building with pointed arches. Nor can I say any thing for the building in one of the courts of the abbey of St. Stephen at Caen, one half of which has round, the other pointed-arched windows, but that the latter might be an additional building to the former; for, if the whole edifice had been built at the same time, and the pointed arch had been in use at that time, is it not most reasonable to suppose that the architect would, for the greater beauty and variety, have mixed the round and pointed arches interchangeably? This mixture may also be seen in the church of Malmesbury, in the tower of Tewkesbury abbey, on the west door-way at New Shoreham, and particularly at the hospital of St. Cross near Winchester, which last was built in king Stephen's reign.

I have now nothing to add to these observations, except my good wishes, that some learned and judicious antiquary, well skilled in drawing, would take the same tour, and rectify the errors and mistakes I may have undesignedly committed.

T H E E N D.

A P P E N D I X.

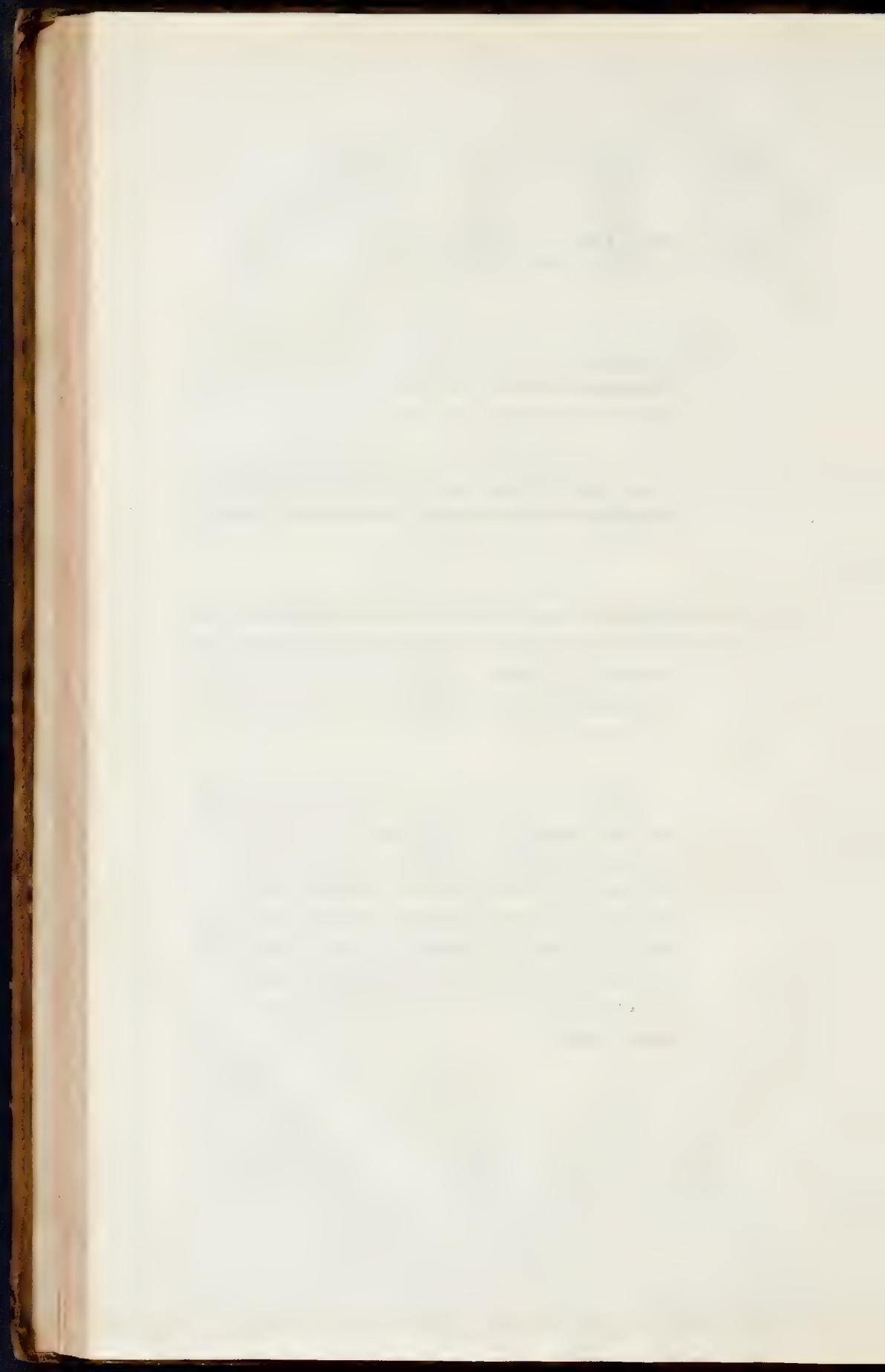
# A P P E N D I X.

NUMBER I. A Description of the Tapestries remaining in the Cathedral of Bayeux. By Smart Lethieullier, Esq; F. R. S. and F. S. A.

II. Infeudationes Militum qui debent Servitia Militaria  
Duci Normaniæ, et in quo Milit. quilibet tenetur  
ei servire. Ex Libro Rubeo Scaccarii.

III. A Description of the Basso Relievos representing the Interview of Henry VIII. King of England, with Francis I. of France, between Guines and Ardres in Picardy, on the 7 June, 1520. From Father Montfaucon's Monumens de la Monarchie Françoise.

IV. A Copy of the Appointments for King Henry VIII. and his Queen, at the Interview with the French King between Guines and Ardres, as inserted in the Original Convention concluded between the Two Monarchs. As also the Appointment for the Kinge and the Quene to Canterbury, and so to Calais and Gwisnes, to the Meting of the Frenche King, A. 1520. Copied from a Manuscript in the Lambeth Library.



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# A P P E N D I X.

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## N U M B E R I.

### A Description of the TAPESTRY remaining in the Cathedral of BAYEUX,

By SMART LETHIEULLIER, Esq; F. R. S. and F. S. A.

Now first published from his Original Manuscript, in the Library  
of the late THOMAS TYNDAL, Esq; F. R. S. and F. S. A.  
which is at present in the Possession of his Widow.

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## I N T R O D U C T I O N.

THE following PLATES were published by the learned father Bernard de Montfaucon, in his work entitled *LES MONUMENS DE LA MONARCHIE FRANÇOISE*: but, as they relate in a more particular manner to our English history, he favoured me, at my request, with a separate set of them.

Monsieur de Boze, secretary to the academy of Belles Lettres, found, some years ago, among the manuscripts of the famous monsieur Foucaut, an illuminated drawing of one part of them, and communicated it to monsieur Lancelot, who, discovering the purport of the history it pointed at, thought it worthy of a dissertation, which he read before that academy on the 21st day of July, 1724. He therein declares his ignorance from whence this drawing was taken, and whether the original was in painting, carving, basso relievo, or glass windows; but for many reasons conjectures it to be nearly coeval with the event it represents. He farther illustrates it with many curious observations.

The indefatigable industry of father Montfaucon would not permit him to be contented with the fore-mentioned fragment. He wrote to every part of France, from whence he could hope to get better information; and recollecting that monsieur Foucaut had been intendant of Normandy, he conjectured this drawing came either from Caen, or Bayeux. In this he was confirmed by an answer he received from the R. P. Mathurin l'Archer, prior of St. Vigor de Bayeux, who informed him that the original was a piece of tapestry, preserved to this day in the cathedral church of that city; that it is about thirty feet in length, and one foot and a half broad; and that they had another piece, continuing the same history, which was two hundred and thirty-two feet long, and of the same breadth; that this tapestry was used, on certain festivals, to adorn the church; and that the most ancient account that they have of it is in an inventory of the ornaments belonging to Notre Dame de Bayeux, taken in the year 1476. wherein it is thus described.

“ Item une tente, tres longue et etroite, de telle a broderie de ymages et eferpteaux faisans representation de la conquest d'Angleterre; la quelle est tendue environ la neif de l'egleise, le jour et par les oœstaves des reliques.”

By tradition, it is called DUKE WILLIAM'S TOILETTE, and said to be the work of Matilda his queen, and the ladies of her court, after he obtained the crown of England.

Father Montfaucon having obtained a drawing of this second part, published them both together, with his observations upon them; and monsieur Lancelot reassumed his former subject in another dissertation, which he read before the academy on the 9th day of May, 1730.

There are many circumstances mentioned in this tapestry, which, being omitted by all our historians, are a sort of proof of its being done at the very time, and by one thoroughly conversant in great affairs: and, as Matilda is recorded for a virtuous princess, greatly interested in the fame and happiness of her husband, it is not improbable that she should employ some of her hours, according to the fashion of that age, in working with her needle, and at the same time in leaving a monument of one of the most glorious and successful enterprizes that ever were undertaken by a prince of his rank. The history was undoubtedly intended to be continued to duke William's coronation, but left unfinished, perhaps by the death, or other avocation, of the queen.

The shape of the arms, the apparel of the soldiers, with many other circumstances, point out its great antiquity; and, as we have nothing of that kind

kind nearly cœval with it, it cannot but afford a pleasure to see so singular a monument brought to light, after having lain in obscurity above fix hundred years. Why this tapestry should be found at Bayeux; rather than at Caen, or Rouen, may probably be conjectured from queen Matilda's having presented, or left it to Odo, bishop of that see. He was brother, by the mother's side, to duke William; and had been very instrumental in his obtaining the crown of England; soon after which he was made earl of Kent, and regent of the kingdom when William went into Normandy. He is recorded to have been very munificent to his church; and as this tapestry has belonged to it beyond all record, there is no other period so probable when it should come into their possession.

The scene of history represented in the first piece of this tapestry, is the **EMBASSY OF EARL HAROLD**, from Edward the Confessor, to William duke of Normandy, with the accidents that happened to him in that undertaking.

All our historians agree, that Harold made this journey to duke William some time before the death of Edward the Confessor; but they differ very greatly in the manner and cause of it. William of Malmesbury, and after him Matthew Paris, and Camden, tell us that Harold, diverting himself in a fishing-boat upon the coast of Sussex, was by a tempest driven upon the coast of Picardy.

Others say, that Harold had a desire to fetch back his brother and nephew, who were hostages in the hands of duke William; and to that end obtained leave of Edward the Confessor to undertake this voyage; and that, being embarked, he was by a tempest driven as aforesaid. Eadmerus, a disciple of St. Anselm, an author almost cotemporary with the fact, tells the story in the same manner, and is exactly copied by J. Brompton, Henry Knyghton, and Ralph Higden, all authors of the fourteenth century.

But the best account given us of this affair seems to be that related by Ingulphus, monk of St. Valery en Caux, abbot of Croyland in Lincolnshire, and secretary to William the Bastard; who has left us a history which finishes about the year 1087. With him agree William of Poitiers, archdeacon of Lisieux, William Gemetenfis, and Odericus Vitalis, all cotemporary historians.

According to these authors, it was king Edward himself who sent Harold into Normandy, to assure duke William of his having destined him for his successor to the crown of England, as he had before informed him by Robert archbishop of Canterbury; and to this account the tapestry before us seems best to agree, as will appear by the following explanation of the figures therein represented.

There

There is a small border, which runs at the top and bottom of the tapestry, with several figures of men, beasts, flowers, and even some fables, which have nothing to do with the history, but are only ornaments. At the end of every particular scene there is a tree, by way of distinction; and over many of the principal figures there are inscriptions, but many of them now worn out.

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### E X P L A N A T I O N of the T A P E S T R Y.

**T**HE first figure that presents itself is that of a king sitting on a throne; his crown upon his head, and sceptre in his left hand; in action, as appears by the attitude of his right hand, of giving orders to two of his courtiers. The throne is of a plain simple form, such as we meet with on the seals of our earliest kings: the arms of it end in dogs heads. Over it there was an inscription: though now obliterated, yet enough remains to convince us that it was REX EDWARDVS.

This figure, no doubt, represents king Edward the Confessor giving orders to Harold to depart forthwith, upon his embassy to William duke of Normandy.

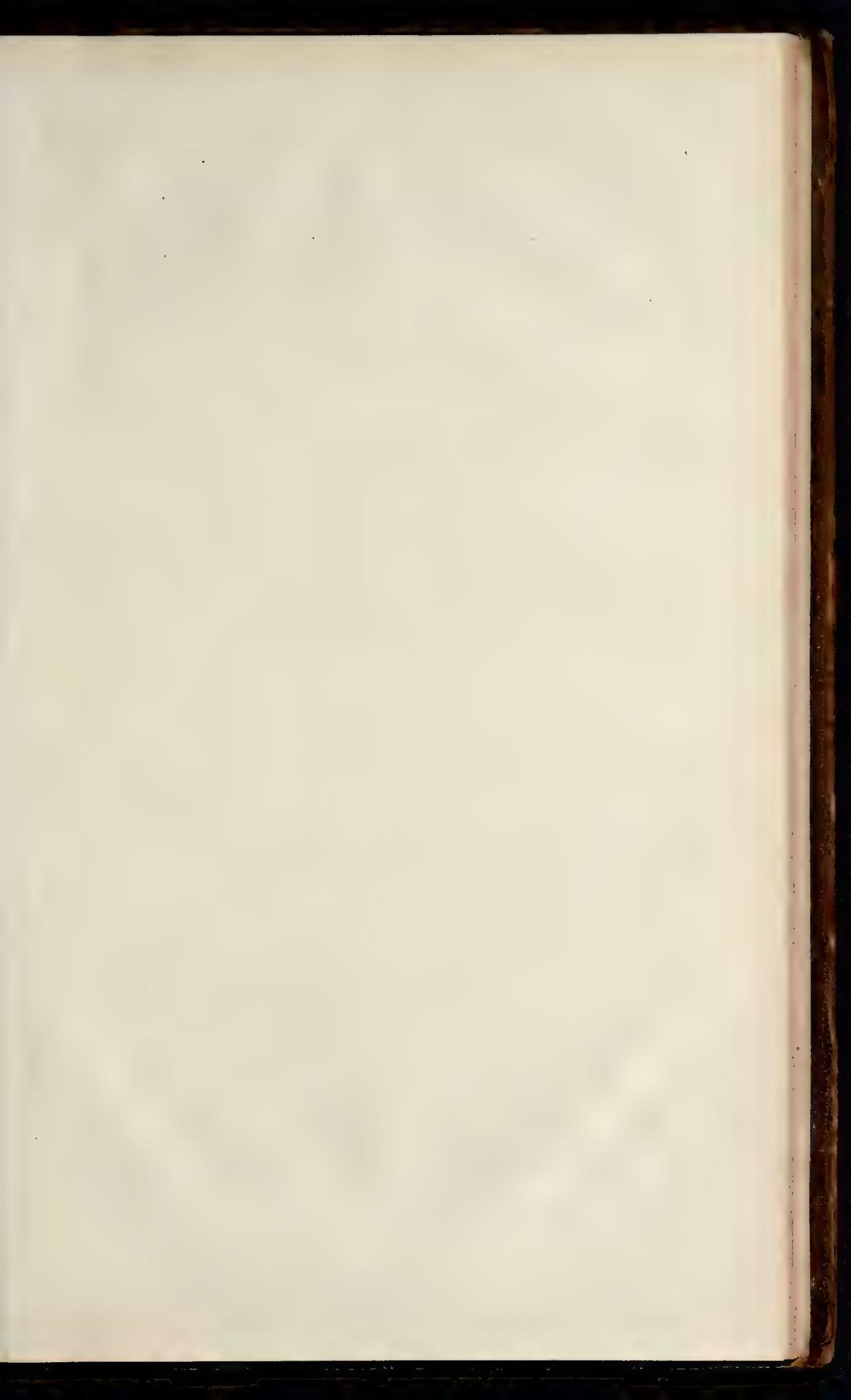
Harold, having received his orders, sets forward upon his journey. He is represented on horseback, his hawk upon his fist, and his dogs running before him. Over his head we see the following inscription:

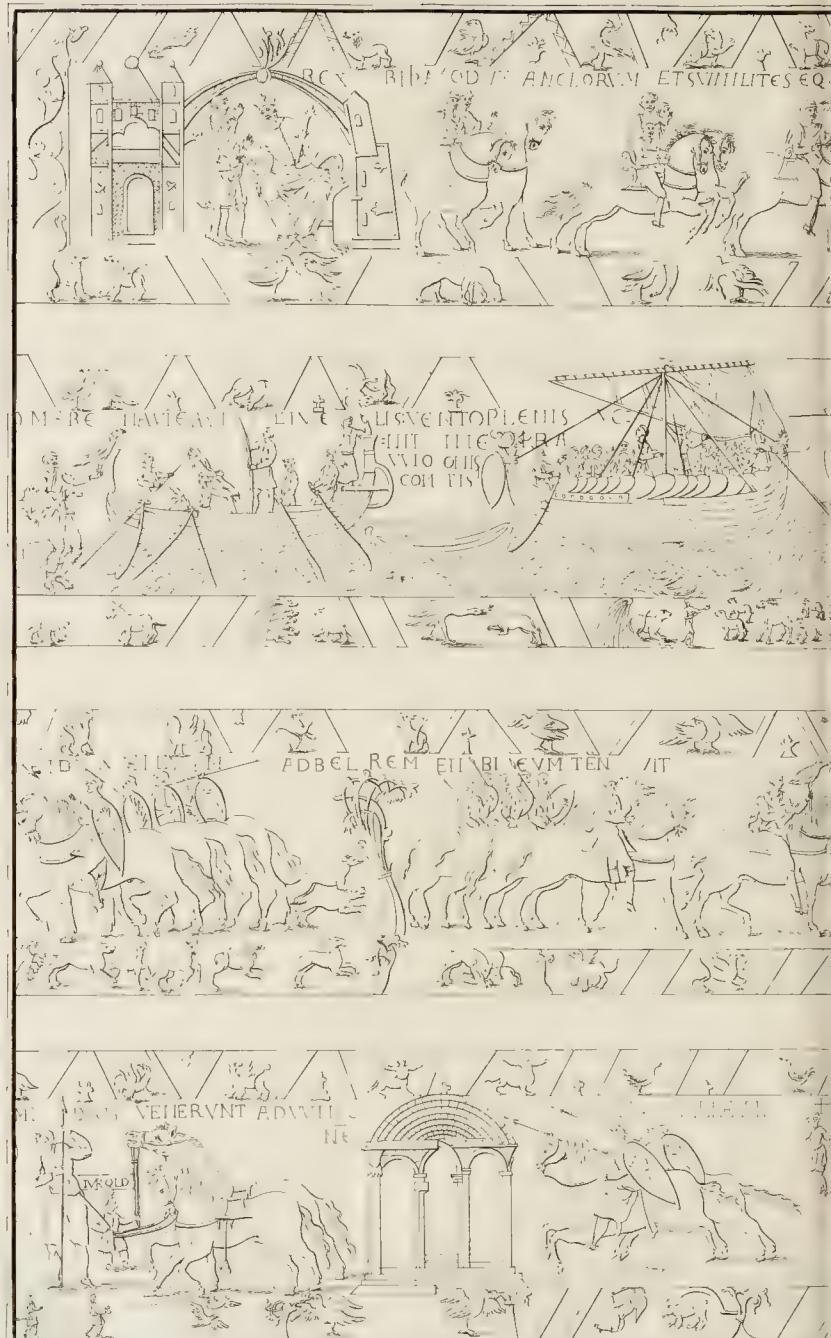
HAROLDVS DVX ANGLORVM ET SVI MILITES  
EQVITANT AD BOSHAM.

He is called DVX ANGLORVM, not as a title proper to him, but in consideration of his being the first man in the kingdom, next to the king, who had married his sister: “ Cunctorum suæ dominationis comitem, divitiis, “ et honore, ac potentia, maximum,” says Gulielmus Gemetenfis. Ingulphus calls him “ major domus regiae;” and those which the inscription calls SVI MILITES, Eadmerus calls “ ditiores et honestiores homines fuī,” some of his first or principal vassals.

It is well known, to persons conversant in antiquity, that the great men of those times had only two ways of being accoutred when they set out upon a journey; either in the habiliments of war, or for the chace. Harold, as going on an errand of peace, we find here represented in the latter.

The









The bird upon the fist was a mark of great nobility. We see it frequently upon seals, and miniatures, in that age, of ladies as well as men: and so sacred was this bird esteemed, that we find it prohibited, in the ancient laws, for any one to give his hawk, or his sword, as part of his ransom. “ In compositionem Wirigildi volumus ut ea dentur quæ in lege continentur, excepto accipitre et spatha.”\* And severe fines we find laid on those who should steal another’s hawk.

Mr. Lancelot cites many other passages, to prove the esteem the nobility placed on those birds; which, being foreign to the immediate business, I shall pass over; but observe that Harold, in regard to his dignity, is the only one of all his suite who has the bird upon his fist.

The inscription shews he is marching towards Bosham. This is a small sea-port on the coast of Sussex, which was his own property, and had (as Walter Mapes tells the story) been obtained by earl Godwin, his father, from the archbishop of Canterbury, by fraud.

A little farther we see the figure of a church; over it, the word ECCLESIA; and before the doors, two men with bending knees, and arms across, in a posture of devotion. This probably denotes Harold offering up his prayers for a prosperous voyage, at the little monastery that Bede tells us there was at Bosham. “ Ubi Dicul Scotus monachus monasteriolum habuit per modum cum, et quinque aut sex fratres, paupere vitâ Domino famulantes.” What follows is a number of people, in a sort of hall, drinking out of cups and horns; probably Harold’s suite, taking refreshment before they embarked. A little farther, Harold, having his hawk upon his fist, is seen advancing towards the vessel; and one of his attendants is calling the others to come away, who soon follow him, some of them carrying his dogs under their arms, and some oars. Harold himself has his garments tucked up, and appears to wade some way in the water, before he can get to his vessel.

These vessels are low-built, have benches for the rowers, and it is not easy to discern between the poop and the prow. There appears a rudder, main-mast, anchor, &c. By the form and equipment it is easy to see these are not common fishing-boats; which is another argument that Harold’s voyage was a voyage of pomp and dignity, and not of surprize.

Over this part of the fragment are these words:

HIC HAROLD MARE NAVIGAVIT ET VELIS VENTO PLENIS  
VENIT IN TERRAM WIDONIS COMITIS.

b

Here

\* Capitula, five Leges Ecclesiasticae et Civiles Caroli Magni et Ludovici Pii, lib. iv. tit. 21, in Lindenbrogii Codice Legum Antiquarum, p. 895.

Here are represented two vessels, rowing, with full sail, and a small skiff by the side of one of them. All the sailors seem to be in action. This is perhaps the moment in which they were driven upon the coast of earl Guy, contrary to their intention. Astonishment seems expressed in their faces. Harold goes down into the hloop, advances to the shore, orders them to cast anchor, and seems to speak to the people who appear upon the land. Over his head is written HAROLD. He has in his hand a long staff, such as is frequently seen upon the seal of the French kings, and other great men; and seems probably a BACULUS AUREUS, designed as a mark of honour, more than a weapon.

It is observable that Harold does not now appear in the habit of a horseman, but with a short cloak tucked up, and resembling the ancient habits of the kings and great men of that age. The WIDO COMES, upon whose territories Harold was driven, was Guy earl of Ponthieu, son to Hugh, and brother to Ingebran, his predecessors in that county. These earls were originally advocates, or protectors of the abbey of St. Riquier; and in that quality held of the abbey, Abbeville and Encre, and some other lands; but Hugh Capet, observing that the frequent depredations made by the Normans came from that side for want of defence, took from the said abbey the towns of Abbeville and Encre, and fortifying the former, gave the government of it to Hugh, great grand-father to the Guy here mentioned.

This is the époque from whence we are to date the establishment of a comté in this family, and of which, Monstreuil, and not Abbeville, continued the capital, even till after the days of this Guy; the earls styling themselves COMITES MONSTEROLII ET PONTIVI.

Many historians, and particularly the English, accuse the people of Ponthieu of making prisoners all whose ill fortune threw them upon their coast, and treating them with great barbarity, in order to extort the larger ransoms: but the people of this country are not solely to be accused of this practice; it was a right, called in that age LAGAN, and universally too much in use. Humanity has now in a great part abolished it.

It is easy to find another reason for Guy making Harold his prisoner. He was soon informed that he came from England, and was going on an embassy to William the Bastard, duke of Normandy. Guy looked upon this duke as a dangerous neighbour, and chief enemy to his family. His brother Ingebran had been killed by him in a battle, under the service of Henry king of France. Guy would not lose this opportunity of vexing William; and, had

he

he been strong enough to have detained him, it is highly probable he would never have let him go.

The earl of Ponthieu is here represented as going on a military expedition. He gives orders to arrest Harold, who appears as descending from his bark. His people are all on horseback with bucklers, and their lances pointing forward. The bucklers are charged with several devices; but these are not to be esteemed as coats of arms, since the custom of bearing such was not introduced till many years after this event.

The inscription over this part of the tapestry runs thus:

HIC APPREHENDIT WIDO HAROLDVM  
ET DVXIT EVM AD BELREM ET IBI EVM TENVIT.

The making Harold prisoner, being one scene of action, it is closed by a tree, as before observed, to distinguish it from the ensuing story.

The order in which Guy marched with his prisoner appears thus. First, there is a groupe of figures, bare-headed and without swords, except two, who seem to have the charge of them. Those are probably the vassals and other servants of earl Harold.

The earl follows on horseback; his mantle tucked back upon his shoulder; an ornament of dignity, and at that time, of triumph; his bird upon his fist, with his head advanced as ready to take wing. Earl Harold follows, without a mantle; but with his bird upon his fist, though without its grilles: his head is turned towards Harold, as being out of a condition to take a free flight: all, marks of humiliation. Harold is followed by earl Guy's cavalry, carrying their lances now upon their shoulders; and not as before, when they were going upon an enterprize.

It is now worth enquiring into the situation of this BELREM, to which earl Guy conducted his prisoner. The author of the Chronicle of Normandy\*, printed in the year 1535. says "he led him to ABBEVILLE;" but that author, having committed many other errors, is not to be credited in the present affair. It has already been observed, that Abbeville was not at that time the capital of Ponthieu, nor the residence of its counts: MONSTREUIL had that pre-eminence; and, as we find Beaurain la Ville, and Beaurain le Chateau, Castrum de Bello-ramo, about two leagues from thence, there is scarce any doubt to be made of that place being the Belrem here mentioned.

Harold

\* CHRONIQUE DE NORMANDIE, ch. cxiv. fol. 55 and 56.

Harold being conducted to Belrem, it is probable that the first consideration was his ransom. The monument before us represents his interview with earl Guy, who is sitting on a seat, in some particulars different from that of king Edward before described. Perhaps the intent was, to shew the difference between the throne of a king, and that of a count or petty prince.

Earl Guy is sitting, having his sword with the point upwards in his left hand, and with his right seeming to express the action of speaking to his prisoner. Harold stands in a posture of humility; has his sword indeed, but with the point downwards. There appear some other figures in the hall where this action is represented; probably the earl's domestics. The inscription over head says, VBI HAROLD ET WIDO PAROBOLANT.

Harold having found means to acquaint William duke of Normandy with his misfortune, the duke immediately sent two ambassadors to earl Guy, demanding the release of his prisoner. The tapestry represents the earl, as receiving these ambassadors, standing; his mantle open on the right shoulder, and tucked up from the left; a battle-axe in his hand, and in his countenance an air of haughtiness. Behind him is one of his officers, with a lance upon his shoulder. The two ambassadors are likewise standing, leaning upon their lances: one of them seems to be speaking. Over their heads this inscription:

VBI NVNTII WILLIELMI DVCIS VENERVNT AD WIDONEM.

A valet holds their horses by the bridles; over whom is written TVROLD, which may be the name of one of the ambassadors, or rather of some remarkable servant.

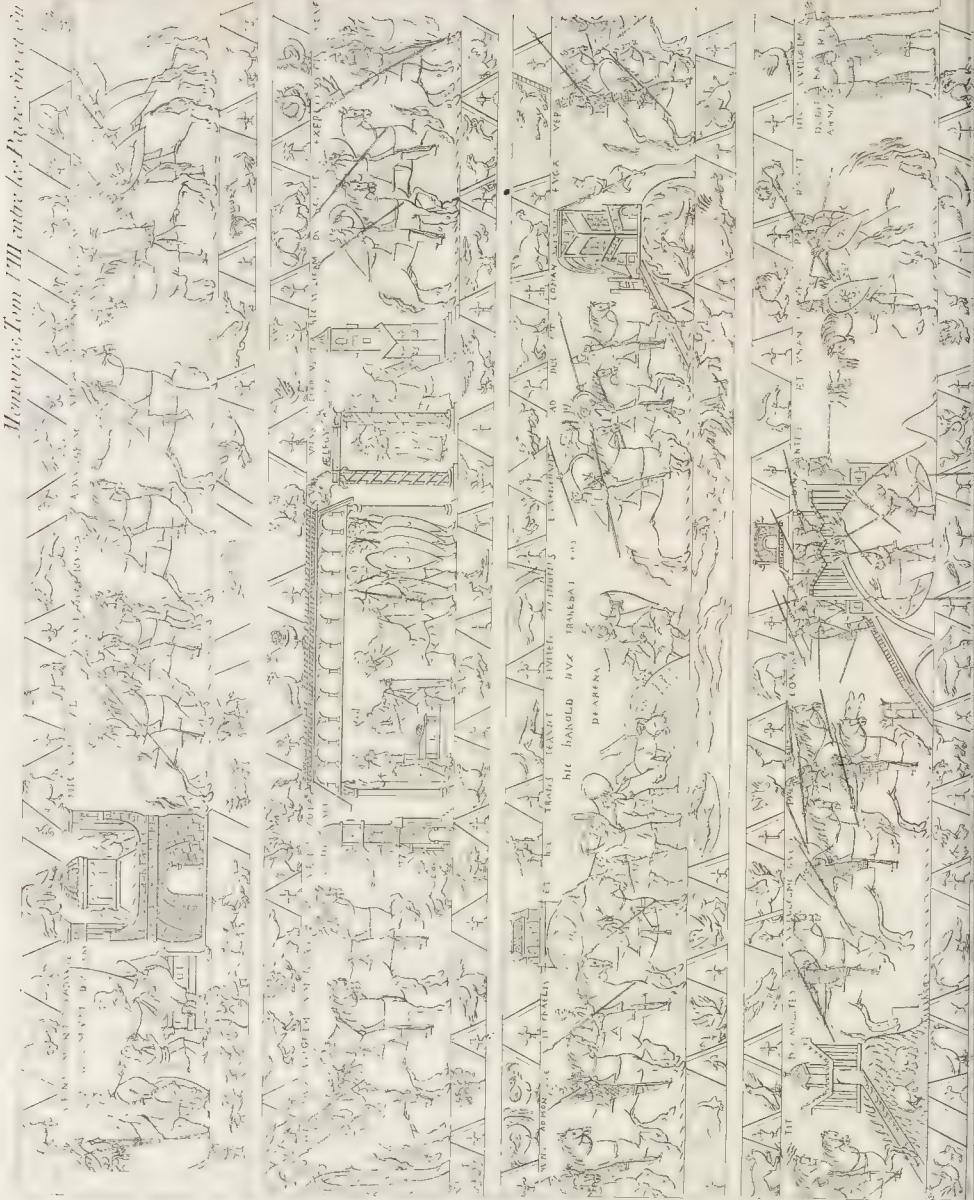
After this we may observe a sort of building, or hall; probably that of earl Guy; towards which two persons are coming on horseback, full speed. They have their lances in their right hands, with the points forwards, and the bucklers on their left arms. Over their heads are, NVNTII WILLELMI DVCIS HIC\*

These, not improbably, represent two other ambassadors, which duke William sent to the earl upon his refusing the delivery of Harold, with assurances, that, if he did not immediately comply, he would come with an army, and take him by force. This conjecture agrees perfectly with the account of this affair given by Eadmerus. Accordingly the duke set forward with an army towards Eu, the farthest city in Normandy on the frontiers of Ponthieu. Earl Guy,  
being

\* The first drawing, which was communicated to the academy of Belles Lettres by monsieur Lancelot, and on which he read his dissertation, on the 21st day of July, 1724. ended with these two horsemen and the word HIC. The remaining piece, discovered by father Montfaucon, continues on the scene of action.

ONE BELONGING TO THE WORD OF GOD. - YOUNG & RINKE INVENTORS.

*Memento Tim III introit: Pater omnia dona*



continues on the facing or reverse.

being terrified at this, brought Harold and his attendants to Eu, and delivered them to duke William. Thus this fact is related by William of Poitiers and William of Malmesbury; though some less careful writers say, that Guy only sent his prisoner to duke William.

The first scene in this second piece of the tapestry, confirms the above relation. Here is a person represented with bended knees, delivering a message to the duke, who is sitting on his throne, near his castle-gate. Over head is written VENIT NVNTIVS AD WILGELMUM DVCEM. This is doubtless one of those he had sent to earl Guy, who is returned with the earl's promise of delivering up his prisoner. Father Montfaucon seems to suspect, that, by the smallness of this messenger, it might be intended for the dwarf TUROLD, seen in a former part of this tapestry: but I rather apprehend, he is made shorter, only to shew he is kneeling; and that a person who was holding the horses in one place, is hardly employed in the delivering a message to the duke in another. Over the castle-gate are represented two centinels. The whole more probably ideal, than the representation of any real building.

After the castle, we see earl Guy on horseback, with his hawk on his fist, followed by Harold with his hawk likewise, and both with mantles on their shoulders, met by duke William and his train. The duke has a mantle on his left shoulder, and seems in action of speaking to the earl, who points to his prisoner behind him. Over them is written

\* HIC WIDO ADDVXIT HAROLDVM  
AD WILGELMVVM NORMANORVM DVCEM.

A tree, as usual, closes this scene.

Duke William, having received Harold, conducted him to his palace. The tapestry is silent as to the name of the city it was in; but William of Poitiers informs us it was at Rouen, the capital of his duchy. We see here a sort of tower; probably the gate of the city, or of the palace: and immediately follows, a large building, or hall, where the duke is represented sitting, with a guard behind him; and Harold standing in an attitude of speaking, and probably delivering the embassy he was sent upon. Behind are four persons armed; part of his suite.

In this conference, Harold gave his promise to be always true to the duke's interest. We shall, in another place, find him solemnly swearing to the same purpose,

c

William,

\* And the sentence belonging to the word HIC. Vide VENIT NVNTIVS.

William, on his part, at the same time promised Harold, to give him in marriage his daughter Adila, or Adeliza, by some called Agatha.

After this, we see the figure of a woman standing between two columns, probably intended as at the door of a chamber; and a man coming to her, and laying his hand upon her head: over them,

VBI VNVS: CLERICVS ET ÆLFGIVA.

This must probably mean to represent a secretary, or officer, coming to duke William's duchess, and relating to her the promise the duke had just made in relation to the marriage of her daughter. It must be confessed, that the name ALGIVA does not exactly agree with that given by historians to the duchess; but we must remember, that that name is very variously written by the historians of that and the succeeding age; and the word ALGIVA seems likewise to have been rather titular than personal, and to denote a lady, princeps, or great person.

A fort of tower closes this scene.

Conan, earl of Bretagne, being at this juncture in war with duke William, and having drawn the earl of Anjou into an alliance with him, they appointed the day when they were, with their united forces, to enter Normandy; but the duke was much upon his guard, and too lively to wait for them in his own dominions: he raised a considerable body of troops, and knowing Harold to be a brave soldier, and fond of shewing his valour, invited him and his companions to go with him upon this expedition; which Harold readily agreed to. They set forward on their march towards St. Michael, as the inscription informs us, viz.

HIC WILLEM DVX ET EXERCITVS EIVS VENERVNT  
AD MONTEM MICHAELIS  
ET HIC TRANSIERVNT FLVMEN COSNONIS  
HIC HAROLDVS DVX TRAHEBAT EOS DE ARENA.

Mount St. Michael is represented by a castle upon a small hillock. The duke and his army appear on horseback, covered with a sort of armour made of iron plates joined like scales, which the ancients called SQUAMATA VESTIS. There was another fort, made of links, united together in chain-work, which was called HAMATA VESTIS. Being arrived at St. Michael, they were obliged to pass the river Cofnon, which by the frequent tides is filled with sand, from which it is difficult to get free. Passengers frequently perish there, when

the

the tide returns before they are able to extricate themselves. The horsemen are there represented, passing the river, and holding up their legs, and their armour, above the water ; others are sinking in the sand ; and Harold, who was very tall and strong, is busy in dragging them out.

This difficulty surmounted, the army continue their march towards Dol, represented here by a tower. The seigneurie of this city belonged to one Rual, who was at that time at war with Conan, and besieged by him ; but upon William's approach, Conan raised the siege, and fled to Rennes, represented by a little castle. Rual sent to duke William thanks for his deliverance ; but at the same time to let him know, that, if his army continued making such depredations every where, it was the same to him whether his country was ruined by Bretagnes, or Normans. William immediately issued orders prohibiting any farther damage.

From the town of Dol, there is a man letting down by a cord ; perhaps the messenger to duke William. Conan is represented with his troops on a gallop, flying from William. The inscription over this action is,

ET VENERVNT. AD. DOL. ET. CONAN. FUGA VERTIT REDN.

The following scene is one of the most remarkable in this whole piece of antiquity, as it represents to us a piece of history passed over in silence by all historians, either English or Norman : and yet, upon the faith of this representation, there seems no room to doubt the truth of it. The inscription runs thus :

HIC MILITES WILLELMI DVCIS PVGNANT CONTRA DINANTES  
ET CVNAN CLAVES PORREXIT.

The figures represent to us, the city of Dinant, besieged by duke William's forces, who have actually set fire to the pallisadoes. The army within are defending their ramparts ; and in one place we see a man, perhaps Conan himself, in armour, reaching out the keys upon the end of a lance ; and another on horseback, armed, (perhaps duke William himself) who receives them at the end of his lance, to which there is a small banner affixed. Though this is the first instance met with, of the keys of a city being surrendered in this manner, yet I am apt to believe it was a usual custom about that age ; for Boethius and Buchanan tell us, that Malcolm king of Scotland, having reduced the castle of Alnwick, in Northumberland, to extremity, the besieged were forced to surrender, and only desired that the king in person would receive the keys of the gates, which were brought by a soldier, on the top

of a lance, and who, standing within the wall, thrust the point of the lance into the king's eye as he was going to receive them\*.

The inscription and tapestry proceeding no farther in this affair, and historians being universally silent, we are left in ignorance as to the conclusion or consequence of this war.

Father Montfaucon however proceeds to offer his conjecture as to this event. "Conan," says he, "who at the arrival of duke William before Dol, "was retired to Rennes, seeing that he intended to besiege Dinant, a place of "great importance to him, immediately repaired thither, desirous of making "peace with so formidable an enemy. After the townsmen had made some "defence, he comes to a treaty with duke William, who, having likewise "an affair of much greater importance to pursue, the more easily listened to "reasonable conditions, which seem to have been these: That Conan should "lay down his arms, render to duke William the homage due for Brittany, "and present him with the keys of Dinant." William of Poitiers tells us only, that duke William put Conan and his allies to flight, but does not inform us how the war ended: but this monument, shewing us that the keys of the city were delivered to duke William, gives a convincing proof that there was some treaty between them. It seems farther probable, that the surrendering the keys was only an act of submission which duke William insisted upon for his honour; but that by the treaty the city was still left to Conan, since, in the tapestry, we do not see one single Bretton represented as coming out, nor one Norman as entering the city; which would hardly have been omitted, if the surrender of the city had been intended to be represented. Thus the learned father conjectures, that this scene may be explained.

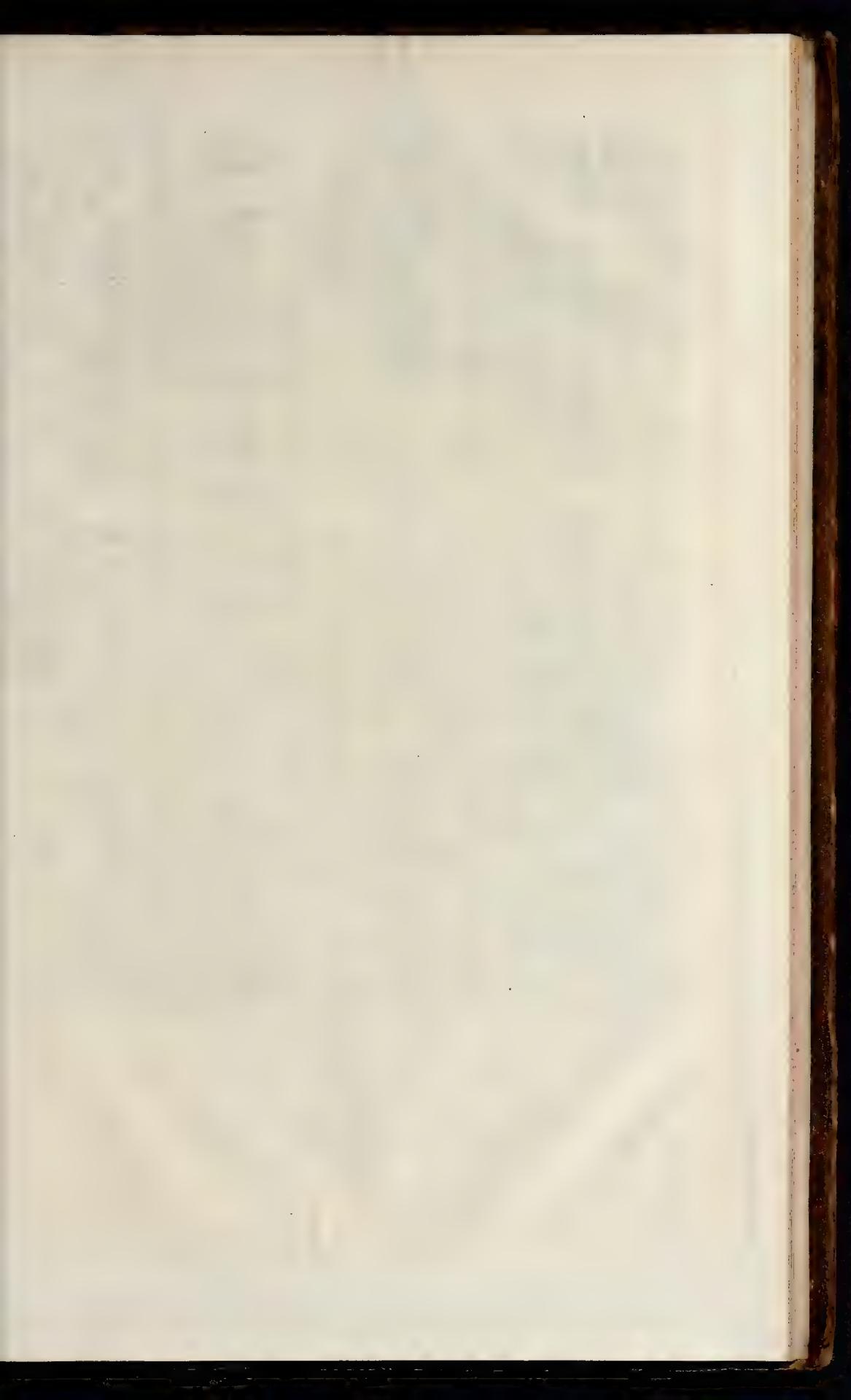
The war with Bretagne being thus put an end to, William, who had seen proofs of Harold's valour and courage, tried to gain him intirely on his side. As a mark of his favour, he immediately knighted him, as the inscription tells us:

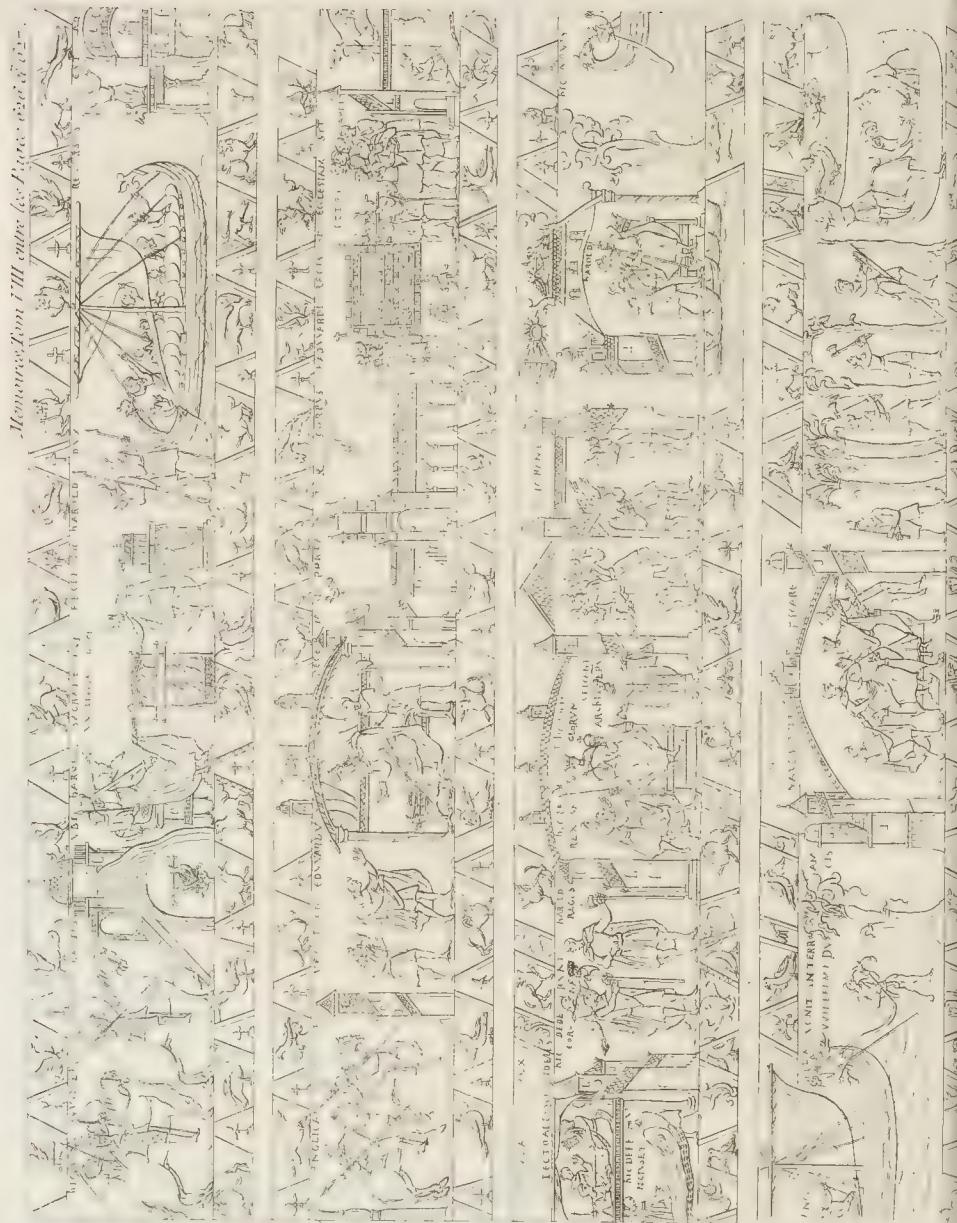
HIC DEDIT WILLELMVS ARMA HAROLDO.

And under it William is represented, putting a helmet on Harold's head, who stands before him, armed cap-a-pé in the squamata vestis, and holding a banner in his left hand. The helmet seems to be of iron, leaving the whole face open, except a sort of covering to the nose, which appears in several others, and is called NASAL.

After

\* WILLIAM OF MELMSESBURY, p. 103.





After this ceremony, William and Harold came together to Bayeux.

HIC WILLELMVS VENIT BAGIAS  
VBI HAROLDVS SACRAMENTVM FECIT WILLELMO DVCI.

The historians have very widely differed as to the place where the ceremony of Harold's swearing to be true to William was performed; but this inscription and the figures under it put it beyond all doubt, and exactly agree with a passage in the *ROMAN DE ROU*, an old French poem, which runs thus:

A BAIEX CEU SOULOIENT DIRE  
FIST ASSEMBLER UN GRANT CONCILE  
TOUS LES CORZ SAINZ FIST DEMANDER  
ET EN UN LIEU TOUS ASSEMBLER.

Odo, brother by the mother's side to William, was then bishop of Bayeux, who probably took care to have this oath taken with all the solemnity possible; so great a thing as a future kingdom seeming to depend on it. Accordingly we see Harold, placed between two great chafes or boxes of reliques, laying his right hand upon one, and his left upon the other, and pronouncing at the same time his oath, by which, in the name of Edward, he recognizes William for his successor in the kingdom of England, and promises for himself to be true to him.

Some writers say, that duke William hid the reliques in a tub, or under a table, so that Harold did not see them till after the oath he had taken over them; and that he was much startled at the sight, after it was too late to draw back; though he knew he swore upon the gospels. However, this circumstance does not seem to be hinted at in the tapestry.

William is represented as present at this ceremony, seated upon a throne, in a ducal robe, holding a sword erect in his right hand, and stretching the left towards Harold, who is dressed in a tunique that comes above his knees, over which he has a mantle fastened before, and reaching lower than the tunique.

It was of the utmost importance to duke William to gain Harold to his party, who was the first man in England after the king. Before his departure, he loaded him with presents, and set at liberty a brother of his, (says William of Poitiers): others say, a nephew, whom the duke held in hostage. But all this served to no end: Harold, notwithstanding the oaths he had taken, and favours received, could not withstand the temptation of a kingdom, as we shall see

in the sequel of this history. The departure of Harold is expressed both in the work and inscription, which runs thus :

HIC HAROLDVS DVX REVERSVS EST AD. ANGLICAM TERRAM  
ET VENIT. AD. EDWARDVM. REGEM.

We see him represented going on board a vessel, and again landing at a small town, the name of which is not marked. He mounts on horseback to go to the king, and being come to the palace, alights, and presents himself before him, to give an account of the voyage he had undertaken by his order.

King Edward is represented fitting on a throne, with a crown on his head ; and a guard, with a battle-axe, standing behind him. His countenance shews him meagre, and in a bad state of health.

After this, we meet with a transposition of facts, in the tapestry, by some accident not easily accounted for, viz. the interment of king Edward, before the representation of his sickness or death. But it is better to explain them in their due order.

King Edward, finding himself at the point of death, ordered the great men of his court to be called to him, and declared his last will to them.

ADWARDVS REX IN LECTO ALLOQVITVR FIDELES.

ADWARDVS, for EDWARDVS, hardly deserves a remark ; the variation, in that age, in the manner of writing of names, being so very frequent.

Some English writers, and amongst them Roger Hoveden, tell us, that Edward, before his death, declared Harold for his successor ; but others assure us, that he confirmed his former disposition in favour of duke William. It was not difficult, to be sure, for Harold, who was in such a high degree at court, to spread a report, that Edward had declared in his favour : he and his party spread it every where ; and upon this bequest he procured himself to be crowned king of England.

King Edward being dead, we see his corpse laid out, and some persons who seem to weep over it. A priest gives him the benediction, and the inscription tells us,

ET HIC DEFVNCTVS EST.

On

On Epiphany day, which was the day after his death, in the year 1066. his corpse was carried to Westminster, and there buried, in order that his successor might be crowned, the same day; it being not customary to perform the rites of coronation and unction to a new prince, either before his predecessor was interred, or on any day but a Sunday, or some great festival.

Eight bearers support the bier, which seems very rich, and ornamented. By the side of the bier are two boys, with a bell in each hand, like our criers at this day. A crowd of people follow the bier to the door of the church. Over the said church there appears a hand reached out from heaven, and which seems to give a benediction. The inscription runs thus:

HIC PORTATVR. CORPVS. EADWARDI. REGIS.  
AD ECCLESIAM S. PETRI. APOSTOLI.

After the death of Edward, Harold did not fail to stir up those of his party. There were three princes then upon the rank to dispute the crown of England, and who had each their partizans; Edgar-Athelin, a young prince of the race of king Edward; Harold; and William, duke of Normandy. Harold's party was the most potent. The same day that Edward was interred, they presented him the crown. He is here represented standing, with his axe in his left hand; and the inscription says,

HIC DEDERVNT HAROLDO CORONAM REGIS.

Upon this he was declared and recognized king; and he is immediately represented seated on his throne, with his sceptre in his right hand, and the orb and cross in his left. Two officers stand on his right, one holding a sword with the point upwards: on his left is Stigand, archbishop of Canterbury, who crowned him, though interdicted by the pope. The inscription over them is,

HIC RESIDET HAROLDVS REX ANGLORVM:

And over the head of the archbishop,

STIGANT ARCHIEPISCOPVS.

He is represented in his pontificalia, such as he wore at the coronation of Harold.

Some

Some English writers say, he was crowned by Aldred, archbishop of York; but we ought to agree with this work, and inscription, which is likewise confirmed by William of Poitiers, the most exact historian of the life and actions of duke William.

On the other side appear many English, who recognize Harold as their sovereign; and among them are some, who are gazing at a star, or comet, which is darting out its rays. This comet, according to the opinion of that age, was a forerunner of the great revolution which soon after happened in England. Most of the historians mention it, and hand down to us these two verses, then made upon the occasion :

ANNO MILLENO SEXAGENO QUOQUE SENO  
ANGLORUM METÆ FLAMMAS SENSERE COMETÆ.

The inscription near the comet runs thus :

ISTI MIRANTVR STELLAM.

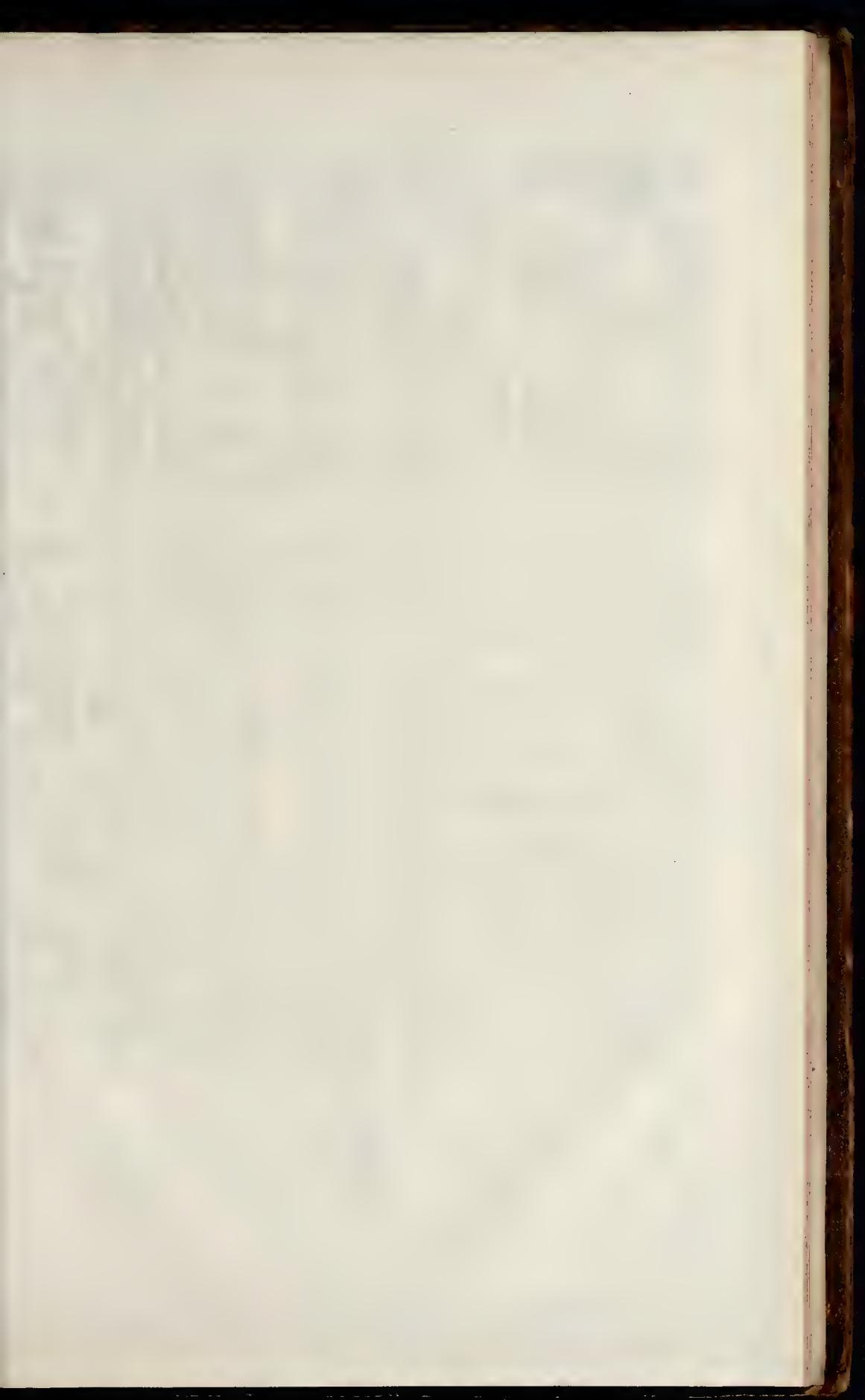
Harold appears again seated on a throne. A messenger comes to speak to him, and, by the attitude both of the person and of the king, seems to deliver him some important news. Monsieur Lancelot supposes it may be, to inform him of the invasion which the Norwegians at that time made on the north of England. The inscription is only HAROLD.

The news of Harold's coronation was soon carried to William duke of Normandy. A bark set sail on purpose, and soon informed him of all that had passed since the death of Edward, and the care that Harold had taken to be soon declared and crowned king. The inscription is in these terms :

HIC NAVIS ANGLICA VENIT IN TERRAM WILLELMI DVCIS.

It does not say on what account; but there seems no reason to doubt of its errand.

William discovered, that all the efforts he had used to gain the ambitious Harold, were become abortive; that, having found an opportunity to procure himself to be declared king, he had made no scruple of violating his oaths and promises. The duke of Normandy was not of a temper to let him enjoy his usurpation quietly: he sent ambassadors to pope Alexander II. to demonstrate to him the right which he had to the crown of England, and to communicate





municate to him the design he had of carrying the war into that country. The pope declared for him, and sent him a banner, which he carried with him in his expedition.

Toftic, elder brother to Harold, notwithstanding his affinity by blood, was his mortal enemy, and, according to Odericus Vitalis, did all he was able to persuade duke William to pass over into England with an army, and make war upon Harold. The enterprize seemed difficult, and the duke often assembled his council to deliberate upon it: some of the most experienced assured him, that Normandy could neither furnish troops nor money necessary for such an expedition. This did not daunt duke William: he invited his allies to come and assist him in the conquest of a kingdom, which by right belonged to him; and soon found a vast number, both from Flanders, and divers provinces of France, who offered to march with him against Harold, and who flocked to him in such numbers, that, joined with his Norman troops, he had one of the most considerable armies that had been seen. Authors are not explicit as to their number: Odericus Vitalis says there were fifty thousand fighting men, besides pioneers: William of Poitiers says the duke had fifty thousand listed in his pay, without explaining farther. A very numerous fleet was necessary for the transporting such an army, with the prodigious quantity of horse and provision. Duke William applied to that with the utmost diligence. The tapestry represents him seated on a throne in his palace, and commanding that all hands be set to work: those who are near him, seem to be in great motion. The inscription, here somewhat worn, yet is legible, viz.

HIC. WILLELMVS. DVX. IVSSIT. NAVES. ÆDIFICARE.

They are represented as immediately executing his orders: some cut down trees; others reduce them into planks: with these materials others appear building the vessels. All this seems to be done with the utmost dispatch. The vessels being built, others appear drawing them with cords to the sea-side.

HIC. TRAHVNT. NAVES. AD. MARE.

They had not then the art of launching them, as we now do. William of Poitiers and Gulielmus Gemetenis say, this fleet was composed of three thousand vessels; and the author of *ROMAN DE ROU*, cited by Mr. Lancelot, assures us, that he had learned from his father, who was in this expedition, that six hundred and ninety-six ships, vessels, and skiffs, were employed in solely carrying the arms and provisions of war; which seems to confirm what authors relate of the prodigious number of this fleet.

The tapestry next shews us, people employed in carrying on board provisions, both for war, and sustenance: several appear loaded with armour, such as was then used, covered with iron scales; others carry swords and axes; others, wine. One remarkable sort of low cart or carriage, in the upper part, is charged with the lances and casques then in use. The inscription,

ISTI. PORTANT. ARMAS. AD. NAVES.  
ET. HIC. TRAHVNT. CARRVM. CVM. VINO. ET. ARMIS.

It seems extraordinary, that a duke of Normandy should be able to defray the expence of building and equipping one of the most considerable fleets that history makes mention of. There appears, at the poop of many of these vessels, the same sort of bucklers with those on the ships which carried Harold into Ponthieu. Contrary winds prevented the fleet's passing the mouth of the river Dive, and Port St. Valeri; and more than a month was spent in waiting for a favourable gale.

The tapestry next represents to us, several persons on horseback: one of them, no doubt, is the duke, who seems to be distinguished by carrying a banner in his hand. The fleet appears ranged upon the coast, loaded with men and horses. The ship which the duke embarked on, is probably that which carries a banner; upon which is a cross on the mast. Monsieur Lancelot conjectures, this may be designed for the consecrated banner sent him by pope Alexander II.

The vessel appears likewise to be the largest in the fleet; and it is probably the duke, who is represented sitting near the prow, and giving his orders. This ship is likewise distinguished from the others by the figure of a man, which appears at the prow, holding a banner and sounding a trumpet.

The inscription informs where they are failing to:

HIC. WILLELMVS. DVX. IN. MAGNO. NAVIGIO. MARE. TRANSIVIT.  
ET. VENIT. AD. PEVENSE.

NAVIGIO here probably signifies the whole fleet. All authors concur with this inscription in the duke's landing at Pevensey in Sussex.

William, in getting out of his ship, slipped and fell upon the ground. This was by his companions cried up as a good omen, it being a sort of taking possession

possession of the land he was going to conquer. The whole army landed here; but the tapestry marks only the disembarkation of the horse. Inscription,

HIC. EXEVNT. CABALLI.\* DE. NAVIBVS.

The greatness of this undertaking did not in the least dishearten duke William; but several of his Norman companions, considering the valour and courage of Harold, the great number of his troops, and the plenty of money he was master of, were very apprehensive for the success of it, and made no secret of their sentiments. The duke perceived their emotion, and encouraged them more by his example than by all the arguments he could use; and upon his arrival went himself to reconnoitre the neighbouring country, attended by twenty-four persons only.

As soon as they were landed, the duke thought that a good dinner, with plenty of wine, might contribute to efface the terror that many of his people were under. Historians speak of this entertainment; but some mention it as before his embarking. The tapestry shews us both the preparations for it, and the banquet itself. The duke sent several of his people to Hastings, to bring away sheep and oxen for this feast.

ET. HIC. MILITES. FESTINAVERVNT. HESTINGA.

VT. CIBVM. RAPERENTVR.

There are some marching on horseback; others riding full speed, loaded with plunder; others killing sheep and oxen, and others bringing them upon their shoulders. Three little tabernacles, which are represented, seem to express that they were provided with portable houses, in case bad weather should prevent their feasting in the open air; but the tapestry shews every thing as done abroad, that it might be exposed to view. Between the butchers and the cooks there appears a man on horseback, armed in a coat of mail: he has on his left arm a buckler, long and pointed; and in his right, a baton or staff. Before him is a man on foot, who holds a horse by the bridle, and has an axe upon his shoulder: this person, no doubt, was well known in the army, since only his name is put over him, viz:

HIC. EST.. WADARDVS.

If one may guess at his office, it seems to be the taking care of order and regularity in every thing belonging to the provisions. This was originally the office of the chief cook. The several cooks are dressing the meat, and the

\* Pro CAVALLI.

the waiters putting things in order, after the customs of that age; but, as those were so widely different from these modern times, it is not easy to explain what they are particularly doing.

HIC. COQVITVR CARO. ET. HIC. MINISTRAVERVNT. MINISTRI.

After these, there are represented two tables: the first is round, and has plates and provisions on it; but all so ill designed, that it is impossible to distinguish any thing in particular. The people round this table are standing; which makes it probable, that they are officers appointed to taste the meat and wine: one of them drinks out of a horn, a sort of cup much in use in the early ages, as appears before by Harold's attendants.

The following table is the duke's: it is in the form of a half-moon. This form for a table is of very ancient date: the Romans called it the SIGMA, from its resemblance to the Greek letter so called, which was, in the time of the Roman emperors, like the letter C. Martial tells us, this sort of table admitted but of seven persons: "Septem figma capit." And Lampridius, in his LIFE OF H̄ELIOPABALUS, mentions it very frequently, and says it was for seven only: he tells us, the emperor once invited eight, on purpose to raise a laugh against the person for whom there would be no place. The same form of a table continued in after-ages: the authors of the LIFE OF ST. MARTIN say, that the emperor Maximus invited him to a repast, where the table had the form of a Sigma: and again, in the lower ages, Sidonius Apollinaris speaks of the same thing in the LIFE OF THE EMPEROR MAJORIANUS\*: and it is likewise represented in a manuscript of the fifth or sixth century. The feast itself was only a common bench or form: the Sigma was the principal piece of furniture, and most ornamented. The use of the TRICLINIUM had undoubtedly ceased in the time of William the Conqueror: persons did not, in that age, lie down at their meals; but in what time that custom was left off, and the more ancient one of fitting round the table was introduced, we are totally ignorant. In the time of Homer, we find, they sat round the table, as we do now.

It is at this table that duke William, with his principal captains, are represented as taking their repast. Though the feast was probably very magnificent, it is here represented in short. A bishop appears in action of blessing the meat. The inscription says,

HIC. FECERVNT. PRANDIVM.  
ET. HIC. EPISCOPVS CIBVM ET. POTVM. BENEDICIT.

The

\* Vide MON. ANTIQ. tom. iii. p. 112.

The bishop, doubtless, is Odo, bishop of Bayeux, brother by the mother's side to duke William, and who accompanied him in this expedition.

Hitherto duke William met with no obstacle to his enterprize. Harold, who had been crowned king, was not ignorant the duke would infallibly come with an army to support his right to the throne; and therefore fortified Pevensey and Hastings, the places most likely for his landing: but, being informed that another enemy was already landed in England, with a design to dethrone him, he found himself obliged to abandon the two aforesaid places, and march the other way. Tostie, his elder brother, who endeavoured to raise him as many enemies as possible, had prevailed upon Harold king of Norway to set out a fleet, and make a descent upon England: in conjunction with Tostie, he landed near York, took and pillaged that city. Harold collected all the forces he was able; gave them battle, which for a long time was dubious, and wherein many on both sides were killed; till at length Harold king of Norway, and Tostie, being both slain, their whole army was defeated, and cut in pieces. In this action, one Norwegian solely defended a bridge against the whole English forces, slew forty of them with an axe, but was at length overpowered and slain. After this victory, Harold came to London, where he learned that duke William was already landed in England, and marched as far as Hastings. One historian tells us, that duke William, upon hearing that Harold had caused himself to be declared king, sent an ambassador to reproach him with the violation of his oath, which he had so solemnly taken; and at the same time to make propositions of an accommodation very advantageous to him. Several of his relations and friends, and among others his mother, and brother the earl Word, or Gurd, as we find him hereafter written in one of the inscriptions, advised him not to break his plighted faith and oath; representing to him, that his perjury might cause his ruin; and upon his appearing obstinate, earl Word offered to go himself and command the army against the duke; which he could do with honour and conscience, being under no engagement to him. Harold, proud of the victory he had lately gained, gave no heed to this discourse; and being enraged against his mother, who earnestly pressed him not to perjure himself, gave her a kick with his foot, assembled the largest army he could, and marched against his competitor. Harold sent spies into duke William's camp, to learn the number of his forces, and the place where they were intrenched. These spies, being taken, were carried before the duke; who caused them to be led through his whole army, to make what observations they pleased, gave them viands to eat, and sent them back to their master. Harold enquiring of them what they had observed in the enemies quarters, they commended highly the humanity of the duke, and added, that his army seemed to be composed of priests, for they did not observe any person in it, who had either a beard or mustachios. It

may be inferred from thence, that those were not in use in France, in the time of Philip the First, and that in England all but priests wore them. We see indeed, Harold is here frequently represented with one mustachio; and though sometimes he is without, that may arise from the negligence of the designer. Duke William, after the fore-mentioned great entertainment, summoned a council, to deliberate on what was to be done in the present conjuncture. Harold was marching directly against him; and it required some prudent expedients to be used in giving battle to an army who came flushed with a late victory. This council was held under a pavilion, supported with columns; perhaps the invention of the designer of this tapestry. There are only three who have their names written over them, viz. ODO. EPS. WILLELM. ROTBERT. William is in the middle, with his sword in his hand; Odo on his right, and Robert count de Mortain on his left; both, his brothers by the mother's side. We know nothing of what passed in this debate; but it seems probable, that it was determined to intrench the army at Hastings, since one of the three is immediately represented as going to give orders for that purpose. We learn many particulars from this ancient monument, of which our historians are intirely silent. Earl Robert was charged with the overseeing these intrenchments: this we are informed of by the inscription which follows the name of Robert.

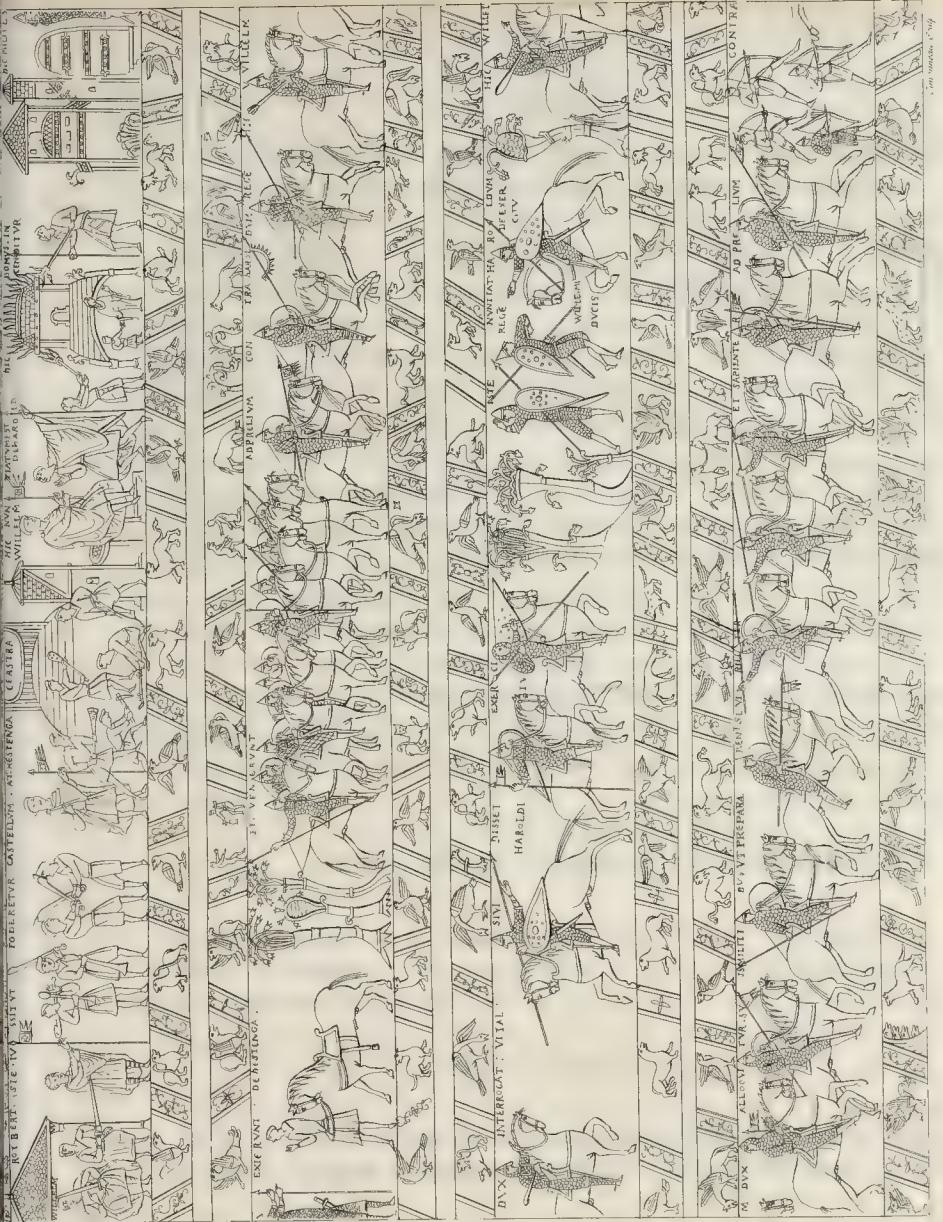
ISTE. IVSSIT. VT. FODERETVR. CASTELLVM. AT. HESTENG.

The English AT is here put instead of AD.

The true sense of these words seems to be, that he ordered they should fortify the camp for the army with a ditch quite round it; which seems to be meant by the word FODERETVR; that it should be strong, and well-pallisadoed; all which is expressed in the word of the tapestry. VT FODE-RETVR CASTELLVM is an expression so extraordinary, that it is necessary to have recourse to the workmanship for the explanation of it.

It is probable, that it is earl Robert himself who is represented as giving these orders. The instruments the workmen use, are very different from those now employed in such sort of work. Robert is, a little farther, represented holding his banner: he watches over the labourers. The camp is represented upon an eminence, and already pallisadoed, with the inscription CEASTRA, instead of CASTRA. It is probable the undertaking was never finished: the news of Harold's approaching with his army, broke it off. Harold's design was (as the historians relate it) to surprise duke William's camp in the night: seven hundred vessels, which he had in readiness, were at the same time to

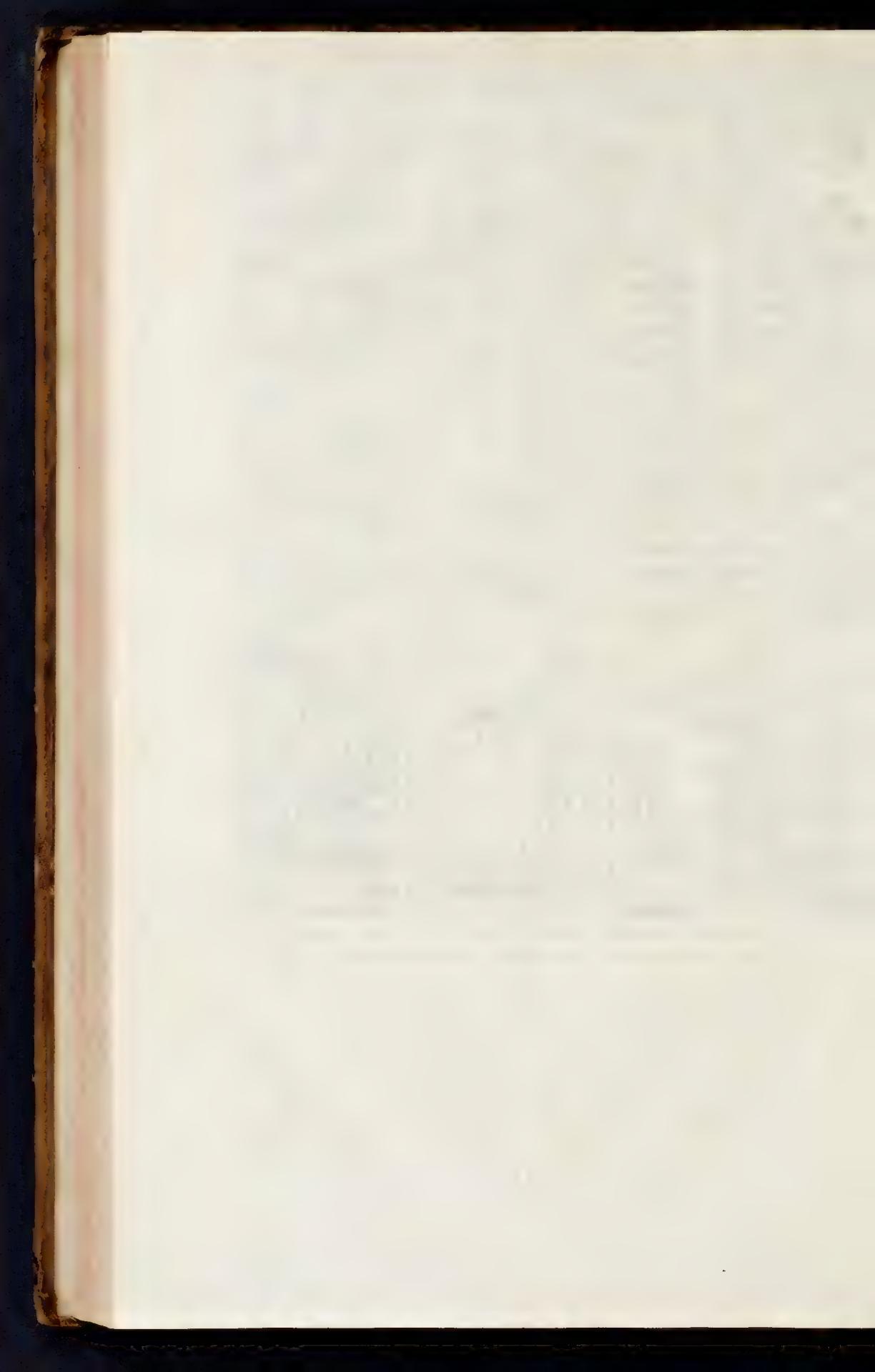
fall



Pl. XVIII.

But

NE PAR ELLES NE S'EN FUISSENT.



fall upon the duke's fleet; but the duke, not judging it proper to wait his arrival, marched out his army to meet him, as we shall see hereafter.

William of Poitiers tells us, that Harold sent a monk to duke William, to tell him, that it was ill done to come and disturb him in his kingdom, which he lawfully possessed; that it was true, king Edward had declared the said duke for his successor, and that he himself had been the messenger of the news, and sworn fidelity to him in the name of the said king: but, as that prince, before his death, did declare earl Harold for his successor, his last determination ought to be carried into execution; and that he was consequently discharged of the said oath, which he had taken in pursuance of the first declaration. Duke William sent him answer by a monk of Fecamp, that he knew very well, king Edward had always perfisted in his first resolution of leaving him his successor, which he had done by the consent of the great men of the realm; that he would refer his cause to proper judges, or, if he pleased, decide it with him by single combat. These embassies had no effect: Harold continued marching towards him. A person is here represented bringing the news to duke William, that he was very near, and came to give him battle: he is seated upon a throne, and the messenger has a pike in his hand.

#### HIC. NVNTIATVM. EST. WILLELM. DE. HAROLDO.

He holds a banner in his hand, upon which is a crois. The tapestry gives us reason to believe that he burnt Hastings: we see men setting fire to a house. The inscription says,

#### HIC. DOMVS. INCENDITVR.

But it is hard to believe he burnt only one house. A woman appears rushing out of a house in flames, and holding a child by the hand.

The book entitled ROMAN DE ROU, cited by monsieur Lancelot, says that duke William drew his vessels on shore, and unrigged them, to convince his army that they must either conquer, or die: some say farther, that he burnt them. The aforesaid book relates it thus:

DONC FIT A TOUS DIRE ET CRIER  
ET AS MARINEAUX COMMANDER  
QUE LES NEFS FUSSENT DEPECHIEZ  
A TERRE TRAITES ET PERCLUES  
QUE LI COVARS LI REVERTISSENT  
NE PAR ELLES NE S'EN FUSSIONT.

But

But the authors of best credit make no mention of it ; nor is there the least trace, in the tapestry, to favour the belief of so extraordinary a step. On the other hand, what necessity could he lie under of burning so vast a number of vessels, when an order to them to retire toward the coast of Normandy must have had the same effect upon his soldiers ?

William, as is before said, would not suffer Harold to come and attack him in his camp : after having assisted at the mass, and communicated, he took with him some of those reliques upon which Harold had sworn fidelity to him, and marched forward to meet him.

He is represented immediately on foot, armed cap-a-pé in a coat of mail ; his helmet on his head, and a lance in his hand, at the end of which is a small banner ; perhaps that which pope Alexander II. had sent. A man near him holds a horse by the bridle ; probably ready for the duke to mount. In the next part of the tapestry he is represented on horseback, at the head of his army, armed as before, and holding a club in his hand. This weapon was in use in that and the succeeding ages : St. Louis had a band of guards, all armed with clubs ; and was himself very dextrous in the use of it, as appeared at the battle of Maffoure. The cavalier who follows, and is perhaps count Robert, carries likewise a club, something thicker towards the lower end : it resembles, in its form, the sceptre called the **HAND OF JUSTICE**.

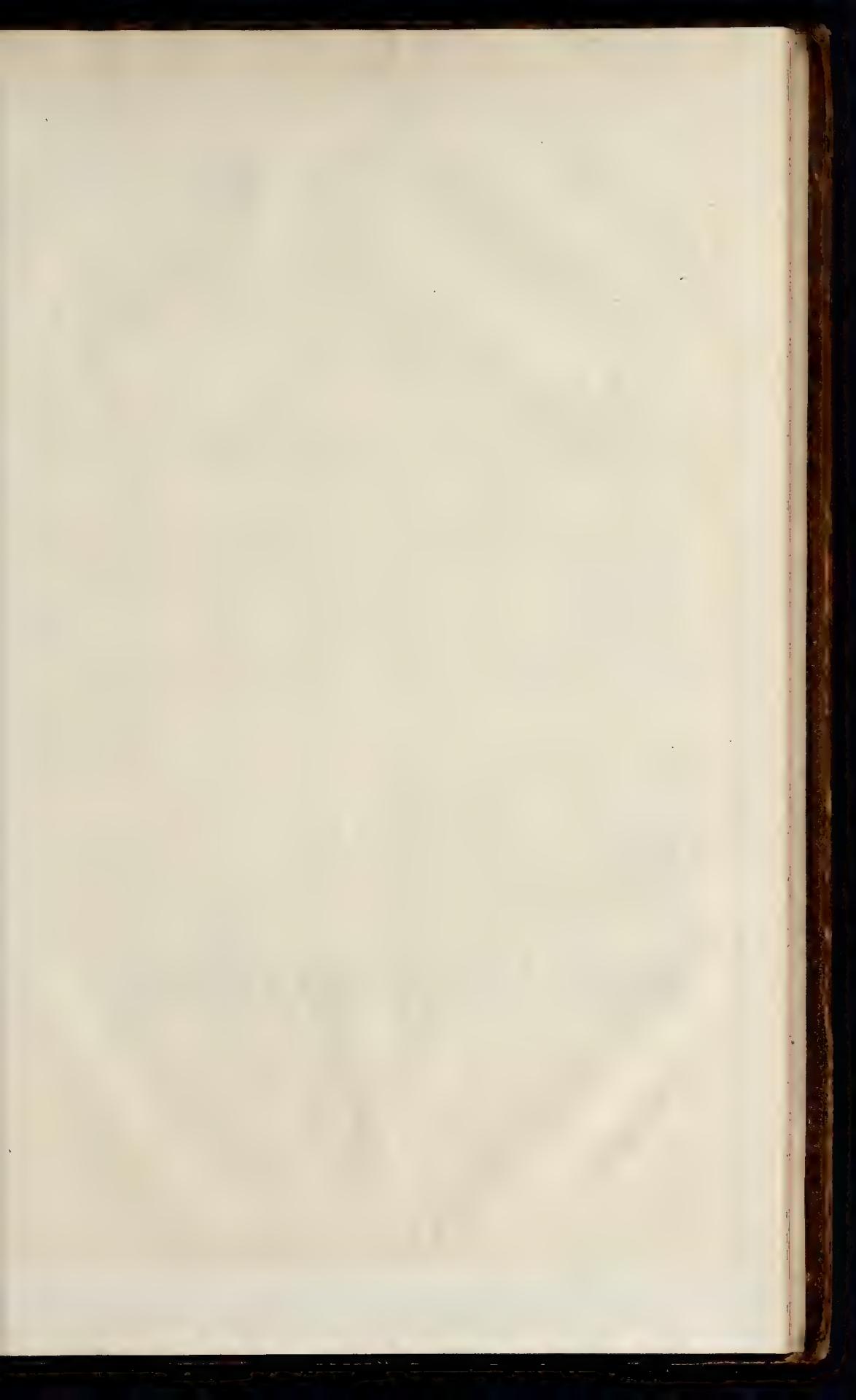
The next horseman carries a lance, as likewise does the next who follows. This lance has, under the point, a half-circle set round with spikes, which served, no doubt, for striking on the enemy, as the point did for pushing ; though it is difficult to guess the manner of using such a sort of weapon. The inscription runs thus :

HIC. MILITES. EXIERVNT. DE. HESTENGA.  
ET. VENERVNT. AD. PRAELIVM. CONTRA. HAROLDVM. REGEM.

William, who appears at the head of his army, seems to ask a horseman, who comes up to him on a gallop, and whom perhaps he had sent to reconnoitre the country, if he had seen Harold's army. The horseman shews him with his hand, that they are drawing near. He is named **VITAL**, in the inscription ; which gives room to judge, he was a person of distinction, and well known, though no one historian has mentioned him. The inscription runs thus :

HIC. WILLELM. DVX. INTERROGAT. VITAL.  
SI. VIDISSET. EXERCITVM. HAROLDI.

After





After him, follow two horsemen; one of which, instead of a helmet, has an iron head-piece; a thing much in use in that age. Harold had likewise sent to reconnoitre duke William's army: a foot-soldier relates to him what he had discovered; he tells him, the enemy is near, and that he must prepare to give battle. A pointed casque, with a nose-piece to it, adds to the grotesque air of the face, which is bad enough represented by the workmanship of the tapestry. He is intirely covered with the squamata vestis. The inscription says,

ISTE. NVNTIAT. HAROLDVM. DE. EXERCITV. WILLELMI. DVCIS.

After this, the armies are supposed to meet: the designer of the tapestry was not artist sufficient to represent them ranged in order of battle. He passes immediately to the harangue made by duke William to his soldiers, which we learn from the inscription, viz.

HIC. WILLELM. DVX. ALLOQVITVR. SVIS. MILITIBVS.

VT. PREPARARENT. SE. VIRILITER. ET. SAPIENTER.

AD. PRAELIVM. CONTRA. ANGLORVM. EXERCITVM.

And it is to this inscription alone that we are indebted for the explanation of this scene of the action, which the tapestry does not in the least express.

Henry of Huntingdon has preserved, in his history, a long harangue which duke William made at this juncture; where he speaks much to the glory of the Normans, and in contempt of the English, who however came from having gained a considerable victory over the Norwegians. William of Poitiers is very precise likewise in relating this speech of duke William's, though perhaps, like many others of the sort, it was made up after the event of the battle.

The next scene is the commencement of the battle: the horsemen have their spears raised for action; the archers have their bows stretched: a flight of arrows, darts, and javelins, is represented; several fall down dead. The border below, which has hitherto been filled with birds and beasts, or grotesque figures, now makes a part of the history, and is filled with dead bodies.

Harold had gathered all the strength he could in England, and had likewise a body of auxiliary troops from Denmark: however, as he well knew that he had a more difficult enemy to deal with than the king of Norway, whom he had lately conquered, he placed himself upon a steep and stoney elevation, which was difficult for the enemy's horse to attack. This is what the painter

has attempted, though very rudely, to repreſent. At the place where Harold received the news of duke William's army, there is a little eminence covered with ſtones, which appear all along under the feet of the combatants: this was to exprefs a place difficult for the horſe to fight upon: there he placed his foot, and contracted his line of battle.

William of Malmesbury fays, that the English, armed with double-edged axes, cloſed close together, and formed with their bucklers a tortois, after the manner of the ancient Romans; by which means their foot were impenetrable; and they threw upon the Normans a shower of arrows and ſtones, which they diſcharged out of certain wooden engines.

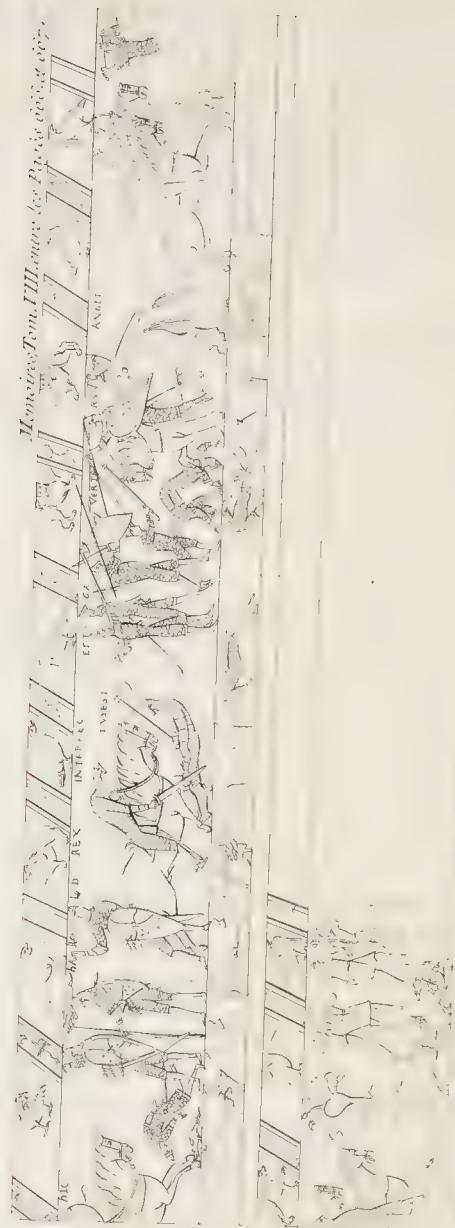
Duke William oppoſed to this corps, his body of foot likewife. The diſpute was long and desperate: they attacked at firſt with their bows and arrows, and cloſed in afterwards ſword in hand. The combat was very bloody; and the English performed wonders, and as desperadoes to ſuch a degree, that the French and Normans at length gave way, and began to fly. The duke came up, and encouraged his men, and renewed the battle: he shewed an example to the reſt, by throwing himſelf into the hottest of the action, and killing ſeveral with his own hand. Three horſes were killed under him; and it is certain that his own bravery contributed greatly to his gaining the day. The English defended themſelves with great valour: they kept their ranks cloſe, and were neither broken, nor gave way. The duke had recourse to a ſtratagem: finding the difficulty of overcoming them in the advantageouſ poſt they had taken, he ordered his Normans to make a pretended flight; which had its effect; for the English, purſuing them with great eagerneſs, were, upon the others rallying, and facing about, defeated, and put to flight. At this time were slain Lewin and Gurd, brothers to Harold, as appears by the iſcription:

HIC. CECIDERVNT. LEWINE. ET. GVRD.  
FRATRES. HAROLDI. REGIS.

Odericus Vitalis fays they were killed after the death of their brother Harold; but it is more reasonable to rely on this monument, made, undoubtedlly, ſo near the time of the event. The French and Normans, purſuing the English, fell imprudently into a deep ditch, which its being almost dark, and covered with high graſs, prevented their ſeeing.

The English, obſerving their conuision, rallied upon them; and ſome authors tell us, the flaughte upon this occation amounted to fifteen thouſand fighting men.





Pl. XX.

men. The tapestry represents this action, though very rudely: one may perceive men falling one over another, and others at the same time fighting; and the inscription says,

HIC. CECIDERVNT. SIMVL. ANGLI. ET. FRANCI. IN. PRELIO.

This accident disordered the Norman troops. There is an appearance that many took to flight: what seems to shew this, is that one sees the bishop Odo on horseback, completely armed, with his baton elevated; who encourages the French to renew the combat, and seems to stop a horseman who is flying. The inscription over him is,

HIC. ODO. EPS. BACVLVM. TENENS. CONFOR

The rest is effaced, but probably has been CONFORTAT FRANCOS, or something to that purpose. The duke appears likewise present, animating his soldiers, though he was already wounded, and had had three horses killed under him. The inscription is,

HIC. EST. WILLELMVS. DVX.

Eustace earl of Bologne was upon the point of retiring, fearing that things would go ill on the French side. Duke William called him by his name, and exhorted him to keep firm: but he approached the duke, and whispered in his ear, that it was better to retire, if he had not a mind to perish in the attempt; at which very instant he was pierced through with a spear, and fell dead to the ground. The duke was so little astonished at this, that he drove furiously upon the enemy; which so animated the French, that they renewed the battle with more vigour than ever, and put the English intirely to the rout.

HIC. FRANCI. PVGNANT.  
ET. CECIDERVNT. QVI. ERANT. CVM. HAROLDO.

Harold was now slain: he is represented fallen from his horse, and stretched upon the ground.

HIC. HAROLD. REX. INTERFECTVS. EST.

"He died," says one historian, "after a reign of nine months and nine days, and having done all in this battle that became the bravest soldier."

Matthew

Matthew Paris, and another English author, say he was slain by an arrow, and that a soldier of duke William's cut him in the thigh. This is confirmed by the tapestry, where one sees a man on horseback, cutting the thigh of Harold; which so much displeased duke William, that he degraded the soldier who did it.

The remaining part of the tapestry is so defaced, that hardly any thing is to be distinguished: the inscriptions are intirely obliterated. In some bits, one may perceive the French pursuing and slaying the English.

This battle was one of the longest and best-disputed of any recorded in history. The tapestry, as it now remains, comes only to this period; but there is no doubt but it went at least as far as duke William's coronation; and it is even to be admired, that so much of it should have endured now upwards of seven hundred years.

Father Montfaucon goes on with a short abridgement of the reign of William the Conqueror, which, not being here represented, seems needless to be added for the use of an English reader.



NUMBER

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## N U M B E R . II.

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In LIBRO RUBEO SCACCARII, post Certificatio-  
nes facte de Feodis Militum, tempore Regis  
Henrici Secundi, per Prelatos et Barones, Præ-  
textu Mandati Regis, hæc sequuntur.

### N O R M A N N I A.

INFEUDACIONES Militum qui debent Servitia Militaria Duci  
Normanniæ, et in quot Milit. quilibet tenetur ei servire.

**E**PUS Abrincensis, 5 milites de Abruncis, et 5 m. de honore Sancti Philleberti.  
Epus Constant. 5 m. et ad servitium suum, 18.

Epus Baioc. 20 m. et ad servitium suum, 120.

Epus Sagienf. 6 m.

Epus Lexoviensis, 20 m. et ad servitium suum, 30 et tertiam partem. Et preter  
hoc habet 10 m. in Banleuga, de lex, qui remanet ad custodiam civitatis,  
donec Retrobannus summoneatur, et tunc ibunt cum propriis expensis epi.  
Idem habet 2 m. de dono regis Henrici filii Matildæ, scilicet, in Maif-  
nillio Odonis, et in Curbespine.

Archiepiscopus Rothomag.

Epus Ebroic.

Abbas Fiscanni, 10 m. et ad servitium suum, 13 et 3 p.

Abbas de Berniaco, 2 m.

Abbas de Gemetic, 3 m. et ad servitium in Esmaleville quam Hugo Bigot ei  
deforciat.

Abbas de Monte Rothom. 3 m. et 4 p.

Abbas de Monte Sancti Mich. 6 m. in Abrincatu et in Constanc. et unum m.  
in Baiocafino quam faciunt vavafores, nisi fuerint in exercitu.

Abbas de Cadomo, 1 m. de feodo Talbois.

Abbas de Sancto Ebrulfo, 2 m. et preter hos feodum Rogeri Golaferi, quod  
Wilhelmus Paganensis habet de rege in vadio unde deforciat servitium  
abbatis.

Abbas de Wandrag. 4 m.

Abbas de Sancto Audoëno Roth. 6 m. et ad servitium suum, 14.

Abbas de Sancto Dionisio de Franc. 1 m. de f. Barnavall.

Abbatissa de monasterio Villay. 3 m. et ad servitium suum, 5 m.

Comes Johes, 20 m. et ad servitium suum, 112 m.

Comes Mell. 15 m. et ad servitium suum, 63 m. et dim.

Comes Cestriæ, 10 m. de Sancto Severo et de Bregesard, et ad servitium suum  
51 m. et dim. Idem de feodo Morton.

Comes Leycestr. 10 m. de honore de Grentemenill, et ad servitium suum  
40 m. Idem, 80 m. quos habet ad servitium suum de honore de Britolio,  
et faciet tantum quod honor fit duci et com. in fales.

Wilhmus de Curseio, 5 m. de honore in Curseio, et ad servitium suum 33 m.  
Idem, 3 m. de honore de Ascoiol, et ad servitium suum 17 m. et quartam.

Hugo Paganellus, 5 m. et ad servitium suum, 6. m.

Robertus de Monteforti, 5 m. de honore de Cauavill, et ad servitium suum  
33 m. Idem, 2 m. in dim. de feodo de Ober, et ad servitium suum, XI. m.  
vavasoriæ unius.

Richardus de Alphay, 5 m. et ad servitium suum, 16 m.

Engelger. de Boun, 2 m. et 6 p. et ad servitium suum, 7 m. in Constantin.

Humphredus de Boun, 2 m. et ad servitium suum, 2 m. in Constantin.

Willmus de Aureavalle, 2 m. et dim. et ad servitium suum, 6 m. in Con-  
stantin.

Osbertus de Caillio, 12 m. de honore de Caillio.

Hugo de Gurnayo, 12 m. et omnium reliquorum ad Marchiam.

Turgillus de Trafio, 2 m. et ad servitium suum, 8 m.

Willmus de Romara, 14 m. in Romeis apud Novum Mercatum, et si dux man-  
daverit eum alibi, ibit cum tribus militibus, vel m. 4.

Hugo de Montepinçon, 3 m. et ad servitium suum, 12 m. de honore Montepinçon.

Jordanus Taiflon, 10 m. de Treveris, et ad servitium suum, 30 m. et dim.

Idem, 5 m. de honore Sancti Salvatoris, et ad servitium suum, 5 m. in Con-  
stantin.

Willmus de Moyen, 5 m. et ad servitium suum, XI.

Robertus Bertram, 5 m. ad servitium suum, 34. et dim. in Constantin.

Richardus de Aquila, 5 m. et dim. de feodo de Crepon in Cadomo.

Camararius de Tankerville, 10 m. et ad servitium suum, 94 et 3 partes.

Nigellus de Moubray, 5 m. de honore de Moubray, et de castro Gonteri,  
et ad servitium suum, XI. m. quartam et octavam.

Aumaricus de Labrolio, 3 m. et ad servitium suum, XI. et dim.

Fulco de Veteri Ponte, 2 m. et ad servitium suum, 10 m. et quartam partem.

Julianus

Julianus de Vejacio, 4 m.

Mathæus de Geraudevill, 4 m. et ad servitium suum, 12 m. et dim.

Gaufridus Martell, 2 m. et ad servitium suum, 8 m. et tertiam partem.

Thomas de Tornebri, 3 m. et ad servitium suum, 12 m. et 4 part.

Walkelinus de Ferrariis, 5 m. et ad servitium suum, 42 m. et tres quartas, et quatuor m. cum planis armis.

Rogerus de Nonant. 2 m. et ad servitium suum, 3 m. et dim.

Richardus de Vernone, 10 m. de honore de Nehalhou, et ad servitium suum, 30 m. in Constantin. Idem, de com. Morton, 5 m. Idem, 16 m. de honore Vernone ad custodiam castris de Vernone.

Jordanus de Humeto, 3 m. de feodo de Clune, et ad servitium suum, 13 m.

Richardus de Humeto, 3 m. et dim. de honore de Humeto, et ad servitium suum, 18 m. Idem, servitium corporis sui de honore de Bellomonte.

Henricus de Novo Burgo, 10 m. et ad servitium suum, 15 m. et 16 partes.

Richardus de Belphago, 2 m. et ad servitium suum, 6 m. et tres partes.

Eudo filius Ermifii, servitium corporis sui; et ad servitium suum, 2 m. et dim.

Simon Danet, 2 m. et ad servitium suum, 4 m.

Willus Patrick de honore de Loanda, 1 m. et ad servitium suum, 3 m.

Gilbertus de Teulerii, 3 m. et ad servitium suum, 4 m.

Rogerus de Sancto Andrea, 1 m.

Fulco de Alnou, 4 m. et ad servitium suum, 24 m. et dim.

Willus de Braiofa, 3 m. de Braiofa. Idem, servitium unius mil. de Couert.

Willus de Sancto Celerino, 5 m. de honore de Mustroyall; et de Wasprefia, et de Eskafon, et ad servitium suum, 20 m.

Hugo de Mortuo Mari, 5 m. et ad servitium suum, 13 et dim.

Galfridus de Monteforti, 3 m. et dim. et ad servitium suum, 13 m. et dim.

Willmus de Veteri Ponte, 2 m. et ad servitium suum, XI m. et 4 p.

Rogerus de Pavillio, 2 m. et ad custodiam de Leons, 4 m. per 3 partem anni.

Joannes de Solignieio, 1 m. et ad servitium suum, 3 m.

Guido de Nonant. 1 m. et ad servitium suum, XI m. et 1 quartam.

Radus de Haia, 2 m. et dim. de honore de Plaiseis et 1 m. de honore de

Mortell de feodo de Criensis; et ad servitium suum, 6 m. et dim. in Constantin.

### In Balliva GALF. DE BLEVILL DE CALETO.

Richardus Talbot, 1 m.

Willus Caillot, 1 m. de feodo Gonsrevilla.

Rogerus Martell, 1 m. in Angerville cum pertinent.

Alexander de Piccot, 4 partem in Piccot feod. Willmi de Mauritania, 1 m. et dim.

Gilbertus de Fontibus, dim. m.

Richardus

Richardus de Brefcio, 1 m.  
 Willus Bordet, 1 m.  
 Robertus Caletot, dim. m.  
 Godardus de Vallibus, 1 m.  
 Hugo Tallebot, 1 m.  
 Radus Recucon, 1 m.  
 Walterus de Alphay, de feodo Will. de Fiscanno, 2 m. feodo de Lomervil quod  
     Nichelaus habuit, dim. m. feod. de Barnavall quod Sanctus Dionisius habet, 1 m.  
 Hugo de Evremont, 1 m.  
 Matheus de Lindebenet, 4 p.  
 Manaferus Bifet, 1 m.  
 De honore comitis Giffardi, 98 m. et dim. et quartam partem, et 2 part. ad  
     servitium com.  
 Gaufridus de Malchecii, domum suam de Blenvilla, et 60 acras terræ, et de  
     hoc servit regi ut miles.

### In Balliva de CONSTANCIIS.

Willus de Ourill juxta Conflanc. 3 partem m.

### In Balliva de GAUREIO.

Rogerus de Monte Acuto, 4 partes ad custodiam castrorum de Gaureio quando  
     rex est in exercitu.  
 Radus de Theuvull, 1 m. ad custodiam ejusdem castrorum. Similiter idem de feodo  
     Turgisi de Traceio, 4 part. ad custodiam ejusdem castrorum.  
 Helias de Amondevill, 1 m. ad servitium de Gareio.  
 Radus de Ver. 1 m.  
 Ricus de Rollos, 1 m. de feodo de Rollos.  
 Willus de Diva, 3 quart. de feodo Afbloet.  
 Willus de Buiffcio, 1 m.  
 Gaufridus Truffebot, 1 m. de ferjanteria foresteriæ.

### In Balliva de HOSA.

Phillipus de Cartray, 1 m.  
 Petrus de Valloniis, 1 m.  
 Willus de Siffrewaft, 3 part. m.  
 Willus filius Eftur. dim. mil.  
 Richardus de Martinwaft, cum equis et armis, cum communia de Cesarisburg.

De

## De Hônore MORT. in eadem Balliva.

Richardus filius Rou, 1 m.

Jordanus de Barnevill, 1 m. uno die cum constamento suo, et deinceps cum  
coftamento com.

Rogerus de Magnavill, 2 m. et dim. et ad servitium suum, 3 m.

Joannes de Botemout, 3 part. m. in Lexov. feodo Roberti de Uxeio, 1 m.  
in Fales. et ad suum servitium, 3 m. et dim.

Henricus de Pomaria, 3 partem m. de feodo de Vado, et tenet castrum de  
Pomaria cum purprestura de rege.

Willus de Uxeio, 1 m. in Constant.

## De Vicecomite in CERENCIIS.

Oliverus de Traciero, 1 m. et ad servitium suum, 4 m. et isti quatuor debent  
esse in servitio com. Morent. uno die; cum custamento suo, et deinceps  
cum cuftamento com.

Hugo de Bellocampo, 1 m. regi in com. Mort.

Willus de Sota, 1 m. ad servitium suum, 2 m. de com. Mort.

Jordanus de campo Arnulfi, 1 m. et ad servitium suum, 2 m.

Willus Avenel, 5 m. regi, et serv. 1 m. de com. Morton.

Robertus de Truncheveter, 1 m. per mensem ad custamentum suum.

## In Ballia de NONANCURT.

Walterus de Bosco Geroldi, 1 m.

## In Ballia WILLMI DE MALEPALET.

Willus Croc. 3 m. regi.

Osbertus Paucuer, 1 m.

Gohellus de Baudemont, 1 m.

Hugo de Manchenfi, dim. m.

Michael de Bosco, dim. m.

Rogerus de Pavellio, 4 m. apud Leons.

Gilbertus de Pascoil, 1 m. apud Leons; et si non poterit ire, mittet tres vavafores.

Nichus de Stotevill, 1 m. de feodo de Logis.

Willus de Stotevill, 1 m. de feodo de Dodearvill.

## De Honore de Sanctæ MARIAE Eccliae.

Richardus de Tragevill, dim. m.  
 Gaufridus Mauveisin, dim. m.  
 Willus de Mara, dim. m.  
 Gauterus de Bolevill, 2 m.  
 Sampson Maremita, dim. m.  
 Ilbertus de Willevill, dim. m.  
 Richardus filius Heltoniæ, dim. m.

## De Vicecomite de CONTEVILL.

Gilbertus de Alneto, dim. m.  
 Joscellinus Crispinus, 3 m. et fibi remanent 32 milites, et de feodo de Novo Mercato, 2 m. et 1 m. de 15 diebus ad custodiam Novi Mercati.  
 Hafculphus de Sancto Hillario, 2 m. et dim. scil. de com. Morton, 1 m. et dim. de Abrincafino, 1 m.

## De Ballia de OXIMIS.

Robertus de Superviani, 1 m. regi, et fibi 2 m.  
 Gilbertus de Brucort, 2 m. regi de Pinu cum pertinent. Idem, 1 m. de feodo Mort. in Cerenciis.  
 Robertus de Sancto Joanne, 1 m. de terra Wafta.

## De Ballia de Castro de VIRA.

Joannes de Praeriis, dim. m.  
 Matheus de Praeriis, 4 partem.  
 Thomas de Colunches, 2 m. regi, et fibi 1 m. de Colunches. Idem, de Val-davei, 1 m. regi, et 1 m. fibi.

## De BAIOCASINO.

Sello de Linguri, dim. m.  
 Guido de Sancto Galerico, 1 m. pro allodiis tailleb.  
 Robtus de Boneſboz, 1 m. regi de 3 m. quos habet in Algur.  
 Robertus de Alviler, 1 m. de 2. m. et 4 part. m. quos habet.  
 Richardus Britto, 2 m. regi de f. de Spineto quod rex habet in vadio de com. Mellenti.

De

## De Ballia de BASSERIS.

Acardius de Ambreriiis, 1 m. de 12 m. cum scutis.  
 Willus de Traceio, 1 m. et fibi 5 m.  
 Willus de Ferraria, 1 m. et fibi 5 m.  
 Henricus de Bosleio, 1 m. et fibi 7 m.  
 Gervafius Paganellus, 1 m. et fibi 4 m.  
 Richardus de Lusceio, 1 m. et fibi 17 m.  
 Matheus de Feritate, 2 m. et fibi 15 m.  
 Henricus de Danfrunt, 1 m.  
 Oliverus de Frollei, Willus Gere, Hubertus de Valle Borell et Mornewell, 1 m.  
     et unusquisque debet Wardam per mensem in paffeis et extra paffeis.  
 Robertus de Campell, 1 m. per 40 dies de garda, et postea ad custamentum regis.  
 Willus Baudet, 1 m.  
 Henricus de Breccio, 1 m.  
 Hammel de Villana, 1 m.  
 Hugo Bretell, 1 m.  
 Odo de Mongeroll, 1 m.  
 Richardus de Lafceio, 1 m.

## De Ballia de CERENCIIS.

Feodum Hugonis de Sancto Dionisio.  
 Hugo Carbonell, 1 m. primo die cum custamento suo, deinde cum custamento  
     com. Moret.  
 Hugo de Belcampo, 1 m. in Brayo.

## De Ballia FROSLEBOT.

Willus de Putot, dim. m.

## In Ballia de TENERCHEMAIO.

Rogerus de Amondevill, 1 m. et fibi 1 m.  
 Jordanus de Campo Ernulfii, 1 m.  
 Radus de Chaineis, 1 m.  
 Joannes de Sogneio, 1 m. de honore de Guillebill, et fibi 4 m.  
 De honore de Sax. 1 m.  
 De Bosco Baldoni, 3 m.  
 Walterus de Jureio, 1 m. de Pincernatu, et fibi 3 m. et dim. Idem habet  
     de Jureio, 8 m. et dim. et regi quod rex voluerit.  
 Feod. Gilberti de Abrino, 2 m.

## In Ballia RANULPHI DE ROLLANCURT.

Marcus de Muscedent, 1 m.  
 Rogerus de Lesperever, dim. m.  
 Willus de Duello, dim. m.  
 Willus de Mol, 4 part.  
 Robertus Doiffel, 4 part.  
 Willus de Haiis, 4 part.  
 Robertus de Harecourt, 1 m. quod Ricardus de Bosco Ranulphi et Ricard. de Birvell tenent.

## In Ballia FALESIAE.

Richardus de Gilleio, dim. m. de Till et de Valhbod, honor de Haria de Puteo.  
 De com. Mort. 1 m. regi.

## In Ballia de OXM.

Robertus de Sancto Leonardo, 1 m. regi.  
 De baronio de Sancto Sidonio, 3 m. regi.  
 Osbertus de Callio, 2 m.

## Isti sunt ad Custamentum Domini.

Gaufridus de Sancto Martino, 1 m.	} Isti ad cust. domini.
Michaels de Bosco, 1 m.	
Willus de Mancouple, 1 m.	
Richardus de Perretort, 1 m.	
Gaufridus de Augo, 1 m.	

Manasserus Aquilon, 1 m. ad wardam Fales, quam diu homines villæ erunt in exercitu.  
 Gillebertus de Bevercort, senex, 4 partem in Colevill et Angervill.  
 Henricus de Tilleyo tenet castrum de Tille, et 10 acres terræ in villa de rege.  
 Gilbertus de Romeis, 1 m. regi de terra sua ultra Sequanam in Bonevill, et muto Allneto.  
 De honore de Conches et de Toeneio, 44 m. et 6 m. quod Matheus de Clara tenet, preter hoc quod comes de Albamarra, et comes Hugo Bigot, et Hugo de Mortuomari, tenent de feodo illo ; ad servitium vero regis nesciunt quot.  
 De honore de Monteforti, 21 m. et dim. et duas partes.  
 De honore com. Mort. per Richardum Sylvanum, 29 m. et dim.  
 Jordanus de Maifville, 1 m. et fibi 5 m. Willus

Willus de Abrinc. 1 m. de honore Morton.

Godefridus de Gamages, dim. 1 regi.

Joannes de Gifortio, 3 m. ad wardam.

Robertus de Poissi, 1 m. regi de terra Monflame et de Harechevill, et 1 m. de feodo Britolii.

Feodum de Allicio prope Pontem Arche, 1 m. regi, et domino feodi, 3 m. Conon Petrafonte tenet.

Willus de Albigneo in Barbavill.

Robertus de Vitriaco, medietatem de Reia in Baiocafino, et Trungeum et Caignoles et Duxcium in Boscagio.

Hi sunt, qui nec venerunt, nec miserunt, nec aliquid dixerunt.

Archiepus Rothomag.

Epus Ebroic.

Comes Glocestriæ.

Comes de Arundell.

Comes de Albamare.

Comes Augi.

Willus de Curteneio.

Richerus de Aquila, nisi pro feodo de Crepun.

Robertus Marmiun.

Comes de Verenda.

Hugo le Bigot.

Walterus de Meduana.

Osbertus de Pratellis.

Robertus de Estotevill.

Robertus Rufus.

Dom. Bardulf.

Willmus de Humeto per feodo et Sayeo.

Comes Willmus.

Gerardus de Canvill.

Hugo de Sancto Claro, in Algia.

Comes Ebroicensis.

Bernardus de Sancto Valerico, pro feodo de Valle de Punt.

Rogerus Bathon, pro 4 parte in Campegneio.

### Nomina Militum tenant. de Ecclia de BAIOC.

Robertus filius Ham, 10 m. tenebat de honore Ebricen. feodum Grimundi de Plasseiz erat feod. 8 m. cum terra de Bugeio et de Damon, quam Grimundus dederat Willmo de Albineio cum forore sua in maritagium.

Hugo de Monteforti, 8 m.  
 Rogerus de Coucella, 5 m.  
 Feod. Aeloudi Camerar, 8 m.  
 Rogerus Sward, 8 m.  
 Ran. Vicecomes, 3 m. et dim.  
 Mafilastre, 7 m.  
 Rogerus, vicecomes de Sancto Salvatore, 7 m.  
 Ricus comes Cestr. 5 m.  
 Engeramus de Spineto, 5 m.  
 Hugo de Crevequer, 5 m.  
 Maimot, 5 m.  
 Picot, 3 m.  
 Henricus de Nortunn, 3 m.  
 Henricus de Warwick, in Sancto Vedafto, 2 m.  
 Rogerus de Beamuont in Hispania, 2 m.  
 Willus Camararius, 2 m. preter frebois.  
 Eudo Dapifer, 2 m.  
 Feod. de Laceio, 2 m.  
 Feod. de Monte Mart. 2 m.  
 Feod. Roberti filii Osberti, 2 m.  
 Feod. Philippi de Braiofa, 2 m.  
 Feod. de Carthennio, 2 m.  
 Feod. de Campeigno, 1 m.  
 Walterus Giffard in petit villa, 1 m.  
 Marmion, 1 m.  
 Corbinus de Agnellis, 1 m.  
 Rayn. de Villers, 1 m.  
 Othon de Carevill, 1 m.  
 Engeramus de Veare, dim. m.  
 Robertus de Loveriis, 1 m.  
 Feod. Gernun, 2 m. Conde de Turlon.  
 Escortemele, 1 m.  
 Espervilla, dim. m.  
 Sampion de Baioc. pro Geranth, 1 m.  
 Feod. Bigotti in Logis et Savenai, dim. m.  
 Feod. Peulene, dim. m.

Summa feodor. militum de casamento eccliae Baiocar. 119 et dim. præter  
 vavaforias et dominica.

Epus Baioc. debet invenire 10 optimos m. ad servitium regis Francorum  
 per 40 dies, et ad eos procurandos debet capere in unoquoque feodo m.  
20 fol.

20 fol. Rhotomag. monete: cum autem invenit duci Normanniæ 40 milites per 40 dies, debet capere in unoquoque feed. m. 40 sol. predictæ monete, et nihil amplius: ad servitium vero epi debent omnes esse parati armis et equis; et unusquisque miles debet feed. suum relevare de morte patris sui per 15 li. Rhotomeg. monetæ, vel per equum et loricum.

Nomina eorū qui juraverunt se verum dicere de Feodis Militum tenencium de Ecclia BAIOC. et Servitiis eorū post Mortem Rici filii Samson.

Rogerus Suard.  
 Radus de Roff.  
 Helta Constable.  
 Hugo de Crevecort.  
 Gangelinus de Corfella.  
 Engeramus de Port.  
 Willus filius Roberti de Fontibus.  
 Willus de Sancto Quintino.  
 Rogerus Hareng.  
 Gaufridus de Daubra.  
 Godefridus Calthram.  
 Osmundus Bedel.

Summa militum omnium precedent. qui debent servicia duci, 783. milites et dim. 20. pars et quadragesima.





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## N U M B E R III.

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### A Description of the BASSO RELIEVOS at Rouen,

Which represent the INTERVIEW between HENRY VIII. King of England, and FRANCIS I. the French King, between Guisnes and Ardres, on the 7th Day of June, in the Year 1520.

Taken from a Work, entitled Monumens de la Monarchie Françoise, par Pere Montfaucon, Tom. IV.

KING Henry VIII. of England, having, by a treaty of peace concluded between him, and Francis the French king, on the 2d day of October, in the year 1518. put an end to a troublesome and expensive war, another treaty was, on the 4th day of October following, concluded by the same monarchs, for an interview between them, at Sandinfield in Picardy, on the 31st day of July, in the following year: but this did not take effect till a year after, i. e. in 1520.

The contrivance and management of this interview was left intirely to the skill and care of cardinal Wolsey, who, though a churchman, was fond of shew and pageantry to excess, and then reckoned to have a peculiar talent at matters of that sort: and he, on the 12th day of May, in the year 1519. published an order for the direction of this grand affair, which any one may see by consulting lord Herbert's LIFE OF HENRY VIII. page 95.

Francis, to perpetuate the memory of this magnificently-grand meeting, (the place where it was had, between Guisnes and Ardres, being called, from the pomp, and extravagantly-sumptuous dressies, LE CAMP DE DRAP d'OR, as great quantities of gold stuff were used on the occasion) had the cavalcade carved in five marble tables, which are still preserved, though now some-

what defaced, in the court of a house late belonging to monsieur Forteville, procureur general at Rouen, where they are placed, as originally, under as many windows; and where they were, for several years, taken to be a representation of the council of Trent, till the abbé Noel, in the year 1726. discovered, from the circumstance of a salamander, marked on the back of one of the figures, (which was the badge given by Francis I. to his body-guards) that they represented the history of this famous interview; and wrote an account of them to the learned antiquary, father Montfaucon, who hath given us the following description of them.

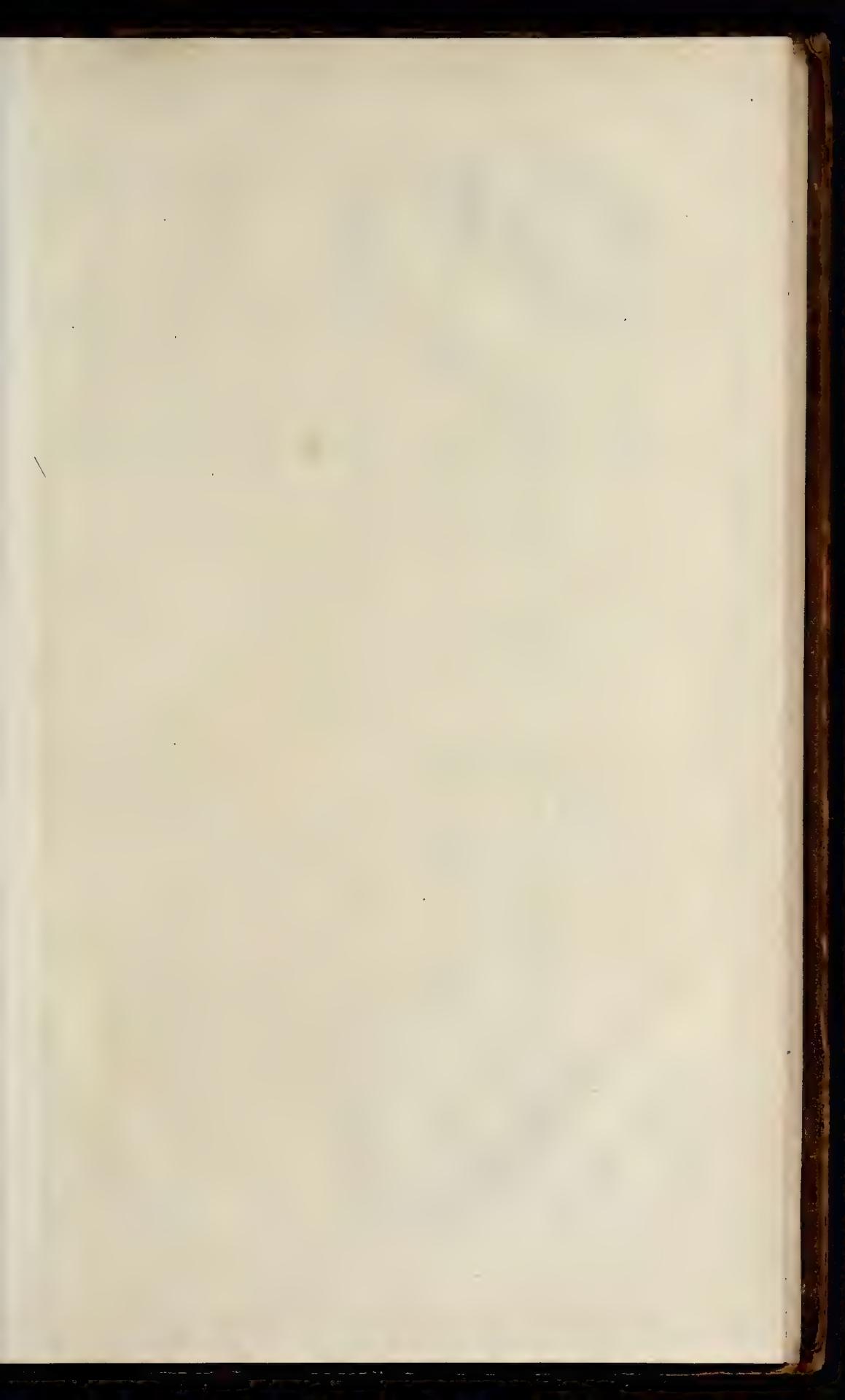
In the First Compartment, on the left hand, are seen several persons looking out of a kind of gallery, at Henry and his troop, issuing out of the gate of the castle of Guisnes, on the side of which are two pieces of small ordnance, (mounted on their carriages) in order to proceed to the place of rendezvous, which, in consideration of Henry's passing the sea, was fixed to be in some place within the English pale, betwixt Guisnes and Ardres; and the commissaries pitched upon the Vale of Andren.

In the Second Compartment, is seen cardinal Wolsey, placed between the dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk, each of them wearing the collar of the order of the Garter, (which the French artist enriched with the motto of the Garter itself, not knowing the difference) preceded by his crofs-bearer and two maces, and followed by a great number of peers, prelates, and other persons, as well on foot as on horseback; each richly adorned with plumes, those of the footmen being contrived to form rays of plumage all round the hinder part of their heads, which, whatever effect it might have in the wearing, produces no very great one in the print.

The Third Compartment represents the two kings, surrounded with many of their nobility, and a great number of guards, saluting each other on horseback: Henry being attended by the dukes of Suffolk, Norfolk, and Buckingham; the marquis of Dorset\*; the earls of Northumberland, Shrewsbury, Salisbury, and Kent; and many other noblemen: and Francis, by the king of Navarre; the dukes of Alençon, Lorain, and Vendome; the earls and lords of Guise, Laval, Orval, Tremuille, and St. Pol; the mareschals Chabannes, Chatillon, and Escun; the grand-master Despraiet; and the princes of Roche-fur-Yon and Taillemont; with a great number of other lords and knights, all magnificently habited and decorated.

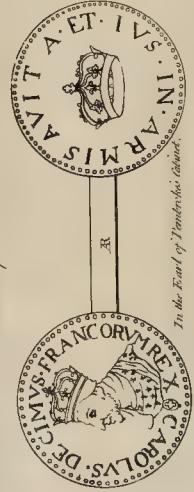
The

\* The marquis of Dorset bore the English sword of state naked; the constable of France carrying the French one the same way.



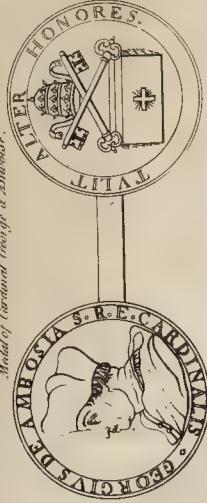
*Arrival of Henry VIII. with Prince J. before King and ladies at the <sup>2d</sup> Jousts.*





*Mental of Children, X.*

36 *Journal of Clinical Anesthesia*

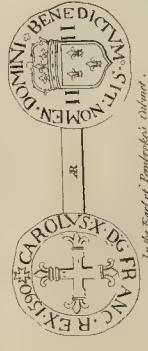


Montferrat, Monuments de la Monarchie Piémontaise



Crown of Charaka 3

In Dr. Dörr's 'Jahrbüch'



L'Art de l'Enluminure

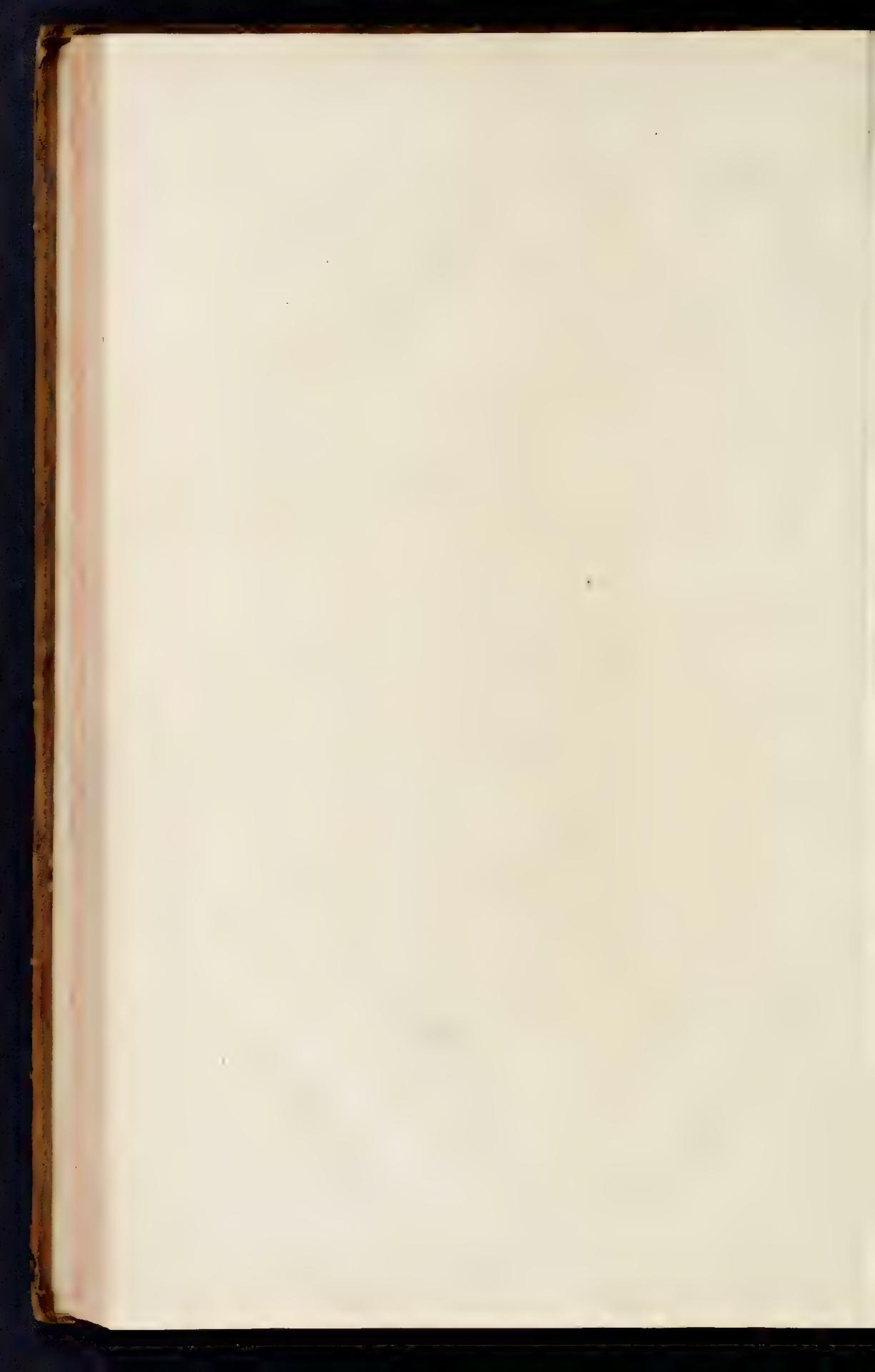


In the Field of Semantics



*(Contributed by James W. Gilmore)*

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The Fourth Compartment shews the remaining part of the retinue of Francis, headed by the cardinal of Boiffy, before whom go four maces, and a cross-bearer bearing a double crois, as cardinal and legate of France; towards which, a dove is represented flying out of a cloud: he is followed by the cardinals of Bourbon, Albret, and Lorain, and many bishops and prelates, with the ambassadors from Rome and Spain.

In the Last Compartment, are seen the remainder of the French king's train, coming out of the gate of Ardres, which is designed and executed much like that of the castle of Guisnes before viewed, having people on the top, and in a gallery, looking on; and two small pieces of artillery. The firing of a cannon by the English was to be the signal for the two sovereigns to begin their march towards each other.

This famous interview, between these two young kings, was held on Thursday (being Corpus-Christi day) the 7th of June, in the year 1520. the seven days since Henry's arrival at Calais (where he landed on Thursday the 31st of May) having been taken up in negotiations and compliments. The superb dresses, the costly entertainments and presents, and the valour and activity of both the princes, and their several courtiers, who were admitted to be partakers, were beyond any thing then known in Europe, during the whole entertainment, which lasted twenty days, with only a small intermission of three; two of which, Wednesday the 13th, and Monday the 18th, they were prevented from justing by the high wind and bad weather; and Sunday the 17th being spent in a reciprocal visit, Henry dining with the queen of France at Ardres, and Francis with queen Catharine at Guisnes.

The house erected without Guisnes (with the castle whereof it had a communication by a long gallery) is mentioned by all the historians, English and French, as a magnificent building, being a square of three hundred and twenty-eight feet every way, with a sagittary in each front, and the motto, CUI ADHÆREO PRÆEST; "He, to whom I belong, excels." The list, or place of arms, was three hundred feet in length, and one hundred and six in breadth, and well ditched and fortified; and when the kings and their aids, being the duke of Suffolk, the marquis of Dorset, sir William Kingston, sir Richard Jerminham, sir Giles Capel, Mr. Nicholas Carew, and Mr. Anthony Knevet, on the English; and the duke of Vendome, the earl of St. Pol, the earl of Montmorency, M. Brions, M. St. Meme, M. Broucal, and M. Tavannes, on the French side, (according to lord Herbert's account; but Du Bellay names Vendome, St. Pol, Rochebot, Brion, Tonavis, Boucol, and Montafilant) were entered into the lists; the French archers and Swiss guarded the English barriere; and the English lances, that of the French.

On

On Saturday, the 23d day of June, a high mas was celebrated by the cardinal archbishop of York, in his legatine quality; and on Sunday the 24th, after having again dined reciprocally with the two queens, the king took their leave of each other, giving and receiving many rich presents; and departed, Henry for Calais, and Francis for Paris; and had both, soon after, occasion to regret the lavish expences thrown away to procure a peace of such short duration, war being resolved on before the end of the ensuing year: in which sudden change, Wolsey, being promised assistance from the Emperor to obtain the papacy, seems to have been the chief agent, as he had been in the immense charge the nation was put to for purchasng the short-lived treaty.



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## N U M B E R IV.

A Love for magnificence and shew was one of the ruling passions of king Henry VIII. in the indulgence whereof he was greatly encouraged by his favourite, cardinal Wolsey, whose innate pride gave him a like inclination for pomp and splendor. The English nobility soon saw that a similar practice in their own persons was the readiest way to ingratiate themselves with the king and his minister; and therefore invention was racked for devising the most effectual methods of appearing with grandeur and ostentation.

Francis, the French king, was not one jot behind-hand with Henry in this turn of mind; and his courtiers imitated his example to the utmost of their abilities. Hence, it is no wonder that we find the proposed interview proved so extremely agreeable to each monarch, who could not but consider it as the most favourable opportunity for him to exert his darling turn for pageantry.

The contrivance and management of this interview was left to cardinal Wolsey, by whose means a convention, published by Rymer, in the 13th volume of his *FOEDERA*, was, in the month of March, in the year 1519. actually concluded and ratified by the two kings; and in which convention, not only the method of proceeding during such interview was stipulated and regulated, but the quality and names of the respective attendants on each monarch were agreed on, and inserted.

The number of persons, whose curiosity led them to be present at this remarkable solemnity, was great. Among these was Edward Hall, recorder of London, who with great accuracy, probably by order of Henry VIII. drew up a very circumstantial account of the transactions of every day during the time the interview lasted, and printed it in his Chronicle under the year 1520. A journal of this interview was also at the same time written on the part of the French, which, being afterwards found in the library of M. Mauzauges, president of the parliament of Provence, was by him communicated to father Montfaucon, who published it in his *MONUMENS DE LA MONARCHIE FRANÇOISE*.

The distance of time between the date of the convention and the day of the interview, as well as a multitude of unforeseen accidents, might unavoidably

occasion some deviations from, and variations in, the original plan: and that this was actually the case, is evident from the appointment for the king's and queen's train to the meeting of the French king, in the year 1520, which is inserted in a manuscript of that time, now remaining in the Lambeth library, and marked No. 285, and in which the number of retainers, servants, and horses, allotted to each attendant on the king and queen of England, are inserted, though omitted in the list annexed to the convention. For this reason I apprehend that the reader will not be displeased with me for printing, in this place, a copy of the appointments for king Henry and his queen, as extracted from the original convention; together with a copy of the appointment, as it stands in the Lambeth manuscript.

### EXTRACT from the CONVENTION.

A.D. 1520.  
An. II. H. VIII. Nomina Appunctuatorum ad intendendum REGI in mutuo Congresū.

**COMMISSAIRES** appointez de veoir et visiter le Nombre de telz Parfonaiges qui viendront accompagner le Roi Françoise à l'Entrevue.

Le conte d'Efsex.	Messire Edovert Ponynges.
Le seigneur de Bergenny.	Messire Robert Wyngfield.

Les Noms de telz Parfonaiges qui donneront Ordre aux Gentilz Hommes, tant en marchant que eulx arretez a l'Entreveue de deux Roys.

Messire Edovert Belknop.	Messire Johan Peche.
Messire Nicolas Vaux.	Messire Morice Barquely.

Les Noms des ceulx qui donneront Ordre aux Pietons tant en allant que en sejournant à la Rencontre et Entrevue.

Messire Weston Browne.	Messire Raff Egerton.
Messire Edovert Feryers.	Messire Thomas Lucy.
Messire Robart Connestable.	Messire Johan Marney.

Les Noms des NOBLES qui chevancheront avecque le Roy d'Angletere a l'Ambrassement des dits deux Roys.

Le Legat.	Le duc de Suffolk.
L'archevesque de Canterbury.	Le marquis Dorset.
Le duç de Buckhyngham.	

## Les Noms des ÈVESQUES.

L'èvesque de Durefne.	L'èvesque de Rochestre,
L'archeveque de Armacan.	L'èvesque d'Excestre.
L'èvesque de Ely.	L'èvesque de Harford.
L'èvesque de Chestre.	

## CONTES.

Le conte de Staford.	Le conte de Devonshire.
Le conte de Northumberland.	Le conte de Kent.
Le conte de Westmorland.	Le conte de Wilshire.
Le conte de Shorusbery.	Le conte de Derby.
Le conte de Worcestre.	Le conte de Kyldare.

## BARONS.

Le seigneur de Matrevers.	Le seigneur Dacres.
Le seigneur de Montagu.	Le seigneur de Feriers.
Le seigneur de Harberd.	Le seigneur de Cobham.
Le seigneur de Saint Jehan, grant prier d'Angleterre.	Le seigneur de Daubney.
Le seigneur de Roos.	Le seigneur de Lomley.
Le seigneur de Fitzwater.	Messire Henry Marney.
Le seigneur de Haftynges.	Messire Guillaume Sandes.
Le seigneur Delavere.	Messire Thomas Boullayn.
	Le seigneur de Hauvard.

Item, il est ordonne et appoincte, que en marchant en avant devant le roy d'Angleterre, les nobles hommes yront en avant en la maniere qui s'ensuyt, c'estassavoir.

Les serviteurs du dit roy, nobles et gentilz hommes les quelz yront prouchains devant le roy.

Et devant les ditz serviteurs du roy yront les nobles et gentilz hommes appartenans a monsieur le legat.

Et devant iceulx yront les nobles gentilz hommes des autres seigneurs en ordre felon l'estat et degré de leurs seigneurs.

Et la garde du dit seigneur roy yront et fuyveront le roy en leur places accoustumees.

Et les serviteurs de aultres nobles les fuyveront en ordre comme il appartient.

## Appunctuati ad intendendum REGINÆ.

## An ERLE.

The erle of Derby.

## BISHOPS.

The bishop of Rochester.  
 The bishop of Hereford.  
 The bishop of Landaf.

## BARONS.

The lord Mountjoy.  
 The queen's chamberlain.  
 The lord Cobham.  
 The lord Morley.

## A DUCHESS.

The duches of Buckingham.

## COUNTESSES.

The countess of Stafford.  
 The countess of Oxford, widowe.  
 The younger countess of Oxford.  
 The countess of Westmerland.  
 The countess of Shrewsbury.  
 The countess of Devonshire.  
 The countess of Derby.

## BARONESSES.

The lady Fitzwater.  
 The lady Hafting.  
 The lady Boloyn.  
 The lady Mountague.  
 The lady Willoughby.  
 The lady Daubney.  
 The lady Mountjoy.  
 The lady Cobham.  
 The lady Gray, lord John's wife.  
 The lady Elizabeth Gray.  
 The lady Ann Gray.  
 The lady Broke.

The lady Morley.

The lady Gildeforde, the elder.  
 The lady Scrope.

## KNIGHTS WIFES.

The lady Fitz William.  
 The lady Gildeford, yonger.  
 The lady Fetiplace.  
 The lady Vaux.  
 The lady Selenger.  
 The lady Parre, widowe.  
 The lady Parre, wife.  
 The lady Rice.  
 The lady Compton.  
 The lady Darel.  
 The lady Fynche.  
 The lady Hopton.

The lady Wyngfield, sir Anthony's wife.  
 The lady Tilney.  
 The lady Wingfield, sir Richard's wife.  
 The lady Clerc.  
 The lady Owen, the younger.  
 The lady Nevel, sir John's wife.  
 The lady Boleyn, sir Edward's wife.

## GENTILWEMEN.

Mastres Carewe.  
 Mastres Gheneys.  
 Mastres Carey.  
 My lord Fitzwaren's douzter.  
 Anthony Poyntz's douzter.  
 Mastres Appliard.  
 Ann Wentworth, John Wentworthis  
 wife.  
 Mastres Hugan.  
 Mastres Cornwales.  
 Mastres Parys.  
 Mastres Jernyngham.  
 Mastres Cooke.

Mastres

Maftres Catharine Mountoria.	Sir Rauf Verney, the younger.
Maftres Lawrence.	Sir William Rede.
Maftres Victoria.	Sir Robert Jones.
Maftres Darell, sir Edward's Darell's douzter.	Master Paris, of Cambridgeshire.

## CHAMBERERS.

Maftres Kempe.  
Maftres Margaret.  
Maftres Margery.

## KNIGHTS.

Sir Robert Poyntz.  
Sir George Foster.  
Sir Thomas Fetiplace.  
Sir John Lifle.  
Sir Adrian Fortescue.  
Sir Water Stoner.  
Sir Edward Greville.  
Sir Symond Harcourt.  
Sir John Hamden of the Hil.  
Sir George Selenger.  
Sir John Kirkeham.  
Sir Miles Bushy.  
Sir Marmaduke Constable.  
Sir Edward Darel.  
Sir Rauf Chamberlain.  
Sir John Shelton.  
Sir Robert Clere.  
Sir Philip Calthorp.  
John Henyngham.  
Sir William Walgrave.  
Sir Thomas Tirel.  
Sir Roger Wentworth.  
Sir Thomas Trenchard.  
Sir Thomas Lynde.  
Sir John Villers.  
Sir John Afsheton.  
Sir Mathew Broun.  
John Mordant.  
Sir Henry Sacheverel.  
Sir Henry Willoughby.

## CHAPLEYNS.

Master Peter.  
Master Mallet.  
Master Cristofer.  
Master Dent.  
Master Payne.  
Sir John Swane.

## The QUEEN'S CHAMBER.

Richard Dycons, secretary.  
Doctor -----, physician.  
John Verney, cupberer.  
Alexander Froggnall, carver.  
John Poyntz, }  
Francis Philip, } fewers.

## GENTILMEN USHERS.

William Bulstrode.  
Roger Ratcliff.  
George Fraunces.  
Robert Hafilrig.

## SEWERS for the CHAMBER..

William Tyrel.  
----- Gourney.  
----- Davers.  
Symond Mountford.

## GENTILMEN WAYTERS.

Thomas Cardigan.  
Gerves Suttel.  
George Sutton.  
Olyver Holand.  
John Lawrence.  
Robert Merbury, sergeaunt at armes.  
Griffith Richard, clerke of the signet.  
Master John, potycary.

## YEOMEN USHERS.

John Madyson.  
John Glynn.  
Anthony Lowe.  
John Harison.  
William Mylles.

## GROMES of the CHAMBER.

John Eyton.  
John Twadat.  
Randal Prefland.  
William Welsh.  
John Baker.  
John Johnson.  
Lionel Byggons.  
----- Byg.  
Henry Cheney, grome of the lesh.

## YEOMEN of the CHAMBER.

Robert Hilton.  
David Morgan.  
Edward David.  
Thomas Rice.  
John Crede.  
Robert Kyrke.  
William Thomas.  
Thomas Walter.  
Clement Fitzgeffery.  
Edward Huddeswell.  
George Monge.  
John Yerely.  
John Higdon.  
----- Foster.  
Richard Sutton.  
William Coke.  
John Bright.  
John Fish.  
Henry Wheler.  
John King.  
Jasper Maners.

## PAGES of the CHAMBER.

John Wheler.  
Thomas Myners.  
Henry Banester.  
Hugh Carre.

## Th' OFFICE of the ROBES.

Ellis Hilton.  
Richard Justice.  
Richard Woode.

## Th' OFFICE of the BED.

George Brighows.  
Richard Alen.  
Richard Awtan.

## MESSENGER of the CHAMBER.

Richard Dynes.



The Appointment for the KINGE and the QUENE to Canterbury,  
and so to Callais and Gwifnes, to the Meting of the Frenche  
King, A. 1520.

Copied from a Manuscript of that Time, remaining in the Lambeth  
Library, and marked No. 285.

LEGATE of the Pope.	[Cardinal Wolsey]	The Lord Legate	Chaplains 12	
			Gentlemen 50	Men 300
			Servants 238	Horses 150
			Horses 150	

ARCHBISH. of CANTOR.	[Will. Warham]	The Archbishop of Cantor.	Chaplains 5	
			Gentlemen 10	Men 70
			Servants 55	Horses 30
			Horses 30	

DUKES 2.	[Edward Stafford]	The Dukes of Buckingham [Charles Brandon] and Suffolk, eyther of them.	Chaplains 5	
			Gentlemen 10	Men 70
			Servants 55	Horses 30
			Horses 30	

ERLES 10.	[Geo. Talbot] [Will. Courtenay] [Ralph Nevill] [Hen. Stafford] [Ric. Grey] [Hen. Percy] [Hen. Stafford, 2d] [Cha. Somerset] [Joh. de Vere] [Henry Bouchier]	Com Shreufb. Com. Devon. Com. Westmori. Com. Stafford Com. Kent Com. Northubl. Son of Duke of Com. Wilton. Bucks.] Com. Wigorn. Com. Oxon. Com. Effex	Chaplains 3			
			Gentlemen 6	Men 42 } To eche Horses 20 } of them.		
			Servants 33			
			Horses 20			
			30 Men more than any other Erle, because of his Office, but Horses as the rest.			

[Thomas Howard,  
Earl of Surrey]      Erle Marshall

MARQUIS I. [Tho. Grey]	The Marquis of Dorset	Chaplains 4 Gentlemen 8 Servants 44 Horses 26	Men 56 Horses 26	To eche of them.
BISH. of } [Tho. Ruthall] Durefme. }	The Bish. of Durfme			

BISHOPS 4, } [Nic. West] besides } [John Kite] Cantor. and } [Geoffrey Blythe] Duresme. } [Joh. Voysie]	Epus Elye Archiep. Armacen Ep. Chester Ep. Exon	Chaplains 4 Gentlemen 6 Servants 23 Horses 20	Men 33 Horses 20	To eche of them.
--	--	--	---------------------	---------------------

## BARONS 21.

Com. Kildare	Chaplains 2			
Lo. St. John				
Lo. Roos				
Lo. Maltravas				
Lo. Fitzwater				
Lo. Aburgavene				
Lo. Mountecute				
Lo. Haftings	Gentlemen 2			
Lo. Ferrars				
Lo. Barneys				
Lo. Darcye				
Lo. Laware				
Lo. Brooke				
Lo. Lombey	Servants 18			
Lo. Harbert				
Lo. Jo. Grey				
Lo. Ric. Grey				
Lo. Leon. Grey				
Lo. Daubney				
Lo. Edm. Haward	Horses 12			
Lo. Curfon				

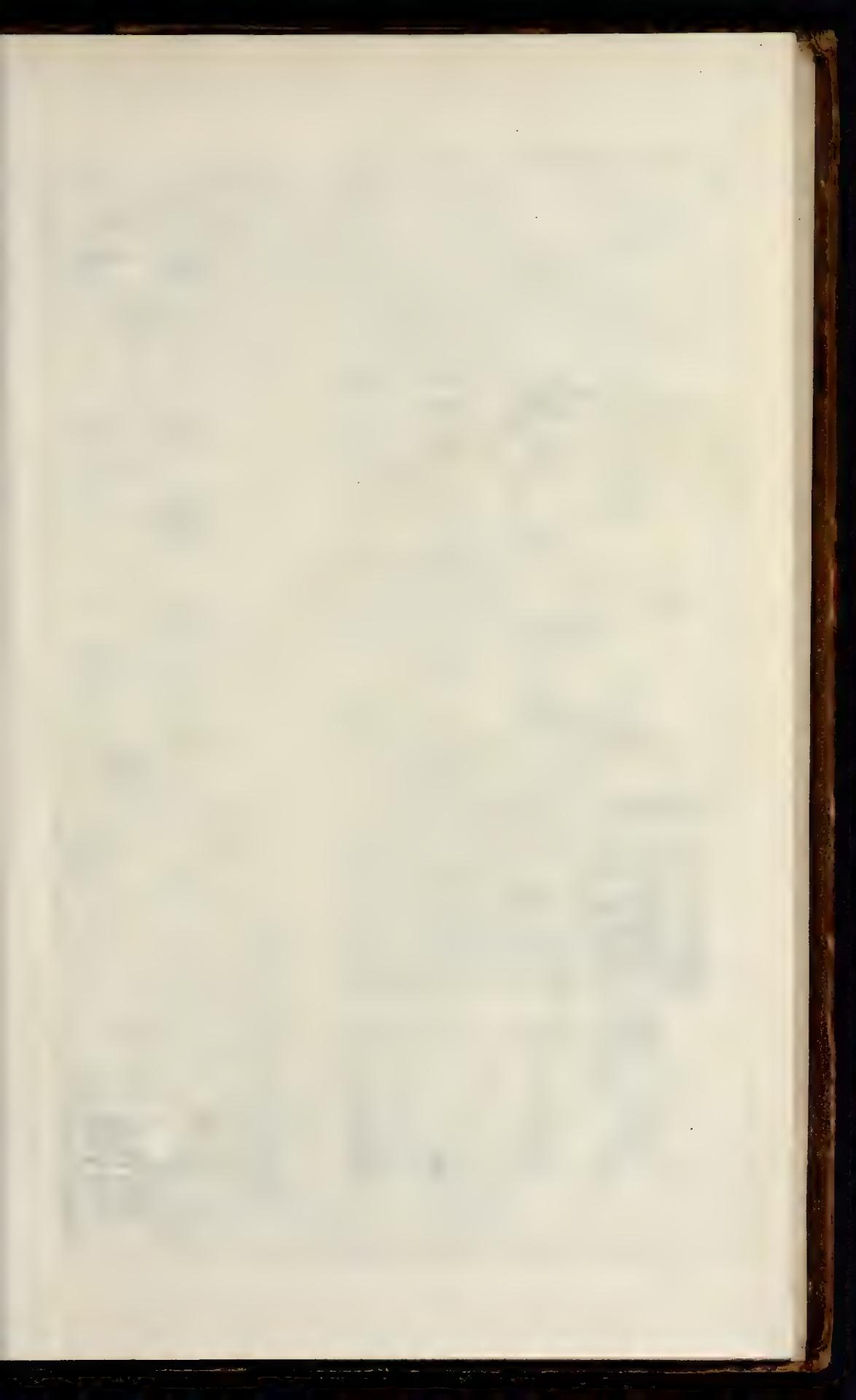
## KNIGHTS of the GARTER 3.

Sir Edw. Poyninge	Chaplains 2			
Sir Henry Marney	Gentlemen 2	Men 22	To eche	
Sir Willm. Sands	Servants 18	Horses 12	of them.	

## COUNSELLORS SPIRITUAL 4, viz.

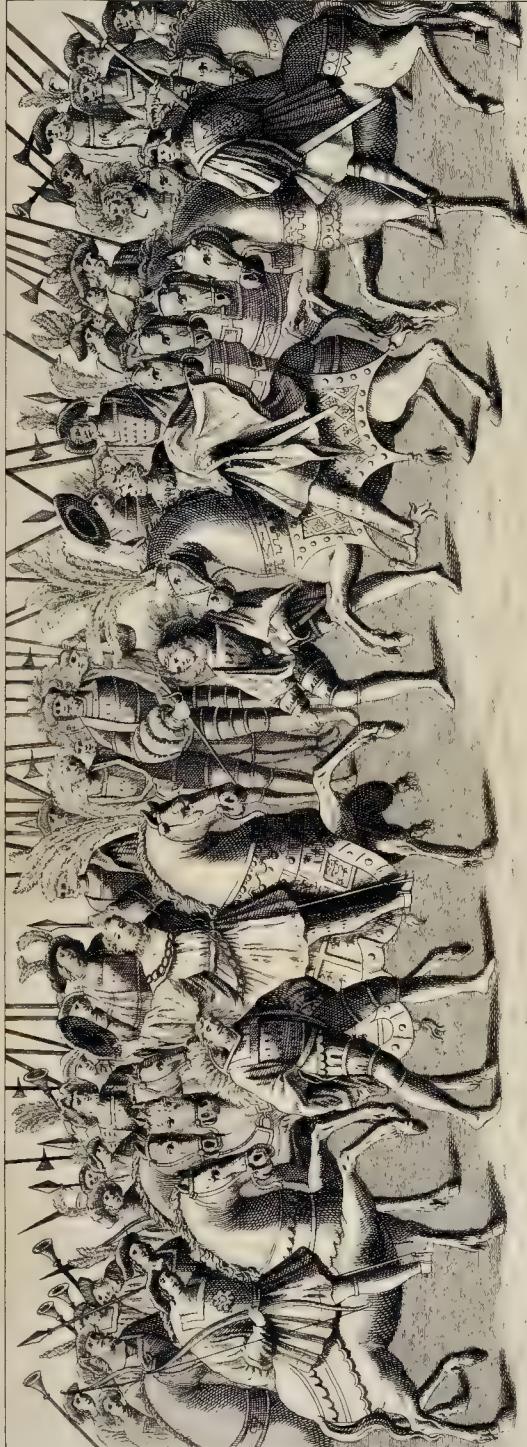
The Secretary	Chaplains 1			
The Master of the Rolls				
The Dean of the Chaple	Servants 11	Men 12	To eche	
The Almoner	Horses 8	Horses 8	of them.	

KNIGHTS



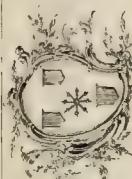
*Palace of Henry VIII with a royal banqueting and ladies under a canopy.*

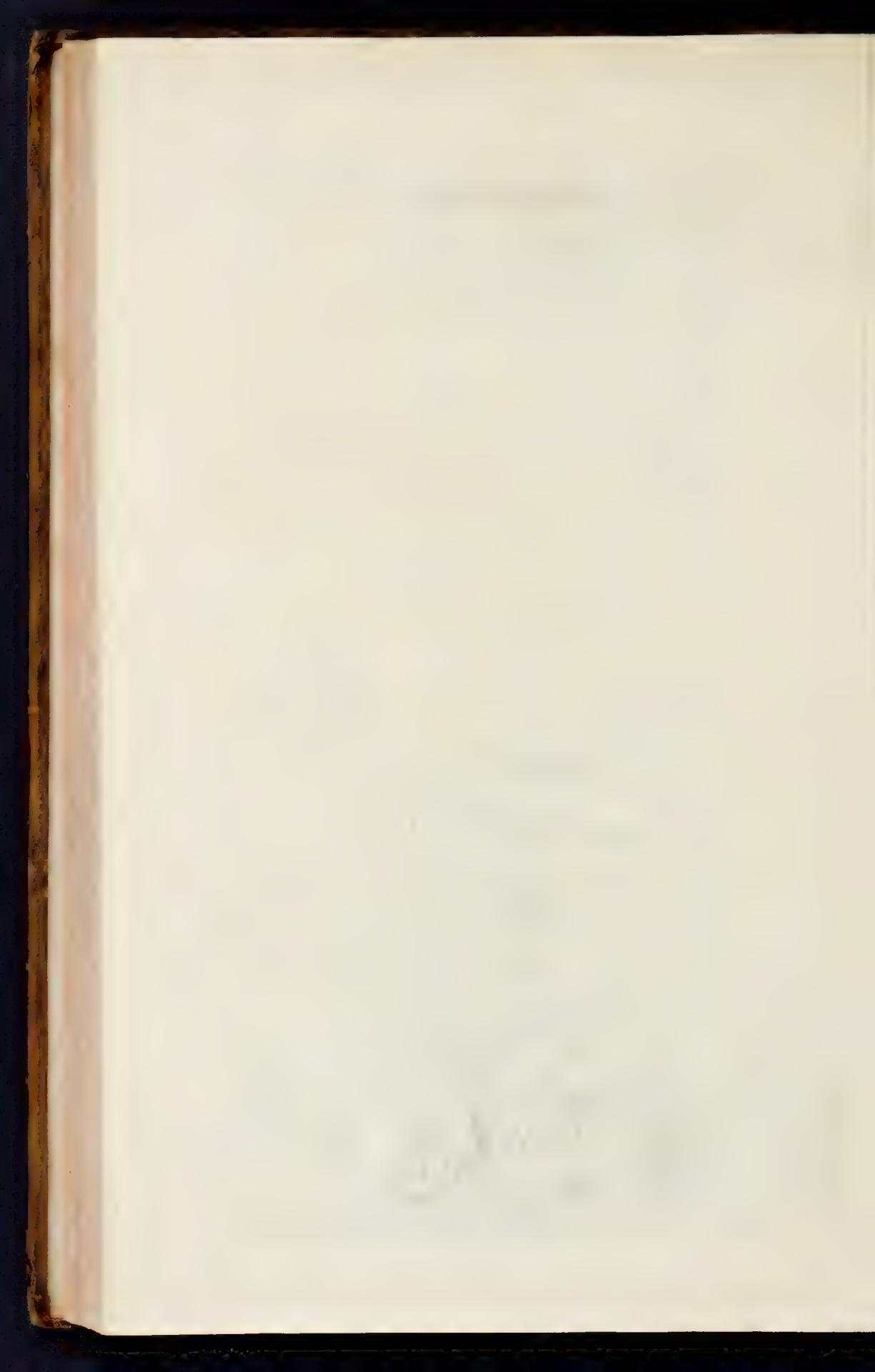




L. Breyer sculps.

George, Henry, L.L.D.  
- Comptroller His. Yale.





## KNIGHTS BACHELERS 83.

Sir Nic. Vaux  
 Sir Tho. Bulleyn  
 Sir Jo. Cutts  
 Sir Jo. Wyndham  
 Sir Andr. Wynfor  
 Sir Mor. Barkley  
 Sir Tho. Nevell  
 Sir Jo. Husey  
 Sir Jo. Heron  
 Sir Ric. Weston  
 Sir Jo. Dauncye  
 Sir Hen. Gyldford  
 Sir Willm. Kingston  
 Sir Nic. Wadham  
 Sir G. Chamblain  
 Sir W. Parre  
 Sir Edw. Nevill  
 Sir Pierce Egecombe  
 Sir Will. Morgan  
 Sir John Cornwall  
 Sir Jo. Hungerford  
 Sir Edw. Wadham  
 Sir Will. Aſkue  
 Sir Ch' of Willobie  
 Sir Will. Hanford  
 Sir Tho. West  
 Sir Edw. Hungerford  
 Sir Hen. Long  
 Sir Jo. Heydon  
 Sir Rob. Brandon  
 Sir Ant. Wingfeld  
 Sir Robert Drewrye  
 Sir Rob. Wingfeld  
 Sir Jo. Peache  
 Sir Da. Owen  
 Sir Wifstam Brown  
 Sir Edw. Belknap  
 Sir Will. Fitzwillm.  
 Sir Will. Compton  
 Sir Ric. Gernegan  
 Sir Will. Effex  
 Sir Ar. Plantagenet

## Chaplains 7

## Servants 11

Men 12 } To eche  
 Horses 8 } of them.

## Horses 8

## KNIGHTS BACHELERS 83.

Sir Will. Barington  
 Sir Edw. Gyldford  
 Sir Edm. Walsingham  
 Sir Jo. Talbot, young.  
 Sir Jo. Rayland  
 Sir Ra. Egerton  
 Sir Ant. Poyntz  
 Sir Tho. Newport  
 Sir Will. Hufey  
 Sir Tho. Burgh, yong.  
 Sir Rob. Constable  
 Sir : Finche  
 Sir Jo. Seymor  
 Sir Jo. Awdley  
 Sir William Paston  
 Sir Ric. Wentworth  
 Sir Art. Hoxton  
 Sir Philip Tylney  
 Sir Jo. Veer  
 Sir Jo. Marney  
 Sir Ric. Sacheverell  
 Sir Ric. Carewe  
 Sir Jo. Gaynsford  
 Sir Jo. Nevill  
 Sir Jo. Gifford  
 Sir Tho. Luche  
 Sir Edward Grey  
 Sir Will. Smyth  
 Sir Roul. Viellevill  
 Sir Edw. Bullein  
 Sir Jo. Raynsford  
 Sir Gi. Strangwith  
 Sir Will. Skevington  
 Sir Edw. Brax  
 Sir George Hervye  
 Sir Gi. Capell  
 Sir Edw. Ferrars  
 Sir Gilb. Talbot  
 Sir Jo. Burdett  
 Sir Will. Perpoint  
 Sir Griff. Deon

Chaplains 1

Servants 11

Men 12 } To eche

Horses 8 } of them.

Horses 8

N. B. Sir William Perpoint was a Knight-Banneret.

ESQUYERS 14.

Thomas More	Chaplain	1
Tho. They		
Will. Gascoyn		
John Mordant		
Edw. Pomroye		
Henry Owen		
Godfrey Foulgeam		
Tho. Cheyn	Servants	11
Will. Courtenay		
Will. Coffen		
Jo. Cheyn		
Ric. Cornuaile		
Nic. Carewe		
Francys Bryan	Horses	8

THE KNIGHT MARSHALL.

Sir Henry Wyot, over and above other Knights,	Men	6
for his Office of the Knight Marshall	Horses	6

SCEURERS with Light Horses.

Sir Griff. Rice	Men	100
Sir Will. Bulmer		
Sir Ric <sup>d</sup> Tempest	Horses	100

AMBASSADORS.

The Emperor's Ambaf-	Men	20
fador	Horses	18
The Ambassador of Ve-	Men	18
nice	Horses	18

CHAP- } [John Longland] The Dean of Sarum  
LEINS 10. } [Thomas Dalby] The Archdeacon of Rich-

mond		
Doct. Taylour		
Doct. Knight		
Doct. Fell		
Mr. Stokesley		
Mr. Higons		
Doct. Ranson		
Doct. Powell		
Doct. Cromer		
	Servants	6
	Horses	4

SECRETARY.

SECRETARY.	Jo. Mentas, Secretary for the Frenshe	Servants 5 Horses 6
POSTMASTER.	Bryan Tewke, Mr of the Postes	Servants 3 Postes 4 Horses 8
CLERKS of the SIGNET and PRYVIE SEAL.	Clerke of the Signet 2 Clerke of the Pryvie Seal 2	Servants 3 Horses 4
SERGEANTS at ARMES 12.	Sergeants at Armes 12	Servant 1 Horses 2
KINGES at ARMES 3.	Garter Clarentieux Norrey	Servants 3 Horses 3
HERAULTZ at ARMES 7.	Windsor Richmont Yorke Lancastre Carleil Montorgeul Somerfet	Servants 1 Horses 2
PURSEVANTZ.	Rougecrossie Blewmantell Portculys Ruge Dragon Calleis Risebank Guyfnes Hames	Horse 1
MYNSTRELLS. TROMPETTZ. The GARDE.	Mynstrells Trompettz The Garde, 200 whereof one 100 Horses.	
The CHAMBRE.	The King's Chambre 70 Persons	Servants 150 Horses 100
The Houshold.	The King's Houshold Officers 266	Servants 216 Horses 70
		The

The STABLE and ARMORY.    The King's Stable and } 211 Horses of the King's and  
                                    Armory 205 Persons } ther own.

Sum Total of Allowances } Servants 3574  
                                    for the King's Trayn } Horses 2451

Besides

The Legate	
The Archb. of Cantor.	
Dukes - - - - -	2
Erles - - - - -	10
The Marquis	
Bishops - - - - -	5
Barons - - - - -	21
Knights of the Garter	3
Counsellors Spirit.	- 4
Knights Bachelers	- 83
Esquiers - - - - -	14
The K. Marshall	
Scurers - - - - -	3
Ambassadors - - -	2
Chaplains - - - - -	10
The Secretary	Persons 964 } whiche---
The Postmaster	Horses 964 }
Clarks of the Signet	2
Clarks of the PryvieSeale	2
Sergeants at Armes	- 12
Kings at Armes	- - 3
Heraults at Armes	- 7
Purcevants	- - 8
Mynstrells and Trom-	
petts - - - - -	30
The Garde - - -	200
The Kings Chambre	70
The K. Houſhold Of-	
ficers - - - - -	266
The K. Stable and Ar-	
morye - - - - -	20

---being added to the Nom-  
bre of Servants above wryt-  
ten, and the Horses, the } Men 4538  
hole Som of the Kinge's } Horses 3415  
Trayn to Gwyfines, for  
his own Person, is

## The QUENES Trayne.

Lo. C <sub>H</sub> A- BLAIN.	[Tho. Stanley]	The Erle of Darbie Lo. Chamberlain	Chapleins 6 Servants 33 Horses 20	Men 39 Horses 20
BISHOPS 3.	[Joh. Fisher] [Charles Boothe] [Geo. de Athequa]	Epus. Roffensis Epus. Herf. Ep. Landaph	Chapleins 4 Gentlemen 6 Servants 33 Horses 20	Men 43 Horses 20
BARONS 4.		The Lo. Montjoye Lo. Wylloughbye Lo. Cobham Lo. Morley	Chapleins 2 Gentlemen 2 Servants 28 Horses 12	To eche of them.
KNIGHTS 23.		Sir Rob. Pointz Sir Tho. Tyrrell Sir Jo. Lysley Sir Adrian Fortescue Sir Edw. Gryvell Sir Jo. Hampden Sir Jo. Kukeham Sir Mar. Conftable Sir Rauffe Verney Sir Paus Sir Ra. Chamblain Sir Rob. Clere Sir Jo. Henyngham Sir Rog. Wentworth Sir Jo. Villers Sir Jo. Asheton Sir Hen. Sacheverell Sir Jo. Shellton Sir Phill. Walthorpe Sir Will. Walgrave Sir Tho. Lynde Sir Math. Brown Sir Jo. Mordant	Chaplain 1  Servants 11  Horses 8	Men 32 Horses 12
				To eche of them.

<b>CHAPLAINS 6.</b>	Master Peter Master Mallet Master Christofer Master Dent Master Payne Sir John Swayne	Servants Horses	3 2	To eche of them.
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<b>DUCH. of BUCK- INGHAM.</b>	The Duchefs of Buckingham	Gentlewomen Servants Horses	4 6 12
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<b>COMIT. 5.</b>	Countefs of Stafford Countefs of Westmorland Countefs of Shreufsb. Countefs of Devon Countefs of Darby	Gentlewomen Servants Horses	3 4 8	To eche of them.
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<b>COUNT. DOUAIGER of OXFORD.</b>	Countefs Douaiger of Oxford	Women Servants Horses	3 16 20
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<b>BARONESSES 16.</b>	Lady Fitzwalter La. Bollein La. Willoughby La. Abergavenny La. Cobham La. Eliz. Grey La. Scrope La. Hastings La. Anne Grey La. Mountacute La. Daubney La. Montjoye La. Grey, Lord Jo' Wife La. Brooke La. Morley La. Gyldford the Elder.	Women Servants Horses	2 3 6	To eche of them.
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KNIGHTS WYFFES 18.	La Vaux	Havinge Husbands	Woman	1	To eche	
	La. Gyldford, younger		Servants	2	of them.	
	La. Fetiplace		Horses	4		
	La. Sentleger					
	La. Parre, Widowe					
	La. Parre, Wife					
	La. Rice					
	La. Compton					
	La. Darrell					
	La. Finche					
	La. Hopton					
	La. Wingfeld, Sir Ant. Wife					
	La. Tylney					
	La. Wingfeld, Sir Ric. Wife					
	La. Clere					
	La. Owen					
	La. Nevill, Sir Jo. Wife					
	La. Bullein, Sir Edw. Wife.					
Without		Husbands	Woman	1	To eche	
			Serv.	8	of them.	
			Horses	8		

GENTLEWOMEN 25.	Mrs. Carewe	Woman Servants Horses	1 2 3	
	Mrs. Cheynie			
	Mrs. Carye			
	Lo. Fitzwat. Daughter			
	Mrs. Courteney			
	Mrs. Coffin			
	Mrs. Norris			
	Mrs. Parker			
	Mrs. Fitzwarren			
	Mrs. Gernyngham, Wid.			
	Mrs. Wotton			
	Mrs. Bruce			
	Mrs. Brown			
	Mrs. Dannet			
	Mrs. Finche			
	Mrs. Poyntz, Sir Ant. Daughter			
	Mrs. Cornwallis			
	Mrs. Cooke			
	Mrs. Parris			
	Mrs. Cath. Monteria			
	Mrs. Lawrence			

GENTLEWOMEN 25.	Mrs. Victoria Mrs. Apleyard Mrs. Anne Wentworth Mrs. Briget Hongan	Woman Servants Horses	1 2 3	To eche of them.
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CHAMBERERS 3.	Mrs. Kempe Mrs. Mougret Mrs. Margery	Servant Horses	1 2	To eche of them.
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The GARDE 50.	Yeomen of the Garde 50.	Horses	50.
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The Q. CHAMBER 50.	The Q. Chamber, Persons 50.	Servants Horses	20 30
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The STABLE 60.	The Stable Persons 60.	Persons of the Q. and ther own Horses	70
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The Quene			
The Noblemen	- - 5		
The Knights	- - 23		
The Bishopes	- - - 3		
The Chapleins	- - 6	Persons	197
The Gardes	- - - 50		
The Q. Chamber	50		
The Stable	- - - 60		

Duch. of Buck.			
Count. - - - - -	5		
Count. Douaiger			
Baroneffes - - - - 16	Women	69	
Knights Wifes - - 18			
Gentlewomen - - 25			
Chamberers - - - 3			

Women Servants - 97			
Men Servants - - 795	of Allowance.		
Horses - - - 803			

Sum Total of Men and Women of  
the Que Trayne - - - - - } 1158

Sum Total of Horses besides and  
with the Allowance - - - - } 910

King's Trayne, Persons - - 4538 }  
Quene's Trayne, Persons - - 1158 } 5696

Horses for the King's Trayne 3415 }  
Horses for the Quene's Trayne 910 } 4325

END OF THE APPENDIX.



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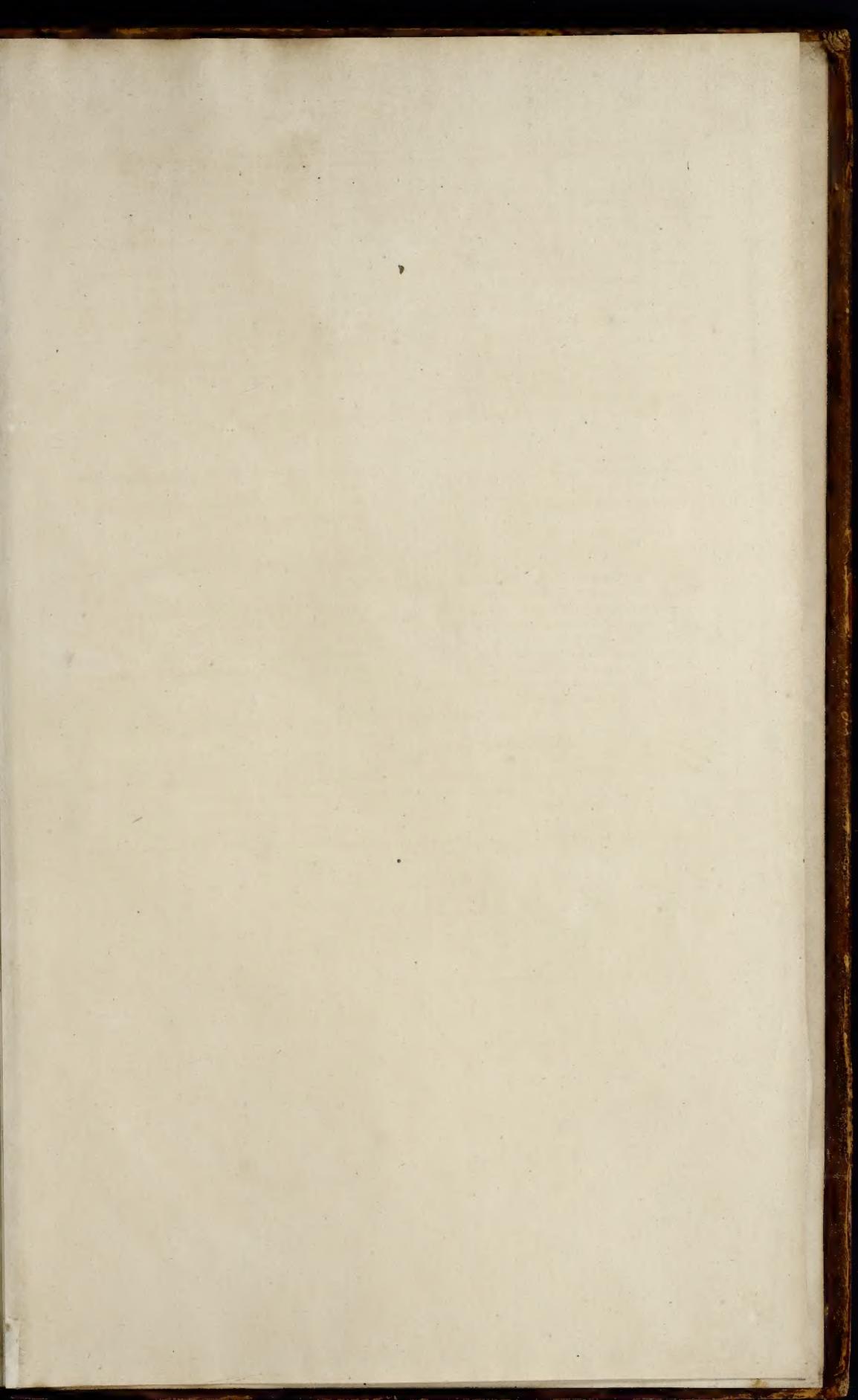
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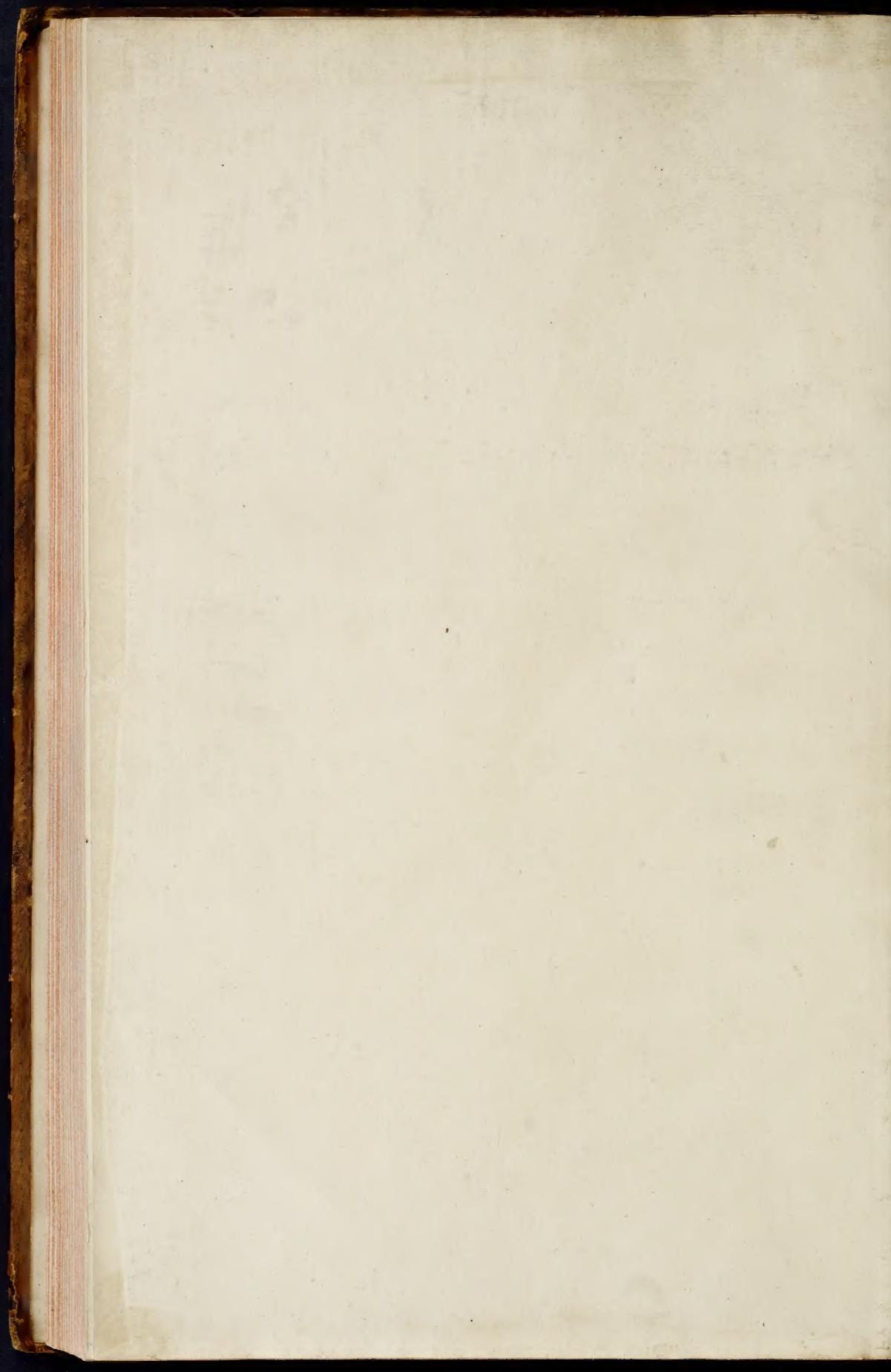
Page 34.	—	line 4. for CROWDED read CROUDED.
45.	Note,	line 6. — FAUVIL — FAUVEL.
Ibid.	—	8. — VIEUT — VOIT.
Ibid.	—	9. — QUE — QUI SE RAPPORTÉ.
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XV.	—	—	9	
XVI.	—	—	13	
XVII.	—	—	17	
XVIII.	—	—	22	
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